



City of Santa Clara

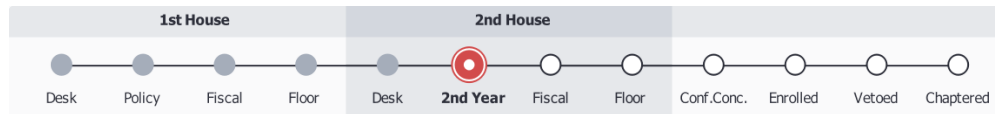
2025 Q3 Legislative Bill Matrix

Broadband, Cable Service and Wireless Telecommunications Facilities LAP

[AB 353](#) [Boerner, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Communications: broadband internet service providers: affordable home internet service.

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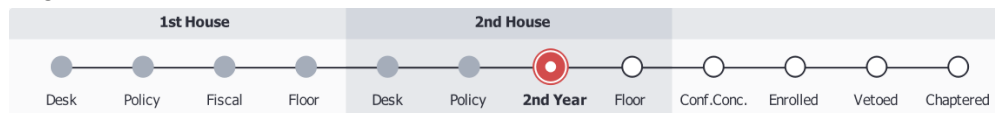
Bill information

Status:	07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 6/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	The California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018 prohibits fixed and mobile internet service providers, as defined, that provide broadband internet access service, as defined, from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of internet traffic, including engaging in paid prioritization. This bill would require every California internet service provider, except as specified, to offer for purchase to eligible households, as defined, within their California service territory affordable home internet service, as defined. The bill would also require every California internet service provider to make commercially reasonable efforts to promote and advertise the availability of affordable home internet service for eligible households, as provided. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)		
Location:	07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/03/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/30/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	07/03/2025

[AB 470](#) [McKinnor, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

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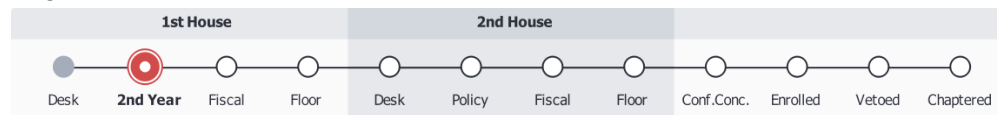
Bill information

Status:	08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process through which a telephone corporation acting as a carrier of last resort is authorized to seek relief from their carrier of last resort obligations in a census block where the United States Census Bureau reports no population and where the telephone corporation provides no basic exchange service to any customer address located within the area, and in a census block that is well-served, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 15, 2026, to adopt a map designating well-served areas. The bill would require that the process include specified notice and challenge requirements. The bill would require a telephone corporation to meet certain requirements during specified time periods following the date that amended status is granted by the commission, as provided. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)		
Location:	08/18/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/06/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	07/17/2025

[AB 1399](#) [Hoover, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Transportation: encroachment permits: broadband facilities.

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Bill information

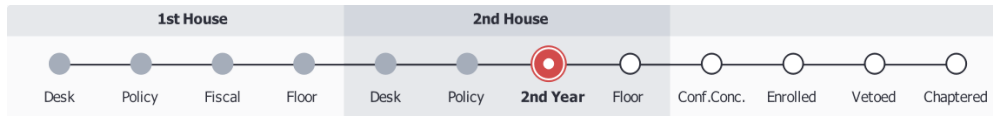
Status:	05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to issue a written permit to place an encroachment on the state highway. Current law requires the department to perform certain actions if the encroachment permit application is for a broadband facility. This bill would require the department to perform additional actions for an encroachment permit application for a broadband facility, including, but not limited to, requiring the application and review process for the application to be uniform throughout the state, and would require a broadband facility encroachment permit application that is deemed complete to be deemed approved. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)		
Location:	05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/09/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	04/09/2025

Community Services LAP

[AB 654](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homelessness resource telephone system.

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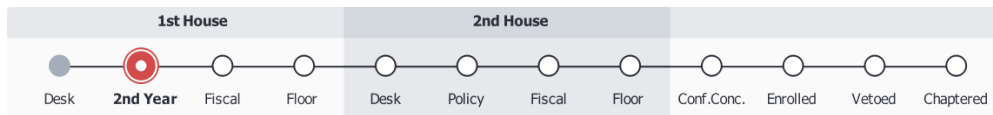
Bill information

Status:	08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would require the County of Los Angeles to establish a homelessness resource telephone system to receive telephone calls regarding individuals who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, homelessness in order to provide those individuals with resources. By imposing new duties on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)		
Location:	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/13/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025

[AB 1185](#) [Hart, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act.

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Bill information

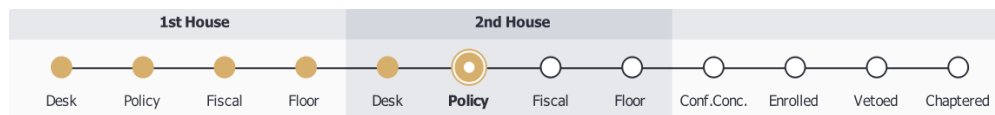
Status:	05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 3/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would rename the California Library Services Act as the California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act, and would revise and recast the act to, among other things, state the intent of the Legislature to create access to opportunity for all Californians at public libraries, as provided. The bill would rename the California Library Services Board as the California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Board and would reduce the size of the board to 11 members, appointed as provided. The bill would prescribe the duties of the state board to instead be to, among other things, advise the State Librarian on the adoption of rules, regulations, and general policies for the implementation of the act, as provided. The bill would require the State Librarian to ensure staff support for the state board. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)		
Location:	05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	02/21/2025 - Introduced
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

Emergency Management LAP

[AB 262](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Individual Assistance Act.

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Bill information

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

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

Location: 06/11/2025 -
Senate Governmental
Organization

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended

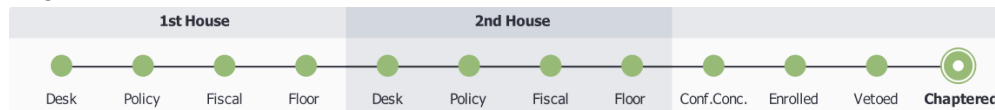
Last Amend: 05/23/2025

Introduced: 01/16/2025

[AB 370](#) [Carrillo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

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Bill information

Status: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current 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. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines "unusual circumstances" to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Location: 07/14/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered

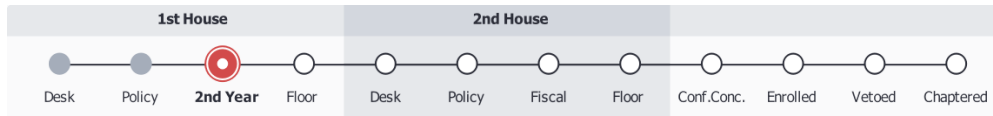
Last Amend: 03/12/2025

Introduced: 02/03/2025

[AB 591](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Emergency services: mutual aid: public works.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services and makes the office responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services. The office serves as the State Disaster Council for the purposes of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Current law states it is the purpose of the Legislature to facilitate the rendering of aid to areas stricken by an emergency and to make unnecessary the execution of written agreements customarily entered into by public agencies exercising joint powers, and that emergency plans duly adopted and approved as provided by the Governor shall be effective as satisfying the requirement for mutual aid operational plans provided in the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Current law requires outside aid be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans during any state of war emergency or state of emergency when the need arises in any county, city and county, or city. This bill would additionally state that it is the purpose of the Legislature to facilitate the rendering of public works resources critical for disaster response and recovery to areas stricken by an emergency. The bill would require that outside aid rendered during any state of war emergency or state of emergency includes public works personnel, equipment, and materials. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

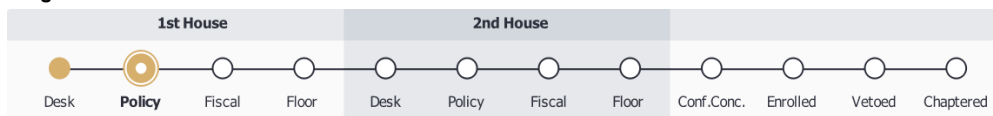
Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/12/2025

AB 624 **Dixon, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Office of Emergency Services: federal grant funding; Community Relief Act.

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Bill information

Status: 04/28/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) within the office of the Governor and sets forth its powers and duties relating to addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. This bill would require the OES, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide to local operational areas and urban areas the maximum local share of federal grant funding administered by the office from the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. The bill would also require the OES, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide specified legislative committees with copies of agreements entered into with local governments to spend the state share of federal grant funding

administered by the office from specified federal grant programs, including the State Homeland Security Grant Program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

Location: 03/03/2025 -
Assembly Emergency
Management

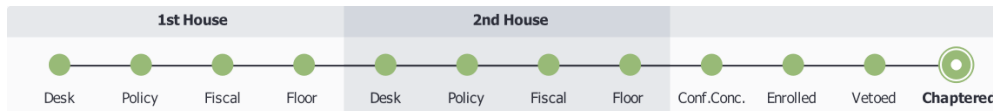
Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/13/2025

AB 818 **Ávila Farias, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 534, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to determine whether an application for a development project is complete within specified time periods, as specified. The act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county to proclaim a local emergency under certain circumstances, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of local emergency. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to approve or deny a complete application, within 10 business days of receipt of the application, for a building permit or an equivalent permit for any of the specified structures intended to be used by a person until the rebuilding or repair of an affected property is complete. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

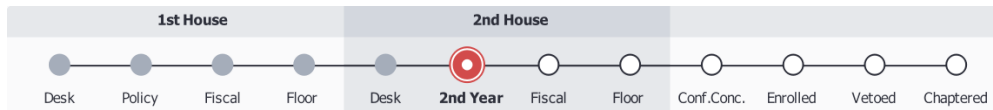
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 02/19/2025

AB 911 **Carrillo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Emergency telecommunications medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The State Air Resources Board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles, as provided. This bill would exempt emergency telecommunications vehicles owned or purchased by emergency telecommunications service providers that are used to participate in the federal Emergency Alert System, to provide access

to 911 emergency services, or to provide wireless connectivity during service outages from specified requirements in the above-described regulations. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

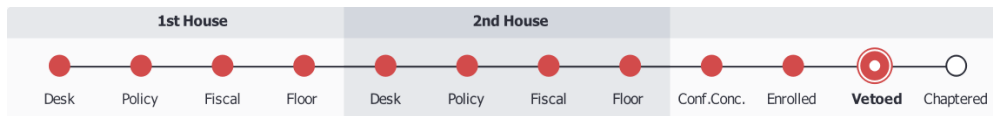
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

[SB 616](#) [Rubio, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement, as specified, with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program, known as the California wildfire mitigation financial assistance program, that, among other things, encourages cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting that creates fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. This bill would require the joint powers authority to consider revising the wildfire mitigation program in accordance with prescribed community hardening standards and guidelines developed pursuant to the bill's provisions, as specified below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

Introduced: 02/20/2025

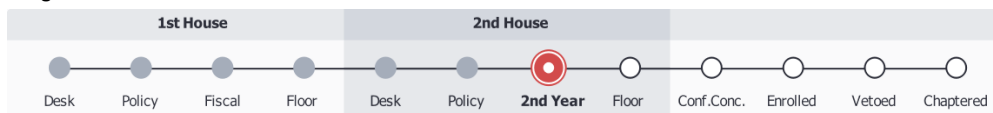
Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

[AB 222](#) [Bauer-Kahan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Data centers: power usage effectiveness: cost shifts.

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Bill information

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

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

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 07/07/2025 - Amended

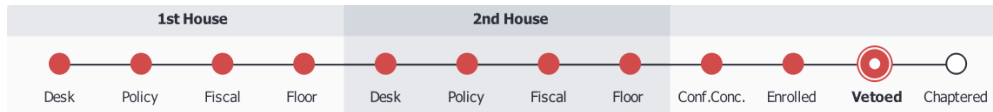
Introduced: 01/08/2025

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

AB 615 **Davies, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Power facilities: emergency response and action plans.

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Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law requires an application to be filed with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for certification of a site and related facility that includes an electrical transmission line or thermal powerplant, or both. Current law requires the application to contain, among other information, a description of any electrical transmission lines, a map of the proposed route and existing transmission lines, justification for the proposed route, and a preliminary description of the effect of the proposed electrical transmission lines on the environment, ecology, and scenic, historic, and recreational values, as specified. This bill would remove the requirement that the application include the information described above, and would require that the application also contain an emergency response and action plan, to be paid for by the applicant, that incorporates impacts to the surrounding areas in the event of an emergency and that would be conducted and coordinated with local emergency management agencies, unified program agencies, and local first response agencies. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed

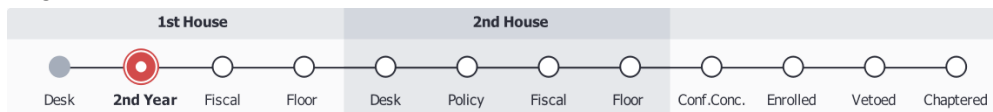
Introduced: 02/13/2025

Last Amend: 07/14/2025

AB 1404 **Ortega, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electrical corporations: connections: affordable housing projects.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to enforce the rules governing the extension of service by a gas or electrical corporation to new residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial customers. This bill would require an electrical corporation to connect an affordable housing project, as defined, to the electrical distribution grid within 60 days, except as specified. The bill would require the commission to streamline any necessary review on an affordable housing project that is ready to connect but sitting vacant and that has not been connected by an electrical corporation within the required 60 days. The bill would delay the effective date of a rate increase approved by the commission for the greater of either the amount of time the electrical corporation took, beyond 90 days from receipt of the project building plans, to provide a final contract, or the amount of time the electrical corporation took, beyond the 60 days allowed, to connect the most recently completed affordable housing

project within the electrical corporation's service area. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

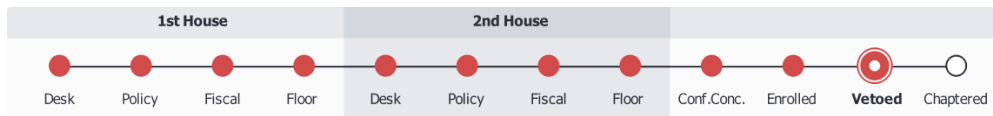
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

[AB 1408](#) [Irwin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: interconnections.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit, public benefit corporation and requires the ISO, among other duties, to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid consistent with the achievement of planning and operating reserve criteria, as provided. This bill would require the ISO to integrate surplus interconnection service considerations into its long-term transmission planning and enhance transparency around surplus interconnection service opportunities, as specified. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes

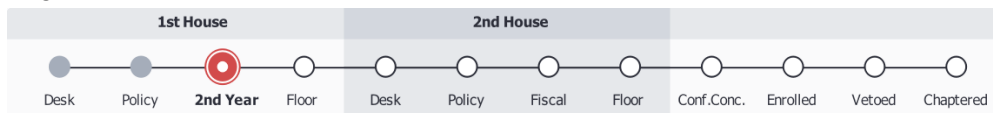
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[SB 559](#) [Stern, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: deenergization events: communications.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit the plan to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety for review and approval, as specified. Current law requires a wildfire mitigation plan of an electrical corporation to include, among other things, protocols for deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, and protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communications infrastructure. Current law requires a wildfire mitigation plan of an electrical corporation to also include appropriate and feasible procedures for notifying a customer who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines and requires these procedures to consider the need to notify, as a priority, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure with premises within the footprint of a potential deenergization event. This bill would require, consistent with the above-described protocols, an electrical corporation to immediately notify, when possible and at the time a decision to conduct a deenergization event is made, public safety partners about the potential public safety impacts of the deenergization event, as specified. The bill would require detailed

status information on restoration efforts to be made available to emergency management organizations, public safety officials, customers, and the public, where feasible, with regular progress updates issued at intervals of no more than 12 hours, for all impacted circuits, as specified. The bill would require, in advance of a deenergization event, an electrical corporation to make a reasonable effort to publish and make available weather conditions observed within the affected circuit being considered for deenergization, as provided. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

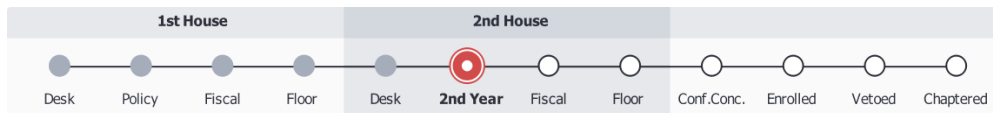
Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/02/2025

Housing LAP

[AB 11](#) [Lee, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Social Housing Act.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Would enact the Social Housing Act and would create the California Housing Authority as an independent state body, the mission of which would be to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with the goals of eliminating the gap between housing production and regional housing needs assessment targets and preserving affordable housing. The bill would prescribe a definition of social housing that would describe, in addition to housing owned by the authority, housing owned by other entities, as specified, provided that all social housing developed or authorized by the authority would be owned by the authority. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

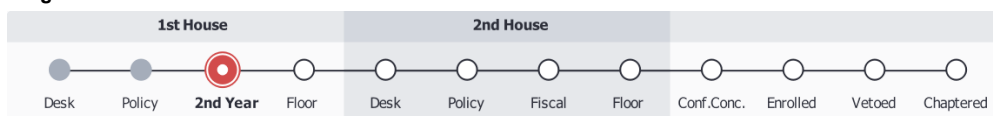
Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced

[AB 249](#) [Ramos, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: youth-specific processes and coordinated entry systems.

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Bill information

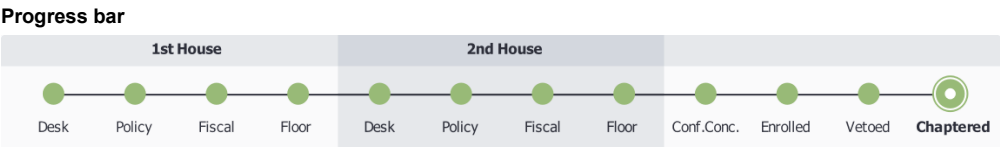
Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, renamed the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent

and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness, with respect to rounds 1 through 5, inclusive, of the program, and Department of Housing and Community Development (department), with respect to round 6 of the program, 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 their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law requires the department, upon appropriation, to distribute certain amounts, as specified, for purposes of round 6 of the program. Current law requires an applicant to submit an application containing specified information in order to apply for a program allocation. Current law requires an applicant to use at least 10% of specified funds allocated for services for homeless youth populations. This bill would require a continuum of care, upon appropriation and beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year, to annually certify that they create or maintain a youth-specific process with their respective coordinated entry system, as specified, implement a youth-specific assessment tool, create a body or identify an existing body composed of youth with lived experience of homelessness that the continuum of care and other Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program grantees must consult with regularly, and identify an array of youth-specific housing inventory. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Location:	05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	03/27/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/15/2025	Last Amend:	03/27/2025
AB 253 Ward, D HTML PDF			

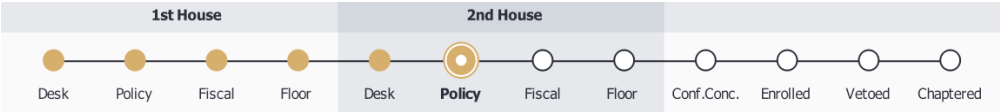
California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.



Bill information			
Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 487, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law authorizes a county’s or city’s governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law. This bill, the California Residential Private Permitting Review Act, would require a county or city to prepare a residential building permit fee schedule and post the schedule on the county’s or city’s internet website, if the county or city prescribes residential building permit fees. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)		
Location:	10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	01/15/2025	Last Amend:	09/04/2025
AB 306 Schultz, D HTML PDF			

Building regulations: state building standards.

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Bill information

Status: 06/23/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

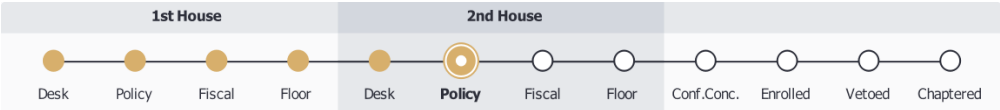
Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission (commission) within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code (code). The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law requires, among other things, the building standards adopted and submitted by the department for approval by the commission, as specified, to be adopted by reference, with certain exceptions. Current law authorizes any city or county to make changes in those building standards that are published in the code, including to green building standards. Current law requires the governing body of a city or county, before making modifications or changes to those green building standards, to make an express finding that those modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. This bill would, from October 1, 2025, to June 1, 2031, inclusive, prohibit a city or county from making changes that are applicable to residential units to the above-described building standards unless a certain condition is met, including that the commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Location:	04/23/2025 - Senate Housing	Current Text:	06/23/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/23/2025	Last Amend:	06/23/2025

[AB 311](#) [McKinnor, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

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Bill information

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Prior law, until January 1, 2024, authorized a tenant to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness, as defined, regardless of the terms of the lease or rental agreement, with the written approval of the owner or landlord of the property, and subject to extension under certain circumstances. Prior law further authorized an owner or landlord to adjust the rent payable under the lease during the time the person who is at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for the occupancy of that person, and required the terms regarding the rent payable in those circumstances to be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would reinstate the above-described provisions, and would include certain new provisions regarding occupancy. The bill would additionally define “person at risk of homelessness” to include any person who is displaced from their residence as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor. The bill,

among other things, would permit a tenant, with written approval of the owner or landlord, to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness and one or more common household pets owned or otherwise maintained by the person. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)

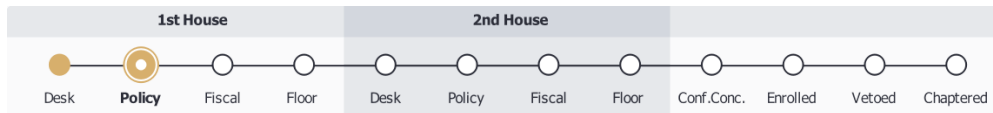
Location: 05/07/2025 - Senate Judiciary
Introduced: 01/23/2025

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced

[AB 590](#) [Lee, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Social Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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Bill information

Status: 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Under current law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Current law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Social Housing Bond Act of 2026 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$950,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to fund social housing programs, as specified. The bill would create the California Housing Authority, which would be governed by the California Housing Authority Board, to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with specified goals and would authorize the authority to issue the bonds and, upon appropriation of the Legislature, utilize funds from other sources to build more low, very low, and extremely low income housing. The bill would create the Social Housing Revolving Loan Fund to be used, upon appropriation of the Legislature, to provide zero-interest loan for the purpose of constructing housing to accommodate a mix of household incomes. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

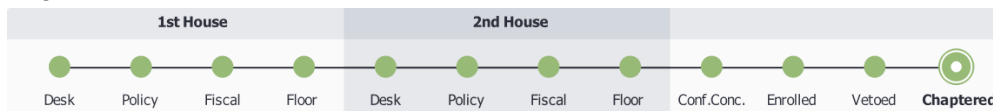
Location: 03/03/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development
Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced

[AB 610](#) [Alvarez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law, commonly

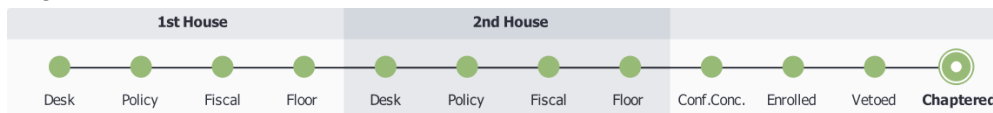
referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law requires the housing element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including, among others, locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development. Current law also requires the analysis to demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need. For adoption of the 7th and all subsequent revisions of the housing element, this bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a potential and actual governmental constraints disclosure statement that contains, among other things, an identification of each new or amended potential or actual governmental constraint, or revision increasing the stringency of a governmental constraint, that was adopted after the due date of the previous housing element and before submittal of the current draft housing element to the department. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/13/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

[AB 648](#) [Zbur, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Community colleges: housing: local zoning regulations: exemption.

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Bill information

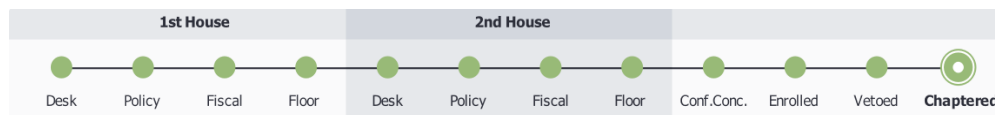
Status:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 378, Statutes of 2025
Summary:	Current law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in this state. Current law establishes community college districts throughout the state and authorizes them to operate campuses and provide instruction to students. This bill would provide that a community college district is not required to comply with the zoning ordinances of a city, county, or city and county, for a university housing development project constructed on property owned or leased by a community college district if specific requirements are met. If the project includes units for faculty and staff, the bill would require the community college district to ensure that a portion of the units of the project are made available at affordable rents to extremely low income faculty and staff and lower income faculty and staff. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Location:	10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/13/2025	Last Amend:	09/02/2025

[AB 670](#) [Quirk-Silva, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing element: converted affordable housing units.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 701, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to adopt a general plan that includes, among other things, a housing element. After a legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, current law requires a planning agency among other things, to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes prescribed information, including the number of housing development applications received in the prior year, as specified, the number of units of housing demolished, and the number of new units of housing, as specified. This bill would, beginning with the report due by April 1, 2027, require specified information to be included in the report, including additional information regarding units of new housing, the units of housing demolished, and a report on replacement housing units, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

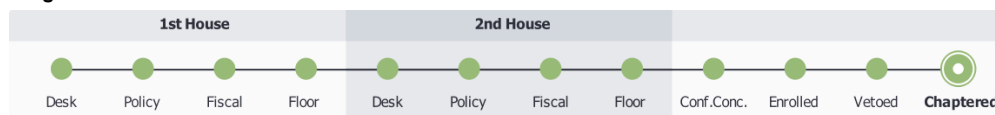
Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Introduced: 02/14/2025

[AB 712](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 496, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law describes various reforms and incentives enacted by the Legislature to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law, in certain civil actions or proceedings against a public entity that has issued specified approvals for a housing development, authorizes a court to award all reasonably incurred costs of suit to a prevailing public entity or nonprofit housing corporation that is a real party in interest and the permit applicant of the low- or moderate-income housing if the court makes specified findings. This bill, where the applicant for a housing development is a prevailing party in an action brought by the applicant to enforce the public agency's compliance with a housing reform law as applied to the applicant's housing development project, would entitle an applicant for a housing development project to reasonable attorney's fees and costs and would require a court to impose fines on a local agency, as specified. The bill would extend any period of limitation for actions under any state law for a period of 60 days beginning on the date the applicant provides written notice to the local agency indicating its intent to commence an action. The bill would prohibit a public agency from requiring the applicant to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the public agency in any action alleging the public agency violated the applicant's rights or deprived the applicant of the benefits or protection provide by a housing reform law. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

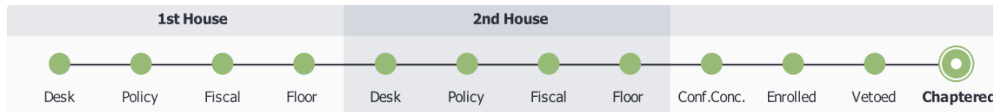
Last Amend: 07/03/2025

Introduced: 02/14/2025

AB 726 **Ávila Farias, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 704, Statutes of 2025.

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, among other entities, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, formerly known as the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the annual report to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would permit a local agency to include in its annual report the number of units of existing deed-restricted affordable housing within a specified affordability threshold that are at least 15 years old and have been substantially rehabilitated with at least \$60,000 per unit in funds awarded from the city or county, as specified. The bill would prohibit any of the units included in the annual report from being considered when determining affordability requirements for the purposes of eligibility for streamlined approvals, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

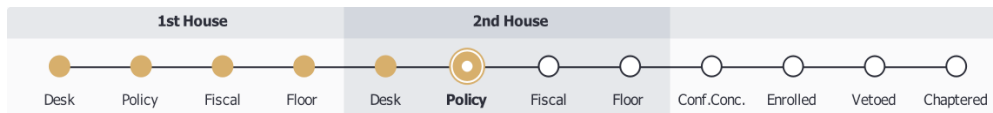
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 02/18/2025

AB 736 **Wicks, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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Bill information

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

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

Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Rules

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

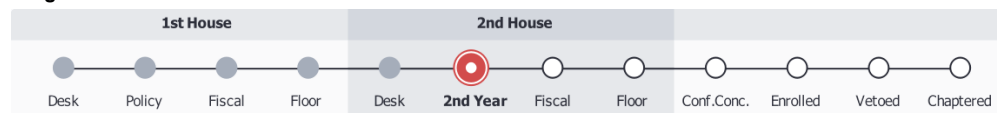
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

AB 750 **Quirk-Silva, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homeless shelters: safety regulations.

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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires a city or county that receives a complaint from an occupant of a homeless shelter, as defined, or an agent of an occupant, alleging that a homeless shelter is substandard to inspect the homeless shelter, as specified. Current law requires a city or county that determines a homeless shelter is substandard to issue a notice to correct the violation to the owner or operator of the homeless shelter, as specified. Current law makes the owner or operator of a homeless shelter responsible for correcting any violation cited pursuant to these provisions. This bill would require a city or county to additionally perform an annual inspection of every homeless shelter located in its jurisdiction, as prescribed. The bill would authorize the above-described inspection or annual inspection to be announced or unannounced. The bill would require homeless shelters to prominently display notice of an occupant's rights, the process for reporting a complaint alleging a homeless shelter is substandard, and prescribed information, including specified contact information. The bill would require the homeless shelter to provide the same notice in writing to new occupants upon intake. (Based on 06/10/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 06/10/2025 - Amended

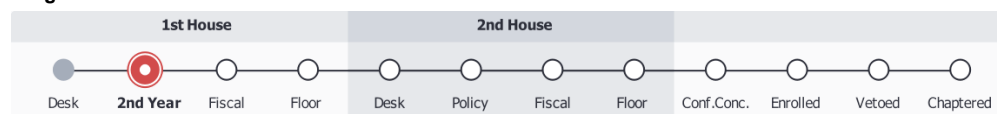
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 06/10/2025

[AB 820](#) [Pellerin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homelessness: transport.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law establishes various programs to assist homeless individuals, including the Homeless Emergency Aid Program, the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, and the Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program. This bill would prohibit an employee of a local government or law enforcement agency, when acting in their official capacity, from transporting and dropping off, or arranging for or funding the transport and drop off, of a homeless individual within a jurisdiction unless the employee first coordinates shelter or long-term housing for the homeless individual, as defined and specified. This bill would make a local government or law enforcement agency liable for a civil penalty of \$10,000 for each violation of these provisions. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

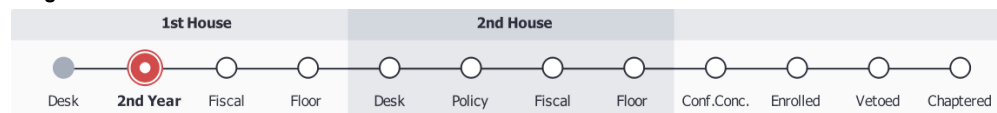
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

[AB 874](#) [Ávila Farias, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Mitigation Fee Act: waiver of fees: affordable rental housing.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes certain requirements on a local agency that imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project that is imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve the development project, or a fee for public improvements, as specified. The act also regulates fees for development projects and fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to waive fees or charges that are collected by a local agency to fund the construction of public improvements or facilities for residential developments subject to a regulatory agreement with a public entity, as provided, that includes certain income and affordability requirements. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

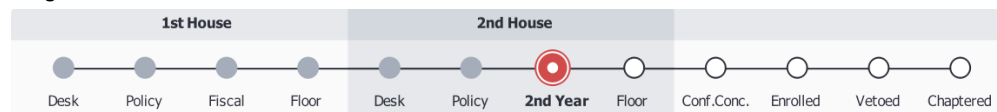
Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

[AB 906](#) [González, Mark, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including specified sites, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites (first analysis), and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing (2nd analysis). This bill would remove the requirement on cities and counties to include the 2nd analysis in their housing elements. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

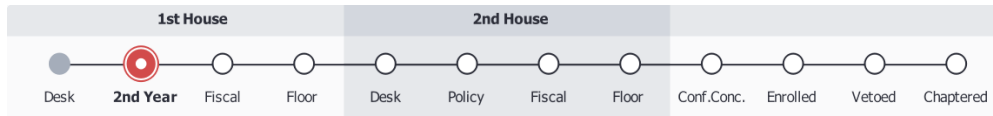
Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR **Current Text:** 06/23/2025 - Amended

Introduced: 02/19/2025 **Last Amend:** 06/23/2025

[AB 945](#) [Fong, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Density Bonus Law: incentives and concessions: green housing developments.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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 and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Under current law, the number of incentives or concessions granted to a development under the Density Bonus Law vary based on the percentage of affordable units within the development, or whether the development serves specified other target populations, as provided. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing. Current law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (the commission), consisting of 5 members, and establishes various duties and responsibilities of the commission relating to energy usage in the state. This bill would require a city or county to grant additional incentives or concessions when an applicant proposes to construct a green housing development, as defined. The bill would require that the number of incentives or concessions granted initially be set to 3 and would require HCD, as specified, to evaluate and report on the number and type of units and developments entitled, permitted, and constructed pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require HCD, in this report, to maintain or alter the number of incentives or concessions granted under these provisions, as prescribed. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

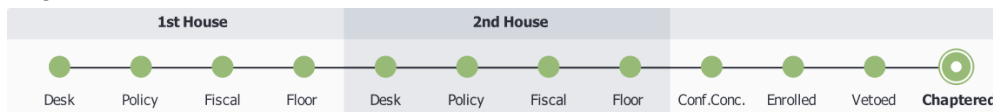
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

[AB 1021](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing: local educational agencies.

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Bill information

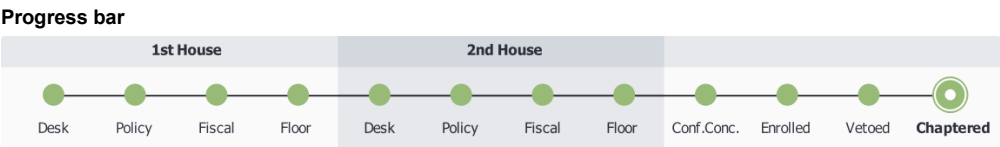
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 503, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, until January 1, 2033, deems a housing development project an allowable use on any real property owned by a local educational agency if the housing development satisfies specified conditions, including, among others, consisting of at least 10 housing units, 100% of the units being rented by local educational agency employees, local public employees, and general

members of the public pursuant to a specified priority, and a majority of the units being deed restricted for lower income or moderate-income households, as specified. The Housing Accountability Act among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified, and describes various requirements applicable to housing development projects. This bill would revise and recast the provisions deeming a housing development project an allowable use on any real property owned by a local educational agency. The bill would require the housing development to satisfy specified conditions, and would apply the requirements of the Housing Accountability Act to review of housing development projects subject to these provisions. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	07/17/2025
AB 1061 Quirk-Silva, D HTML PDF			

Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.



Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a county or city may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency’s processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Current law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a specified proposed housing development or to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the development or parcel meets specified requirements, including, that the development or parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance, as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose specified objective standards on the development or parcel created by an urban lot split, except as specified. With respect to ministerial review of a proposed housing development under the above-described provisions, this bill would, if the other specified requirements are met, instead require a local agency to consider ministerially the development that is not located in either a contributing structure within a historic district included on the State Historical Resources Inventory or within a historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance or in a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included in the State Historical Resources Inventory or within a property individually designated or listed as a city or county landmark under a city or county ordinance. The bill would also authorize a local agency to adopt objective standards for the purposes of maintaining the historical value of a historic district listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

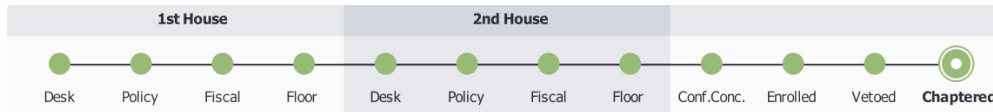
Location:	10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
		Last Amend:	07/10/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

AB 1154 **Carrillo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Junior accessory dwelling units.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 507, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to, among other things, require owner-occupancy in the single-family residence in which the junior accessory dwelling unit is permitted. Under this bill, that owner-occupancy requirement would apply only if the junior accessory dwelling unit has shared sanitation facilities with the existing structure. The bill would require an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to require that a rental of a junior accessory dwelling unit be for a term longer than 30 days. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

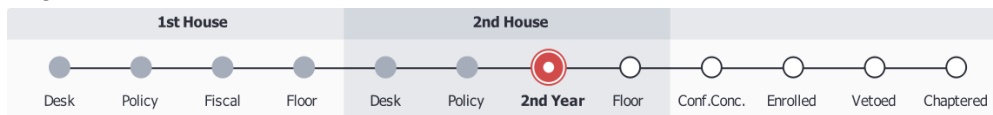
Last Amend: 07/03/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

AB 1206 **Harabedian, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

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Bill information

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

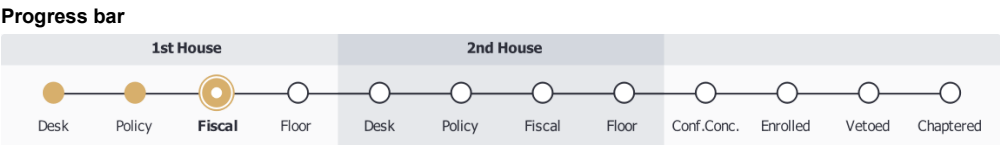
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. Current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill would require each local agency, as defined, to develop a program for the preapproval of single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, whereby the local agency accepts single-family and multifamily plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would require a large jurisdiction, as defined, to develop this program by July 1, 2026, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2028. The bill would authorize a local agency to charge a fee to an applicant for the preapproval of a single-family or multifamily residential housing plan, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved single-family or multifamily residential housing plans and the contact information of the applicant on the local

agency's internet website. The bill would require an application for preapproval to include a statement by the applicant that the applicant has sufficient authority, license, or ownership interest in the plan to submit the plan for preapproval and, if approved, posted as described above. This bill would prohibit the preapproval program from applying to single-family or multifamily residential housing plans intended for use in certain communities and developments, as specified. The bill would require a local agency to either approve or deny an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit, both as defined, within 30 days if the lot meets certain conditions and the application utilizes either a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit plan preapproved within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle or a plan that is identical to a plan used in an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit approved by the local agency within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle. (Based on 08/18/2025 text)

Location:	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	08/18/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	08/18/2025

[ACA 4](#) [Jackson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homelessness and affordable housing.



Bill information

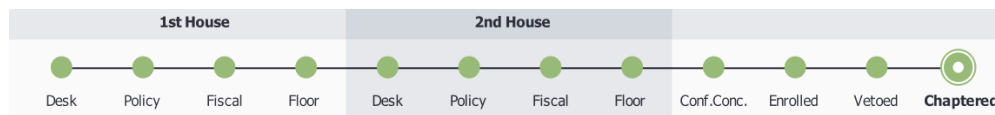
Status:	05/23/2025 - Coauthors revised. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Summary:	The California Constitution authorizes the development, construction, or acquisition of developments composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments, or other living accommodations for persons of low income 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)

Location:	05/14/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Current Text:	05/05/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/24/2025	Last Amend:	05/05/2025

[SB 79](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: transit-oriented development.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 512, Statutes of 2025.

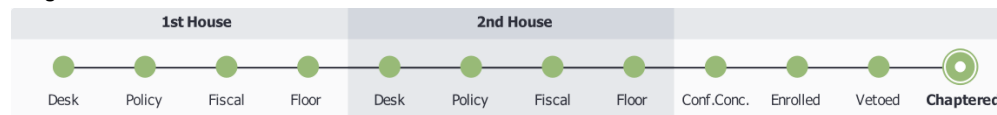
Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, as specified. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to the meeting of these needs, including an inventory of land suitable for residential development, as provided. Existing law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified, and requires the appropriate council of local governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each locality in the region. Existing law requires the inventory of land to be used to identify sites throughout the community that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need. Existing law requires each local government to revise its housing element in accordance with a specified schedule. This bill would require that a housing development project, as defined, within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development (TOD) stop, as defined, be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with applicable requirements, as specified. Among these requirements, the bill would require a project to include at least 5 dwelling units and establish requirements concerning height limits, density, and residential floor area ratio in accordance with a development's proximity to specified tiers of TOD stops, as provided. The bill would provide that, for the purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed development consistent with the applicable standards of these provisions as well as applicable local objective general plan and zoning standards shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with prescribed requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a local government that denies a project meeting the requirements of these provisions located in a high-resource area, as defined, would be presumed in violation of the Housing Accountability Act, as specified, and immediately liable for penalties, beginning on January 1, 2027, as provided. These provisions would not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, except as specified, or within unincorporated areas of counties until the 7th regional housing needs allocation cycle. The bill would specify that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to specified law, except that the bill would exempt a project under these provisions from specified requirements and would specify that the project is required to comply with certain affordability requirements, under that law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	01/15/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

SB 92 **Blakespear, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: density bonuses.

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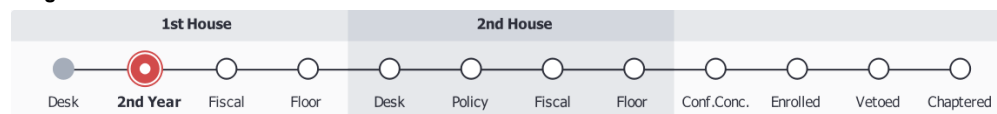
Bill information

Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 484, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. This bill would specify that a concession and incentive shall not result in a proposed project, as prescribed, with a specified commercial floor area ratio. The bill would also specify that certain provisions of the Density Bonus Law do not require a city, county, or city and county to approve, grant a concession or incentive requiring approval of, or waive or reduce development standards otherwise applicable to, transient lodging as part of a housing development, except as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)		
Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	01/22/2025	Last Amend:	07/07/2025

SB 315 **Grayson, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Quimby Act.

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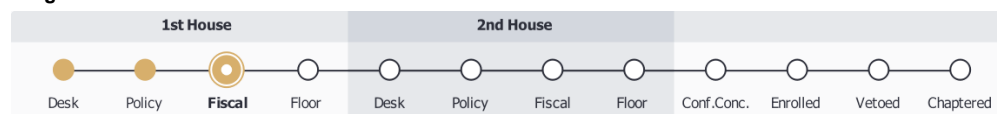
Bill information

Status:	05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	The Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. The act provides that the dedication of land, or the payment of fees, or both, shall not exceed the proportionate amount necessary to provide 3 acres of park area per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision subject to the act, except as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit the proportion of the land to be dedicated, or the amount of any fee to be paid in lieu thereof, or both, from exceeding 25% of the total acreage of the subdivision, if the proposed subdivision is for infill housing. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)		
Location:	05/01/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	03/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/11/2025	Last Amend:	03/17/2025

SB 336 **Wiener, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Current property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a “welfare exemption” for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. That law provides a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for lower income households, as specified, calculated as that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units. This bill would provide a partial welfare exemption in the case of certain residential rental property used for low- and moderate-income households. The partial exemption would be equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving low- and moderate-income households, as defined, represents of the total number of residential units, as provided. The bill would require an owner to make specified certifications, under penalty of perjury, relating to the use of the property. (Based on 05/07/2025 text)

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

Current Text: 05/07/2025 - Amended

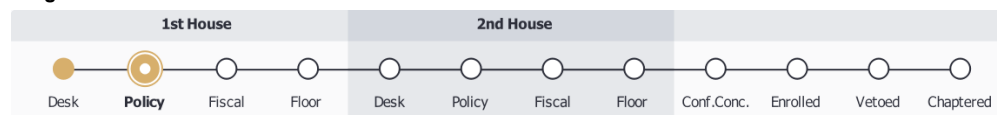
Last Amend: 05/07/2025

Introduced: 02/12/2025

SB 417 [Cabaldon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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Bill information

Status: 02/19/2025 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.

Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

Location: 02/18/2025 - Senate Rules

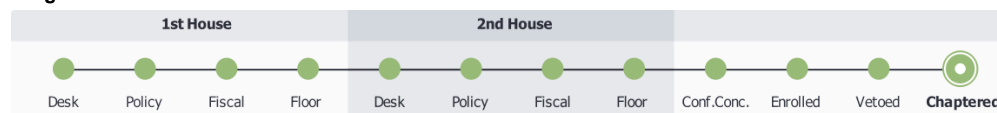
Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/18/2025

SB 486 [Cabaldon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

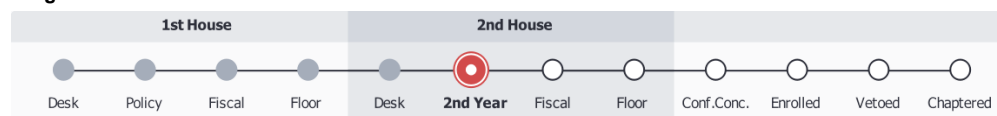
Regional housing: public postsecondary education: changes in enrollment levels: California Environmental Quality Act.

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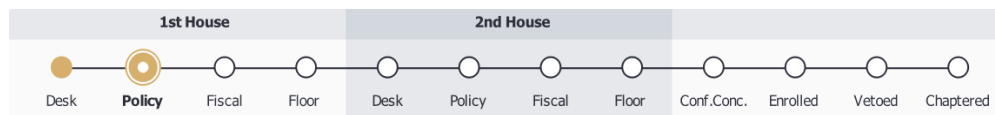
Bill information

Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 517, Statutes of 2025.		
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 each regional transportation plan to include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region, including all economic segments of the population, over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan taking into account net migration into the region, population growth, household formation, and employment growth. This bill would require the sustainable communities strategy, in identifying areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region, to also take into account changes in enrollment levels at institutions of public higher education, as defined. By imposing additional duties on metropolitan planning organizations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)		
Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
SB 569 Blakespear, D HTML PDF			

Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status:	07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish a dedicated liaison to, among other things, facilitate communication with local governments and relevant state agencies with regard to addressing homeless encampments within the state highway system and to oversee the development and implementation of delegated maintenance agreements between local agencies and the department in which both work together to reduce and remove homeless encampments within the department's jurisdiction. The bill would authorize the department to grant a single general entry permit for the duration of a delegated maintenance agreement to conduct activities authorized by the bill. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)		
Location:	07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025
SB 607 Wiener, D HTML PDF			

California Science and Health Research Bond Act.**Progress bar**



Bill information

Status: 09/13/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Would establish the California Foundation for Science and Health Research within the Government Operations Agency. The bill would create the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, and require the moneys in the fund to be used by the foundation to award grants and make loans to public or private research companies, universities, institutes, and organizations for scientific research and development, in specific areas of research, including, but not limited to, biomedical, behavioral, and climate research. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate Rules

Current Text: 09/12/2025 - Amended

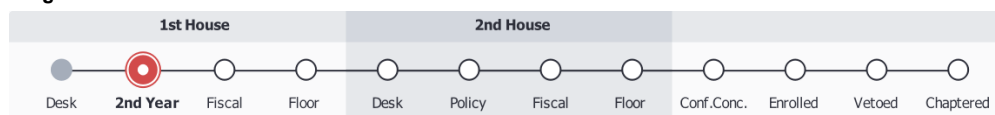
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amend: 09/12/2025

[SB 677](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: streamlined approvals.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HOUSING on 4/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements. This bill would require ministerial approval for proposed housing developments containing no more than 2 residential units on any lot hosting a single-family home or zoned for 4 or fewer residential units, notwithstanding any covenant, condition, or restriction imposed by a common interest development association. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended

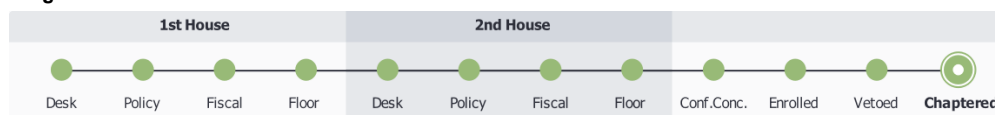
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/09/2025

[SB 748](#) [Richardson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Encampment Resolution Funding program: safe parking sites: reporting.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 524, Statutes of 2025.

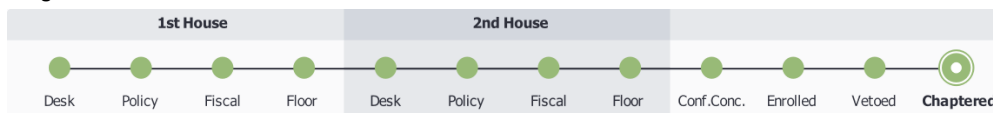
Summary: Current law establishes the Encampment Resolution Funding program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to, upon appropriation of the Legislature, increase collaboration between the department, local jurisdictions, and continuums of care for, among other things, providing encampment resolution grants to local jurisdictions

and continuums of care to resolve critical encampment concerns and transition individuals into safe and stable housing. Current law authorizes a continuum of care or a local jurisdiction to submit a specified application to the department for a program grant. Current law, for additional rounds moneys, defined as moneys appropriated for the program in or after the 2021–22 fiscal year, requires that an applicant submit an application for a program grant that includes a description of how the applicant intends to use the funds to connect all individuals living in encampments to services and housing, among other things. This bill would, as part of this description, additionally require the applicant to include specified information about safe parking sites, when the application includes operating safe parking sites while locating interim or permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness living in vehicles or recreational vehicles. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/02/2025
SB 808 Caballero, D HTML PDF			

Civil Actions: writs: housing development projects.

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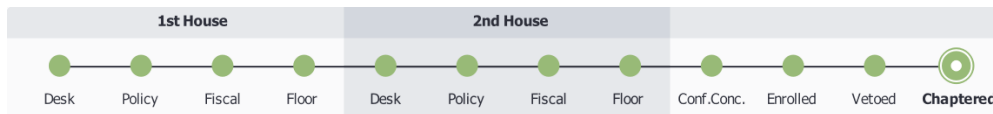
Bill information

Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 527, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	Existing law sets forth an expedited procedure for judicial review of decisions by a local public agency regarding the issuance, revocation, suspension, or denial of a permit involving expressive conduct protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as specified. This bill would provide similar expedited judicial review for denials of permits or other entitlements for housing development projects or residential units at the trial and appellate level, as specified. The bill would authorize a petitioner, the Attorney General, or the Department of Housing and Community Development to file a petition for writ of mandate under these provisions. The bill would require a local agency, upon the request of an applicant or notice from the department or the Attorney General, to compile a record of its proceedings as they occur and to certify the record within 15 days of the service of a writ. The bill would require that a hearing be set no later than 45 days after the filing of the writ and that the court issue a decision no later than 30 days after the matter is submitted or 75 days after the writ was filed, whichever is earlier. The bill would authorize the temporary assignment of judicial officers to ensure the timelines are met. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)		
Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	05/23/2025

Human Resources and Public Sector Employment LAP

AB 339 **Ortega, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Progress bar**Bill information**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 45 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

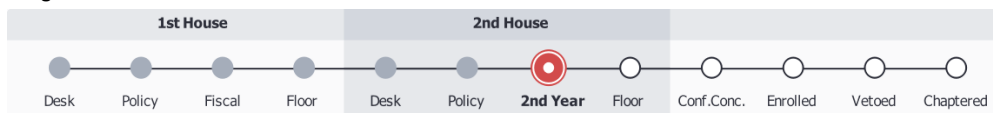
Location: 10/13/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

Introduced: 01/28/2025

AB 340 **Ahrens, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of current law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by current law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee

organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended

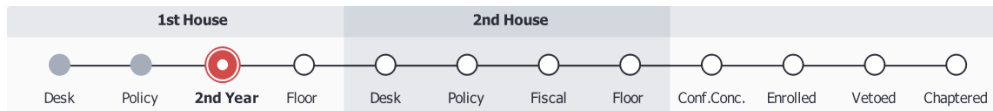
Introduced: 01/28/2025

Last Amend: 03/05/2025

AB 569 **Stefani, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013: exceptions: supplemental defined benefit plans.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with PEPRA, as specified. PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a defined benefit pension plan exceeding specified retirement formulas, requires new members of public retirement systems to contribute at least a specified amount of the normal cost, as defined, for their defined benefit plans, and prohibits an enhancement of a public employee's retirement formula or benefit adopted after January 1, 2013, from applying to service performed prior to the operative date of the enhancement. PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a supplemental defined benefit plan if the public employer did not do so before January 1, 2013, or, if it did, from offering that plan to an additional employee group after that date. This bill would authorize a public employer, as defined, to bargain over contributions for supplemental retirement benefits administered by, or on behalf of, an exclusive bargaining representative of one or more of the public employer's bargaining units, subject to the limitations specified above. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended

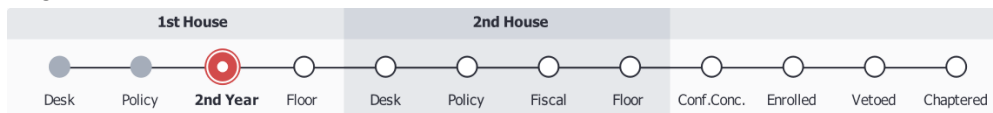
Introduced: 02/12/2025

Last Amend: 04/24/2025

AB 1198 **Hanev, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public works: prevailing wages.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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, 2026, 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, 2026. 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. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

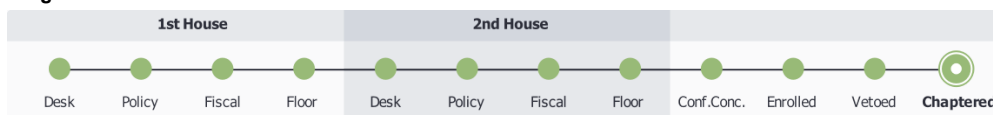
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced

[SB 456](#) [Ashby, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Contractors: exemptions: muralists.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 758, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the licensure and regulation of contractors. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to engage in the business, or act in the capacity, of a contractor without a license, unless exempted. Current law exempts from the Contractors State License Law a nonprofit corporation providing assistance to an owner, as specified. This bill would exempt from that law an artist who draws, paints, applies, executes, restores, or conserves a mural, as defined, pursuant to an agreement with a person who could legally authorize the work. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

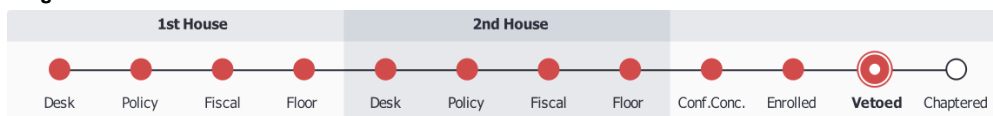
Last Amend: 04/02/2025

Public Safety LAP

[AB 400](#) [Pacheco, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training: police canines.

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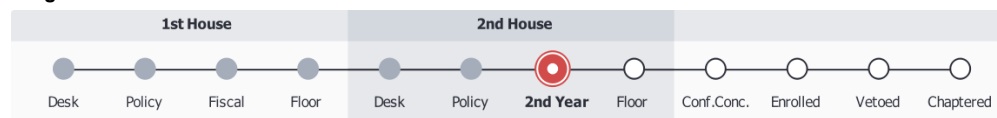


Bill information

Status:	10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.		
Summary:	Would require, on or before July 1, 2028, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to study and issue recommendations to the Legislature on the use of canines by law enforcement. The bill would require the commission to consider in its recommendations, among other things, instances of appropriate patrol use with a canine, as specified, and instances of appropriate use with a canine for detection, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on July 1, 2031. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)		
Location:	10/01/2025 - Assembly VETOED	Current Text:	10/01/2025 - Vetoed
Introduced:	02/04/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
AB 426 Dixon, R HTML PDF			

Impeding emergency response with drone.

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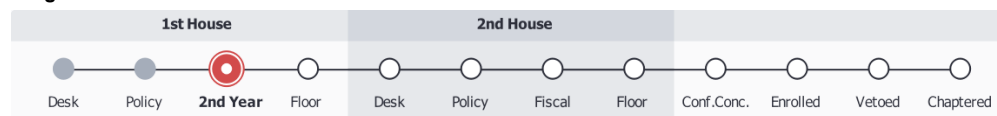


Bill information

Status:	08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current 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. Current law imposes liability for physical invasion of privacy on a person if the person knowingly enters onto the land or into the airspace above the land of another person without permission or otherwise commits a trespass in order to capture any image or recording of the other person engaging in a private activity and the invasion occurs in a manner that is offensive to a reasonable person. This bill would prohibit a person from operating or using an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote piloted aircraft, or drone at the scene of an emergency and thereby impeding firefighters, peace officers, medical personnel, military personnel, or other emergency personnel in the performance of their fire suppression, law enforcement, or emergency response duties, unless the person has a federal operational waiver, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General or a county counsel or city attorney to bring civil action to enforce the prohibition and authorize a prevailing plaintiff to recover civil penalties, injunctive relief, or reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as specified. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)		
Location:	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/02/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/05/2025	Last Amend:	04/02/2025
AB 1022 Kalra, D HTML PDF			

Authority to remove vehicles.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current 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, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land, or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and it is known that the vehicle has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within designated time periods, or the registered owner of the vehicle is known to have been issued 5 or more notices for failure to pay or failure to appear in court for traffic violations for which a certificate has not been issued by the magistrate or clerk of the court hearing the case, as specified. Under current law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. This bill would remove the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove a vehicle under the above-described circumstances, and make conforming changes. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

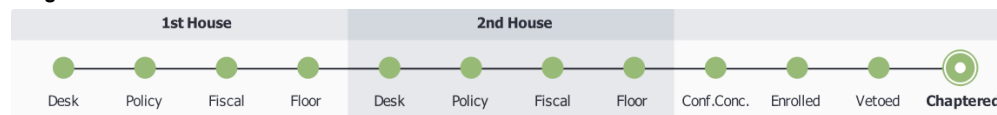
Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced

[AB 1178](#) [Pacheco, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 635, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Public Records Act generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Existing law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under current law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Current law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. Current law authorizes an agency to redact the records disclosed for specified purposes including, among others, to remove personal data or information, as specified, and where there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer, custodial officer, or another person. This bill would require a court in an action to compel disclosure pursuant to specified provisions, in determining whether there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of a person, to consider whether a particular peace officer is currently operating undercover and their duties demand anonymity. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

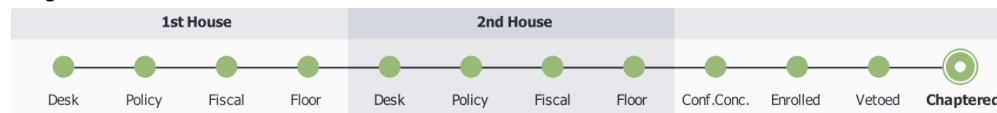
Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/09/2025

AB 1388 **Bryan, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Law enforcement: settlement agreements.

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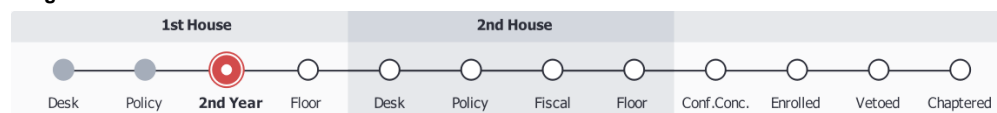
Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 729, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and requires the commission to, among other things, establish a certification program for peace officers, as defined. Current law requires the commission to establish procedures for accepting complaints from members of the public regarding peace officers or law enforcement agencies that may be investigated. Current law establishes, within the commission, the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Division and requires the division, among other things, to bring proceedings seeking the suspension or revocation of certification of a peace officer. The California Public Records Act generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Existing law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under current law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Current law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. This bill would additionally exempt agreements between an employing agency and a peace officer that, among other things, require the agency to destroy, remove, or conceal a record of a misconduct investigation. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)		
Location:	10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/09/2025

AB 1489 **Bryan, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Peace officers.

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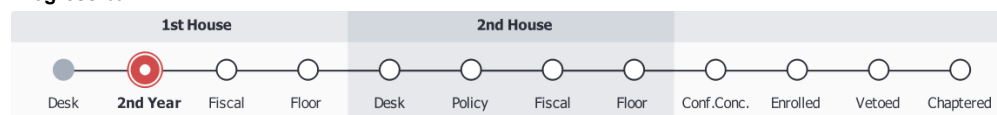
Bill information

Status:	05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would require a law enforcement agency that employs a peace officer to have a policy prohibiting that officer from carrying any firearm when the officer has a blood alcohol concentration greater than 0.00%, whether the officer is on duty or off duty, unless the officer is on duty and engaged in an undercover assignment in the course of their employment as a peace officer. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/22/2025 text)		
Location:	05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/22/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	04/22/2025

SB 554 **Jones, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Law enforcement: immigration enforcement.

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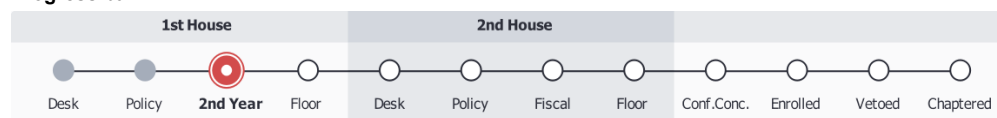
Bill information

Status:	05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/19/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	The California Values Act generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information, as specified. Current law provides that responses are never required, but are permitted, provided that they do not violate any local law or policy. Current law provides the above-described prohibition does not prevent a California law enforcement agency from performing certain limited exceptions to this prohibition that do not violate any policy of the law enforcement agency or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the agency is operating. Current law provides a law enforcement official with discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and where permitted by the California Values Act. This bill would instead provide that responses relating to a person's release date, as described above, are required. The bill would instead require a California law enforcement agency to perform certain limited exceptions to the prohibition, as specified. The bill would instead require a law enforcement official to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal or state law or policy, and where permitted by the California Values Act. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)		
Location:	05/01/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025

SB 691 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Body-worn cameras: policies.

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Bill information

Status:	05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would require, on or before July 1, 2026, each law enforcement agency that has a body-worn camera policy to update that policy to provide guidance to personnel who wear body-worn cameras regarding the circumstances in which they are required to reasonably and temporarily limit the recording of medical or psychological evaluations, procedures, or treatment performed by emergency service personnel that may cause embarrassment or humiliation to the patient. The bill would also require that policy update to include a procedure for emergency service personnel to request the redaction of evidentiary recordings of a patient undergoing medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment by emergency service personnel. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)		
Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended

Introduced: 02/21/2025

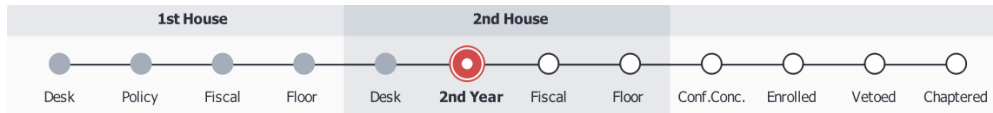
Last Amend: 04/21/2025

Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

AB 259 **Rubio, Blanca, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would extend the alternative teleconferencing procedures until January 1, 2030. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

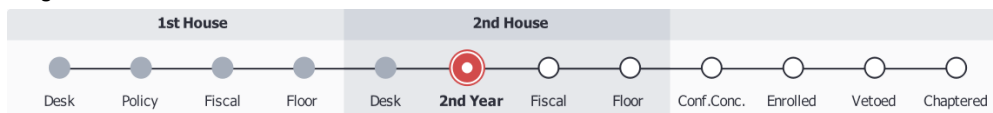
Introduced: 01/16/2025

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

AB 1237 **McKinnor, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Ticket sellers: event tickets: transit tickets.

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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 6/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Would require a ticket seller or a person who resells a ticket to a sporting, musical, theatre, or any other entertainment event located at a venue with a capacity of more than 1,000 persons to also, at the time that a ticket is purchased, give the consumer the option to purchase an all-day ticket from a transit provider that offers service to the venue during the time of the event, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Transportation to prepare a study of additional transit sales generated pursuant to these provisions and report its findings to the

Legislature on or before December 31, 2032. The bill would provide that a violation of the bill's provisions do not constitute a crime. (Based on 05/29/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 05/29/2025 - Amended

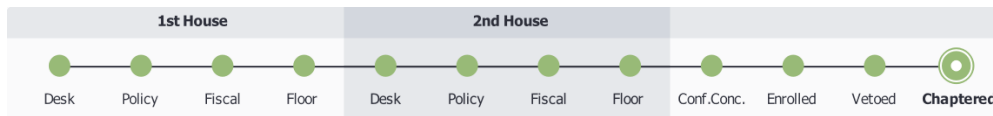
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 05/29/2025

[SB 233](#) [Sevarto, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Regional housing need: determination: consultation with councils of governments.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 577, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, where applicable, to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as prescribed. Current law requires, among other things, the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodology to be used by the department to determine the region's housing needs at least 26 months prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element and before developing the existing and projected housing need for a region. This bill would require the department to meet and consult with the council of governments, as described above, pursuant to prescribed deadlines. For the 7th revision of the housing element, the bill would require the department to meet and consult with each council of governments at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision, except for specified councils of governments. For the 8th and subsequent revision of the housing element, the bill would require the department to meet and consult with each council of governments at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

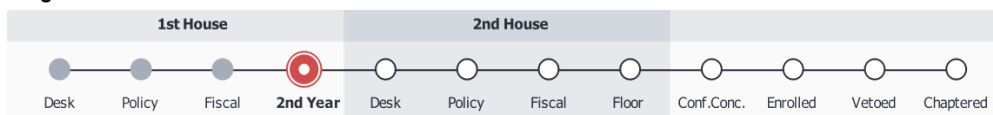
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 01/28/2025

[SB 239](#) [Arrequín, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

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Bill information

Status: 06/05/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

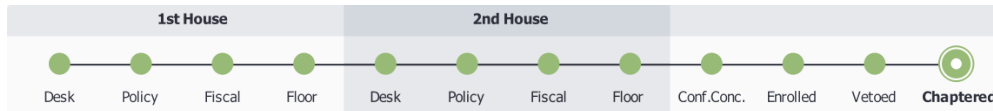
of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the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

Location:	06/05/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/07/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/30/2025	Last Amend:	04/07/2025

[SB 707](#) [Durazo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 327, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. The bill would require an eligible legislative body, on or before July 1, 2026, to approve at a noticed public meeting in open session a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet services occurring during meetings subject to these provisions, as specified, and would require the eligible legislative body to comply with certain requirements relating to disruption, including for certain disruptions, recessing the open session for at least one hour and making a good faith attempt to restore the service, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

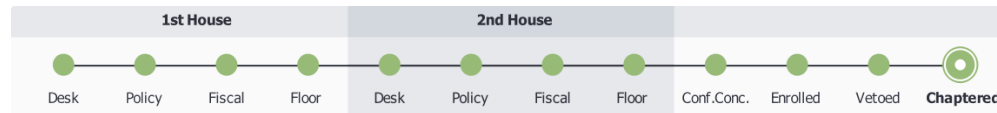
Location:	10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

[AB 39](#) [Zbur. D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.

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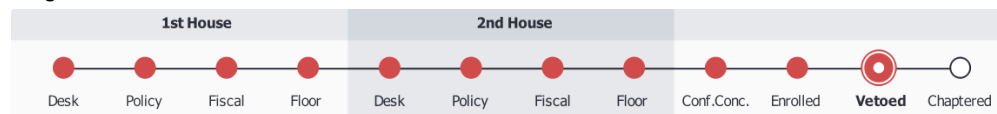
Bill information

Status:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 356, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city's or county's physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require each city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2027, but no later than January 1, 2030, to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or integrate a plan in the next adoption or revision of the general plan, that includes locally based goals, objectives, policies, and feasible implementation measures that include, among other things, the identification of opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging and other zero-emission vehicle fueling infrastructure, as specified, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for equitable and prioritized investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)		
Location:	10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	12/02/2024	Last Amend:	09/04/2025

[AB 620](#) [Jackson. D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program: rental vehicles.

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Bill information

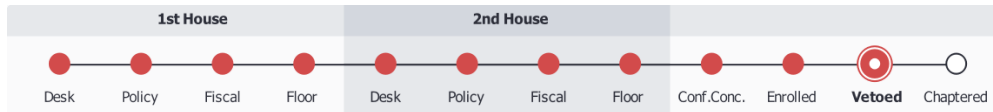
Status:	10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.		
Summary:	Current law establishes the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program (program) within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. This bill, for any regulation adopted to develop or implement the program, or other regulations that are regarding the procurement or use of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles by a public or private fleet, would require the state board to consider specified things, including, among other things, the environmental and supply chain benefits of renting medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles compared to procuring them. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)		
Location:	10/03/2025 - Assembly VETOED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Vetoes

Introduced: 02/13/2025

AB 915 **Petrie-Norris, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Dam safety: state supervision: exceptions.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law regulates the construction and operation of dams and exempts certain structures for these purposes. Current law exempts certain wastewater treatment and storage ponds constructed as part of a wastewater control facility, as provided, from the requirements for state regulation and supervision of the safety of dams. This bill would additionally exempt from the requirements for state regulation and supervision of the safety of dams certain water storage facilities, structures, and activities associated with an energy storage system facility located in the County of Kern, as specified, that uses compressed air technology and meets certain criteria, including, among other things, a maximum water pool height of 25 feet or less from the final engineered grade, a maximum storage capacity of 1,500 acre-feet or less, and supervision of the design and construction by a registered civil engineer. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Location: 10/01/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

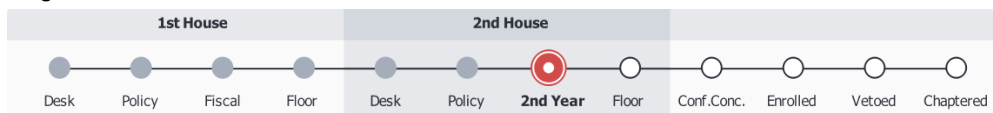
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

SB 74 **Sevarto, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.

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Bill information

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

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

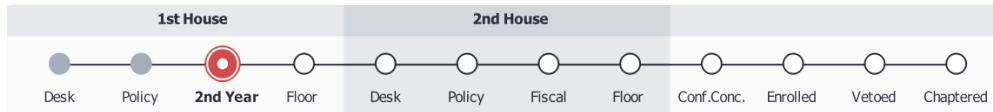
the program, the bill would require the local agency to demonstrate challenges with completing the project on time and on budget and how the infrastructure project helps meet state and local goals, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/07/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	01/15/2025	Last Amend:	04/07/2025

[SB 496](#) [Hurtado, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

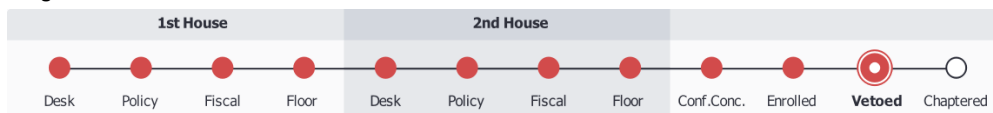
Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances. This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/07/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	04/07/2025

[SB 682](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

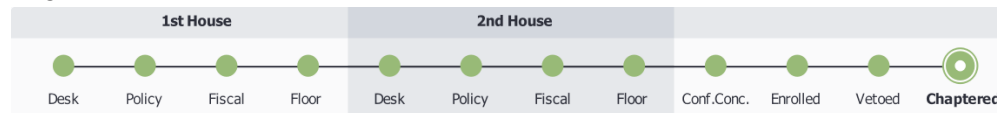
Summary:	Would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a cleaning product, dental floss, juvenile product, food packaging, or ski wax, as provided, that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, exempt certain components of a cleaning product from this prohibition, as specified. The bill would clarify that, on and after January 1, 2028, a cleaning product is required to comply with certain regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board regarding volatile organic compounds in consumer products and would prohibit the use of a regulatory variance to comply with those regulations, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale cookware that contains intentionally added PFAS, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would authorize the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)		
Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Vetoed
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/09/2025

Transportation Issues LAP

[AB 544](#) [Davies, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electric bicycles: required equipment.

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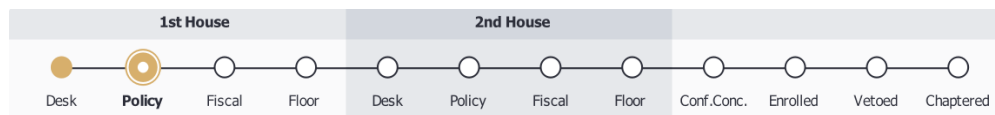
Bill information

Status:	07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 36, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Current law requires a bicycle operated during darkness on a highway, sidewalk, or bikeway to be equipped with, among other things, a red reflector or a solid or flashing red light with a built-in reflector on the rear that is visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. Current law defines "bicycle" for these purposes to, among other things, include an electric bicycle. Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power and categorizes electric bicycles into 3 classes. A violation of the provisions relating to the requirements for equipping a bicycle or an electric bicycle is punishable as an infraction. This bill would require an electric bicycle during all hours to be equipped with a red reflector or a solid or flashing red light with a built-in reflector on the rear that is visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)		
Location:	07/14/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	07/14/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/11/2025	Last Amend:	03/24/2025

[AB 939](#) [Schultz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026.

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Bill information

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Would enact the Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$20,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance transit and passenger rail improvements, local streets and roads and active transportation projects, zero-emission vehicle investments, transportation freight infrastructure improvements, and grade separations and other critical safety improvements. The bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Location: 03/10/2025 -
Assembly Transportation

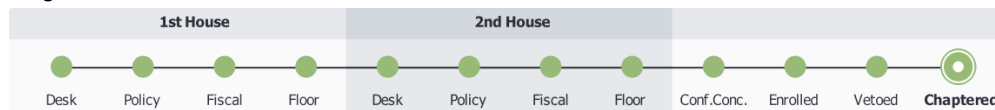
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

SB 63 **Wiener, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: public transit funding.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 740, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Would establish the Public Transit Revenue Measure District with jurisdiction extending throughout the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and the City and County of San Francisco and would require the district to be governed by the same board that governs the commission, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a retail transactions and use tax applicable to the entire district to be imposed by the board of the district or by a qualified voter initiative for a duration of 14 years, and in an amount of 0.5% in each of the above-described counties located within the district and 1% in the City and County of San Francisco, subject to voter approval at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. After payments are made for various administrative expenses, the bill would require the district to transfer specified portions of the proceeds of the tax to the commission for allocation to certain programs and other purposes and for allocation to the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, commonly known as Caltrain, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, and other specified transit agencies, for transit operations expenses, and would require the district to transfer specified portions of the proceeds of the tax directly to other specified local transportation agencies, including the San Mateo County Transit District and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, for public transit expenses, as prescribed. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

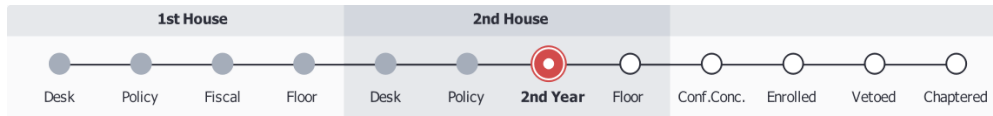
Last Amend: 09/09/2025

Introduced: 01/09/2025 (Spot bill)

SB 445 **Wiener, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

High-speed rail: third-party agreements, permits, and approvals: regulations.

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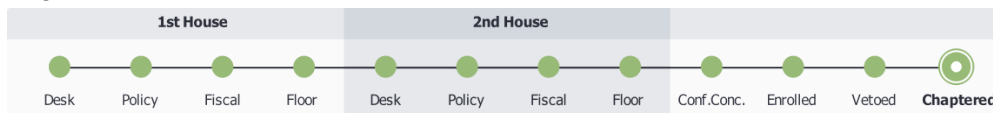
Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General (office) and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General (inspector general) to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Current law requires the inspector general to submit annual reports to the Legislature and Governor regarding its findings. This bill would require the authority, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop and adopt internal rules, as defined, setting forth standards and timelines for the authority to engage utilities to ensure coordination and cooperation in relocating utility infrastructure or otherwise resolving utility conflicts affecting the delivery of the high-speed rail project. The bill would require the authority to ensure that the internal rules, among other things, identify the circumstances under which the authority would be required seek to enter into a cooperative agreement with a utility that, where relevant, identifies who is responsible for specific utility relocations, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)		
Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025	Last Amend:	07/17/2025

[SB 671](#) [Cervantes, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Pedestrian crossing signals.

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Bill information

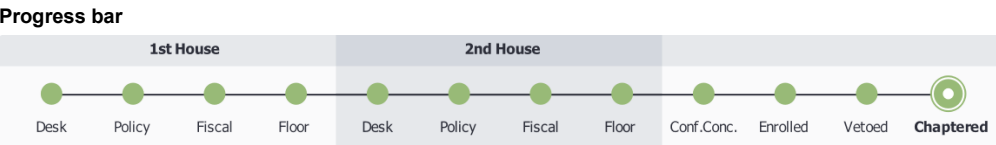
Status:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 326, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Under current law, a pedestrian control signal showing a “WALK” or approved “Walking Person” symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under existing law, a pedestrian facing a flashing “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol with a “countdown” signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol, as specified. Upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal, as specified, current law requires that traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to detect bicycle or motorcycle traffic on the roadway. For these purposes, current law defines a traffic-actuated signal as an official traffic signal, as specified, that displays one or more of its indications in response to traffic detected by mechanical, visual, electrical, or other means. Upon the first placement or replacement of a state-owned or -operated traffic-actuated signal, current law requires that the traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval (LPI) and include the installation, activation, and maintenance of an accessible pedestrian signal (APS) and detector that complies with		

certain sections of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD). At crosswalks with state-owned or -operated traffic-actuated signals and pedestrian hybrid beacons with pedestrian signal heads, this bill would require the walk indication and other visual signals to comply with CA MUTCD. The bill would require these pedestrian signal heads to have an APS pushbutton or touch-free APS that activates “WALK” or “DON’T WALK” intervals and other visual signals at signalized intersections in nonvisual formats. The bill would require touch-free APS to be installed at new signalized pedestrian crossings on capital projects on the state highway system, encroachment projects, and highway maintenance-funded projects, as specified. The bill would require, as soon as practicable, all existing state-owned or -operated traffic signals located in certain areas to be identified and recorded in the Department of Transportation management system (TMS) inventory database to assist future annual operational review requirements and coordination with local agencies for delegated signals. The bill would require LPIs to be implemented at these existing state-owned or -operated traffic signals locations at the next opportunity for regularly scheduled operational reviews. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Location:	10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

[SB 720](#) [Ashby, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Automated traffic enforcement system programs.



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 782, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law authorizes the limit line, intersection, or other places where a driver is required to stop to be equipped with an automated traffic enforcement system if the governmental agency utilizing the system meets certain requirements, including identifying the system with signs and ensuring that the system meets specified criteria on minimum yellow light change intervals. Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program for speed enforcement that utilizes a speed safety system in specified areas, if the system meets specified requirements. Current law prescribes specified requirements for a notice of violation issued pursuant to these provisions, and requires a violation of a speed law that is recorded by a speed safety system to be subject only to a specified civil penalty. This bill would additionally authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish an automated traffic enforcement system program to use those systems to detect a violation of a traffic control signal, if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a violation of a traffic control signal that is recorded by an automated traffic enforcement system to be subject to escalating civil penalties, as specified. The bill would, among other things, provide for the issuance of a notice of violation, an initial review, an administrative hearing, and an appeals process, as specified, for a violation under this program. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

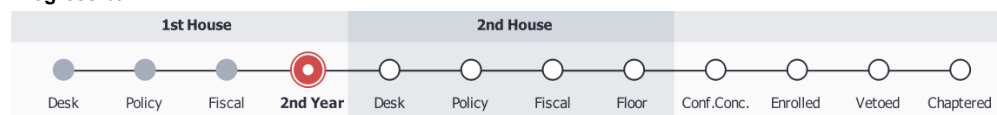
Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/04/2025

Water Supply and Conservation LAP

[AB 794](#) [Gabriel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.

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Bill information

Status: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act (state act) requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (federal act) and adopting and enforcing regulations. Current law authorizes the state board to adopt as an emergency regulation, a regulation that is not more stringent than, and is not materially different in substance and effect than, the requirements of a regulation promulgated under the federal act, with a specified exception. This bill would provide that the authority of the state board to adopt an emergency regulation pursuant to these provisions includes the authority to adopt requirements of a specified federal regulation that was in effect on January 19, 2025, regardless of whether the requirements were repealed or amended to be less stringent. The bill would prohibit an emergency regulation adopted pursuant to these provisions from implementing less stringent drinking water standards, as provided, and would authorize the regulation to include monitoring requirements that are more stringent than the requirements of the federal regulation. The bill would prohibit maximum contaminant levels and compliance dates for maximum contaminant levels adopted as part of an emergency regulation from being more stringent than the maximum contaminant levels and compliance dates of a regulation promulgated pursuant to the federal act. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Location: 09/12/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

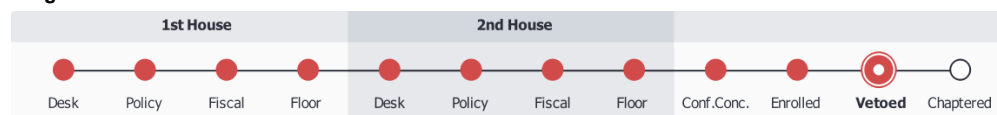
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

[SB 454](#) [McNerney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill, which would become operative upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would enact a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) mitigation program. As part of that program, the bill would create the PFAS

Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize certain moneys in the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out nonstate, federal, and private funds designated for PFAS remediation and treatment and deposit the funds into the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate these funds to the state board for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to establish accounts within the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would authorize the state board to expend moneys from the fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers, as those terms are defined, for multiple purposes, including, among other things, to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water to meet the applicable state and federal maximum PFAS contaminant levels. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

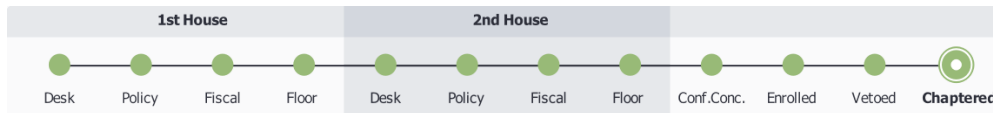
Location:	10/01/2025 - Senate VETOED	Current Text:	10/01/2025 - Vetoed
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	09/02/2025

League of California Cities Sponsored Legislation

AB 424 **Davies, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 261, Statutes of 2025

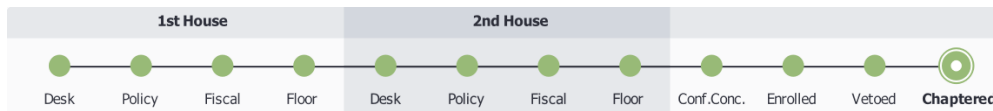
Summary: Would, when the Department of Health Care Services receives a complaint against a licensed alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility, or a complaint alleging that a facility is unlawfully operating without a license, from a member of the public, require the department to provide, within 30 10 days of the date of the complaint, notice to the person filing the complaint that the complaint has been received and to provide, upon closing the complaint, notice to the person filing the complaint that the complaint has been closed and whether the department found the facility to be in violation of the provisions governing facility licensure and regulation. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Location:	10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/05/2025	Last Amend:	03/19/2025

AB 476 **González, Mark, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Metal theft.

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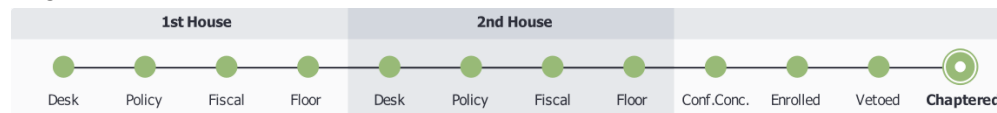
Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 694, Statutes of 2025.

Summary:	Current law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Current law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk and a description of the item or items, as specified. Existing law requires the written record to include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Current law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver's license of the seller or other specified identification. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. This bill would require junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction. The bill would revise the type of information required to be included in the description of the item or items of junk purchased or sold, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)		
Location:	10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/10/2025	Last Amend:	09/04/2025
AB 492 Valencia, D HTML PDF			

Alcohol and drug programs: licensing.

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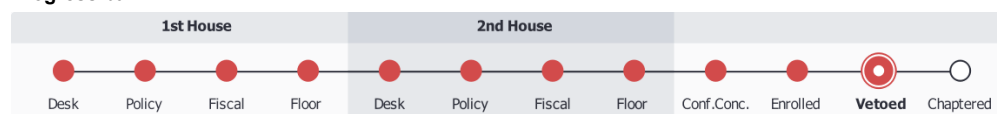


Bill information

Status:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 368, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Would require the State Department of Health Care Services, whenever it issues a license to operate an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility, to concurrently provide written notification of the issuance of the license to the city or county in which the facility is located. The bill would require the notice to include the name and mailing address of the licensee and the location of the facility. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)		
Location:	10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/10/2025		
AB 650 Papan, D HTML PDF			

Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

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Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.		
Summary:	Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take		

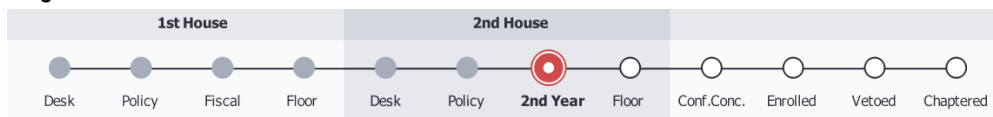
no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Current law defines “affirmatively furthering fair housing,” as provided. The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a housing element include, among other things, a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken pursuant to the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. This bill would require the department to develop the above-described standardized reporting format on or before December 31, 2026. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Location:	10/13/2025 - Assembly VETOED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Vetoed
Introduced:	02/13/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

AB 846 **Connolly, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.

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Bill information

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

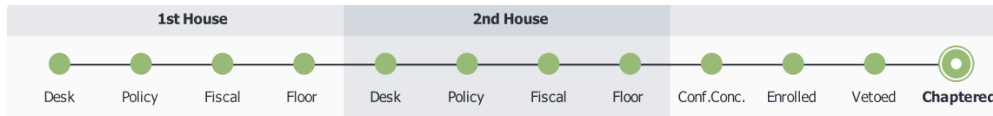
Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would require the department to impose a fee on a local agency for the cost of reviewing a wildfire preparedness plan submitted by that local agency, as specified. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other state permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	06/26/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	06/26/2025

AB 996 **Pellerin, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public Resources: sea level rise plans.

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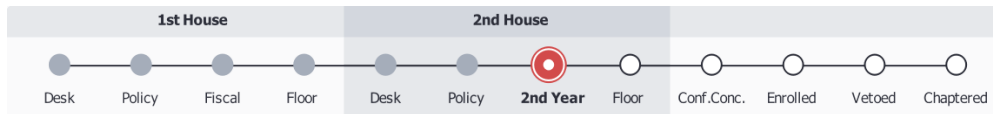
Bill information

Status:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Current law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission to, on or before January 1, 2034, develop a sea level rise plan with specified required content as part of a local coastal program that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would authorize the applicable commission, when approving a local coastal plan or an amendment to a local coastal plan, to deem existing sea level rise information or plans prepared by a local government to satisfy the content requirements for a sea level rise plan. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)		
Location:	10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	05/23/2025

[SB 35](#) [Umberg, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Alcohol and drug programs.

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Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Current law requires the department, if a facility is alleged to be in violation of that prohibition, to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law requires, if the department's employee or agent finds evidence that the facility is providing services without a license, the employee or agent to take specified actions, including, among others, submitting the findings of the investigation to the department and issuing a written notice to the facility that includes the date by which the facility is required to cease providing services. This bill would require the department, if it determines it has jurisdiction over the allegation, to initiate that investigation within 10 days of receiving the allegation and, except as specified, complete the investigation within 60 days of initiating the investigation. The bill would require the department, if it receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, to notify the complainant that it does not investigate that type of complaint. The bill would require the employee or agent to provide the notice described above within 10 days of the employee or agency submitting their findings to the department and to conduct a followup site visit to determine whether the facility has ceased providing services as required. The bill would authorize, in counties that elect to administer the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system and that provide optional recovery housing services, the county		

behavioral health agency to request approval from the department to conduct a site visit of a recovery residence that is alleged to be operating without a license. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

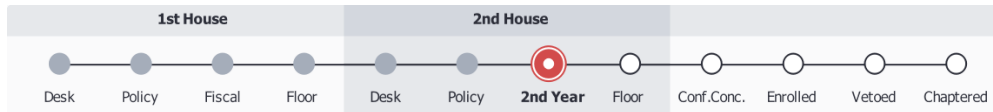
Introduced: 12/03/2024

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

SB 329 **Blakespear, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law prohibits operating an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to provide recovery, treatment, or detoxification services within this state without first obtaining a current valid license. If a facility is alleged to be providing those services without a license, existing law requires the department to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law also authorizes the department to conduct announced or unannounced site visits to licensed facilities for the purpose of reviewing them for compliance, as specified. This bill would require the department to assign a complaint under its jurisdiction regarding an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to an analyst for investigation within 10 days of receiving the complaint. If the department receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, the bill would require the department to notify the complainant, in writing, that it does not investigate that type of complaint. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended

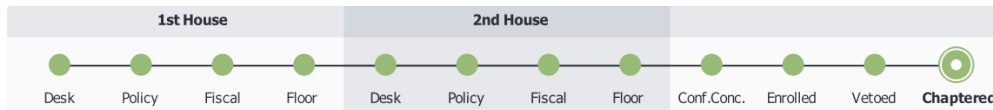
Introduced: 02/11/2025

Last Amend: 03/28/2025

SB 346 **Durazo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the physical address, including 9-digit ZIP Code, of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period. The bill would also authorize a local agency to request additional information,

as provided, when the physical address is not sufficient for the local agency to identify a specific short-term rental. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

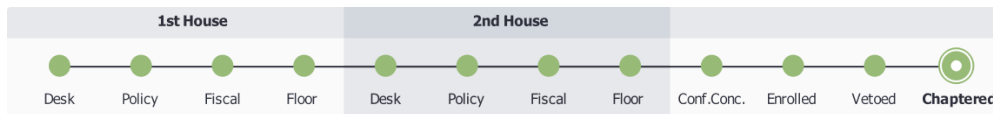
Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/12/2025	Last Amend:	07/07/2025

Local Representative Legislation

[AB 243](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Postsecondary education: student financial aid dependency status: juveniles.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 610, Statutes of 2025.

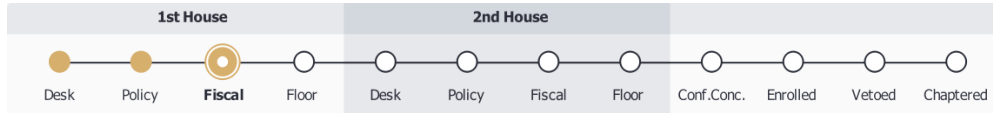
Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, and the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in the state. A provision of the act requires the California State University, and requests the University of California, to annually report, on or before March 31, to the Legislature on their respective institutional financial aid programs. The act applies to the University of California only to the extent that the regents, by appropriate resolution, make it applicable. Current law establishes the Student Aid Commission as the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education. For purposes of making an unusual circumstances adjustment regarding the dependency status of student financial aid and institutional financial aid applicants attending, or applying to attend, a California State University, California Community College, or University of California campus, this bill would require a financial aid administrator of the segment or the commission, as applicable, to accept a sworn statement containing information signed under penalty of perjury by an authorized representative of a local educational agency, county child welfare department, or probation department as sufficient documentation, as specified. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Location:	10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/11/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	01/14/2025	Last Amend:	09/04/2025

[AB 398](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Personal income tax: Earned Income Tax Credit.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, a continuously appropriated fund, for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law, as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases, and provides alternative calculation factors under specified circumstances. Current law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and until and including the taxable year in which the minimum wage is set at \$15 per hour, requires the phaseout percentage for eligible individuals to be recalculated by the Franchise Tax Board so that the calculated amount of credit for a taxpayer with an earned income of \$30,000 is equal to zero. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, if the amount of credit computed for an eligible individual is less than \$355, as specified, would allow the credit for the eligible individual to be \$355 instead, except as otherwise specified. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

Location: 05/21/2025 - Assembly APPR.
SUSPENSE FILE

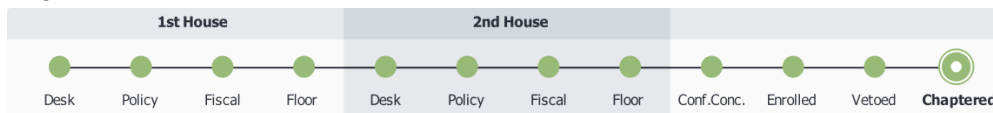
Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/04/2025

[AB 461](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Truancy.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 154, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Compulsory Education Law generally makes persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years of age subject to compulsory full-time education, unless exempted. Current law makes a parent or guardian of a pupil of 6 years of age or more who is in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, and subject to compulsory full-time or continuing education, whose child is a chronic truant, as defined, who has failed to reasonably supervise and encourage the pupil's school attendance, and who has been offered support services to address the pupil's truancy, guilty of a misdemeanor that is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000, or imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year, or both that fine and imprisonment. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Location: 10/01/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

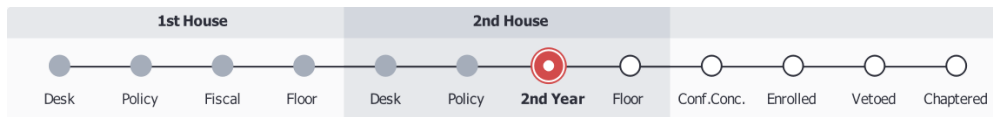
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Introduced: 02/06/2025

[AB 537](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Community colleges: California College Promise.

Progress bar**Bill information**

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

Summary: Current law establishes the California College Promise, under the administration of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to provide funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each community college meeting prescribed requirements. Current law authorizes a community college to use that funding to waive some or all of the fees for 2 academic years for first-time community college students and returning community college students, as defined, who are enrolled in 12 or more semester units or the equivalent, or less for students certified as "full time" by a staff person in the disabled student services program, as specified, and who complete and submit either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application, except as provided. This bill would instead require, for purposes of eligibility for the California College Promise, that students be enrolled in 9 or more, rather than 12 or more, semester units or the equivalent, or less for a student certified as eligible, based on a commitment by the student that is analogous to the 9 semester unit or equivalent workload, by a staff person in the disabled student services program. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

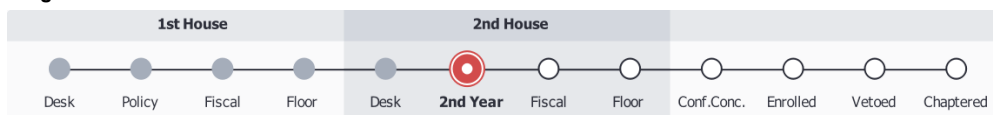
Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended

Introduced: 02/11/2025

Last Amend: 06/30/2025

[AB 635](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program: Attorney General.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, which authorizes additional enforcement measures for violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law. Current law requires the department to refer any alleged violations of law or regulations within the department's jurisdiction to the Division of Codes and Standards within the department, and to refer any alleged violations of law or regulations that are not within the jurisdiction of the department, as specified, to the appropriate enforcement agency. This bill would require the department to refer up to a total of 25 alleged violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law to the office of the Attorney General in any given fiscal year that the department in good faith efforts selects as the most severe, deleterious, and materially and economically impactful alleged violations. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to arbitrate, mediate, negotiate, or pursue any and all available judicial remedies in connection with any alleged violations of the law referred by the department. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

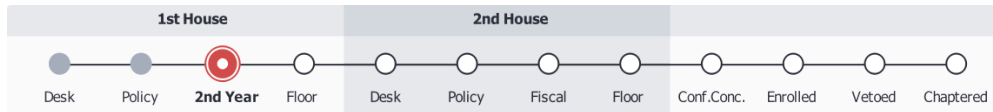
Introduced: 02/13/2025

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

[AB 680](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public social services: foster care benefits.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law establishes various programs to provide foster care benefits, including, among others, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, under which counties provide payments to foster care providers on behalf of qualified children in foster care and to nonminor dependents. Current law requires the county to review the child's or nonminor dependent's payment amount annually, including an examination of any circumstances of a foster child or nonminor dependent that are subject to change and could affect the child's or nonminor dependent's potential eligibility or payment amount. This bill would require that review to include a review of a child's or nonminor dependent's eligibility for foster care benefits, and would require that review to also be conducted each time the county receives specified information. The bill would require, if the county determines pursuant to that review that a child or nonminor dependent is no longer eligible for foster care benefits under the program from which they are currently receiving foster care benefits, but is eligible for foster care benefits under another program, the county to ensure that the child or nonminor dependent receives the foster care benefits to which they are entitled under the new program, and to provide a notice of action that includes specified information to the caregiver of the child or to the nonminor dependent. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

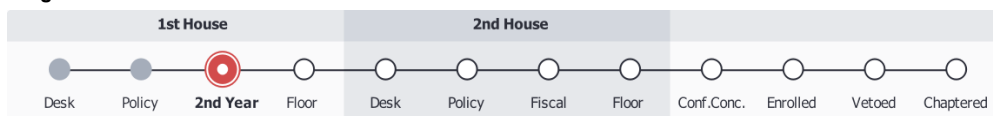
Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/14/2025

[AB 811](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Teacher credentialing: computer science instruction: workgroup.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/30/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a single subject teaching credential only in specified subjects and authorizes the commission to issue an authorization to teach a subject other than the one authorized by a single subject teaching credential if the holder of the credential meets certain requirements. Current law, upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, requires the commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to convene a workgroup on credentialing for instruction in computer science, as provided. Current law also requires the commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to provide a report of the workgroup's findings and recommendations, as provided. Current law repeals

these provisions as of January 1, 2028. This bill would extend the above-referenced deadlines by 2 years and delay the repeal date of those provisions by 2 years. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 03/18/2025 - Amended

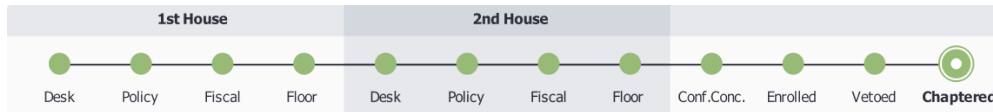
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amend: 03/18/2025

AB 985 **Schiavo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Chiquita Canyon Landfill: property tax reassessment and penalties.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 174, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. The California Constitution authorizes the full cash value base to be reduced to reflect substantial damage, destruction, or other factors causing a decline in value. This bill would require each property located within a 5-mile radius of the center of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the County of Los Angeles to be reassessed so that the full cash value base of the property reflects any decline in value of the property arising from the Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event, as defined. The bill would require reassessments to be retroactive to the January 1, 2022, lien date. The bill would require, following reassessment, the assessor to send a specified notice of the assessment value change to the taxpayer. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Location: 10/01/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

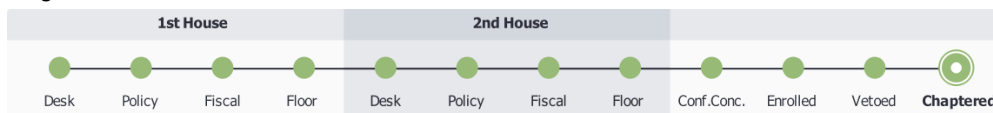
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

AB 1314 **Ahrens, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transitional housing placement providers.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 187, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers, which is defined as organizations licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and not more than 18 years of age and to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations governing transitional housing placement living arrangement requirements for minors and nonminor dependents, including allowing a participant to share a bedroom or unit with certain other individuals and requiring all counties and program contracts to allow

participants and those certain other individuals to share bedrooms, bathrooms, and units together, regardless of gender identity. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would require all counties and program contracts to also ensure that decisions about sharing bedrooms, bathrooms, and units together are led by the program participant and agreed upon in collaboration with the provider. By increasing county duties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

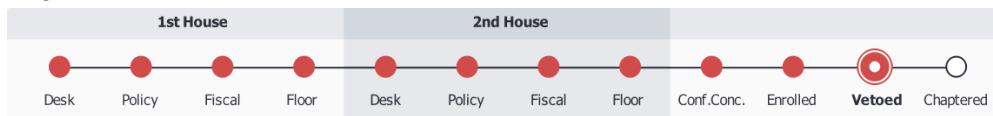
Location: 10/01/2025 -
Assembly CHAPTERED
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 08/29/2025

AB 1332 **Ahrens, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Medicinal cannabis: shipments.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by Proposition 215 at the November 6, 1996, statewide general election, declares that its purpose is, among other things, to ensure that seriously ill Californians have the right to obtain and use marijuana for medical purposes, as specified, and exempts from state criminal liability certain patients and their primary caregivers who possess or cultivate marijuana for the personal medical purposes of the patient. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would authorize a licensed microbusiness with an M-license, as defined, whose licensed activities include retail sale, manufacturing, distribution, and outdoor cultivation to directly ship certain medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis products to a medicinal cannabis patient in the state, if the licensed microbusiness complies with specified requirements, including that the medicinal cannabis is shipped by a common carrier, as described, the amount shipped to a medicinal cannabis patient in a single day does not exceed specified possession limits, and the package is received and signed for by someone 21 years of age or older. The bill would require the shipment to comply with specified laws and regulations governing cannabis and cannabis products sold by licensed retailers, as provided. If the medicinal cannabis patient is a qualified patient that possesses a valid physician's recommendation, the bill would require the licensed microbusiness to certify in writing that they verified the recommendation and would require the retailer to keep a copy of that certification for no less than 7 years. The bill would amend the Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act to, among other things, prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting or enforcing any regulation that prohibits the retail sale by delivery within or shipment into the local jurisdiction of medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers by a licensed microbusiness, as specified. The bill would also authorize free medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis products provided to medicinal cannabis patients in compliance with MAUCRSA to be shipped to those patients by a licensed microbusiness with an M-license, as provided. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

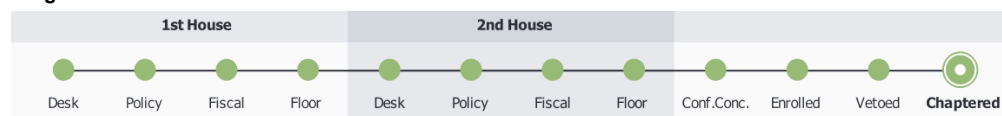
Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes
Last Amend: 08/29/2025

SB 30 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.

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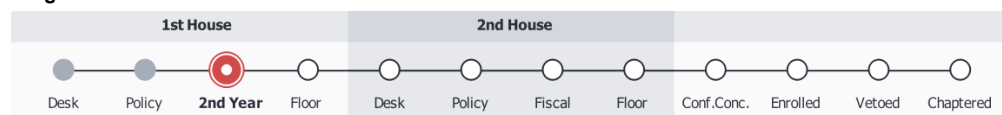
Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 735, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	Would prohibit a public entity that owns diesel-powered on-track equipment from selling, donating, or otherwise transferring ownership of that equipment for continued use after the public entity decommissions the equipment. The bill would exempt the sale, donation, or transfer of the ownership of that equipment from the prohibition if the equipment is deemed to be in one of specified categories of emissions standards designated by the federal government for locomotives, the equipment produces emissions equivalent to any equipment within any of those federal categories, or the diesel engine is removed from the equipment, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)		
Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	12/02/2024 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	07/16/2025

SB 33 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.

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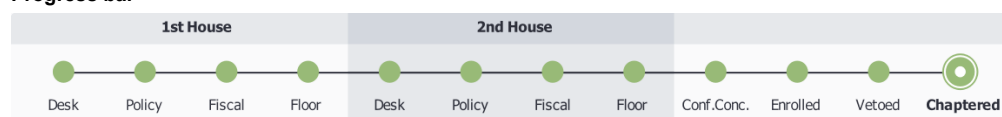
Bill information

Status:	05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law establishes various programs to provide assistance to homeless youth, including, among others, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects and the Runaway Youth and Families in Crisis Project. This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program. The program would award public school pupils who are in grade 12 and are homeless children or youths, as defined, a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for 4 months from May 1, 2026, to August 1, 2026, inclusive, as provided. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)		
Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	03/10/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	12/02/2024	Last Amend:	03/10/2025

SB 61 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Private works of improvement: retention payments.

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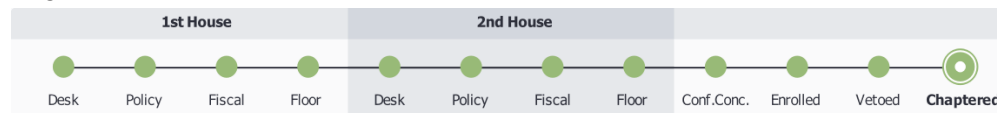


Bill information

Status:	07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 49, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Current law generally governs retention payments withheld with respect to a contract for a private work of improvement, including by requiring an owner that withholds a retention from a direct contractor to, within 45 days after completion of the work of improvement, pay the retention to the contractor. This bill would limit the amount of a retention payment with respect to a contract for a private work of improvement by, among other things, prohibiting a retention payment withheld from a payment by an owner from the direct contractor, by the direct contractor from any subcontractor, and by a subcontractor from any subcontractor thereunder, for a private work of improvement, from exceeding 5% of the payment, subject to certain exceptions. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)		
Location:	07/14/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	07/14/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	01/09/2025	Last Amend:	03/26/2025
SB 254 Becker, D HTML PDF			

Energy.

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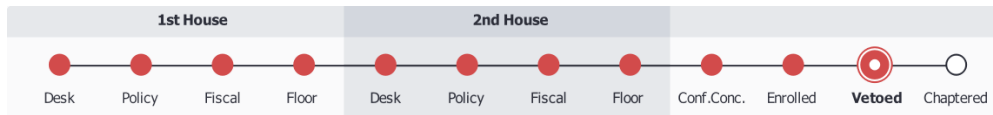
Bill information

Status:	09/19/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 119, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) within GO-Biz, under the direction of an executive director and governed by, and its corporate power exercised by, a board of directors (bank board). Current law, among other things, authorizes the bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities, as provided. Current law prohibits the financing of economic development facilities unless the bank determines that the financing or assistance meets specified public interest criteria. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Current law makes \$850,000,000 of that amount available, upon appropriation of the Legislature, for clean energy projects, as provided. This bill would deem the financing of projects related to the clean energy projects funded by the bond act, as described above, to be in the public interest and eligible for financing by the I-Bank or by a special purpose trust established pursuant to the bank act and would, except as specified, require that any such financing be treated as financing of an economic development facility for purposes of the bank act. The bill would authorize the I-Bank to provide any form of financial assistance, including issuing bonds, as provided. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)		
Location:	09/19/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	09/19/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/03/2025	Last Amend:	09/10/2025

SB 257 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

PARENT Act.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law requires a health care service plan or disability insurer to allow an individual to enroll in or change their health benefit plan as a result of a specified triggering event. This bill, the PARENT Act, would make pregnancy a triggering event for purposes of enrollment or changing a health benefit plan. Because a willful violation of this provision by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

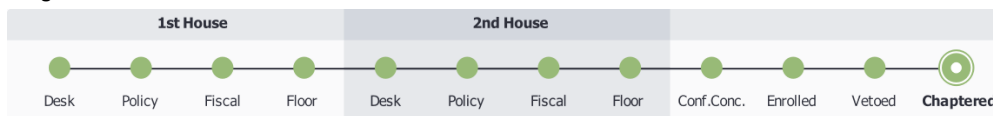
Introduced: 02/03/2025

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

SB 258 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: rape.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 599, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law defines rape as an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under certain circumstances, including with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator where the person is incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. This bill would remove the spousal exception from this definition of rape. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Location: 10/11/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

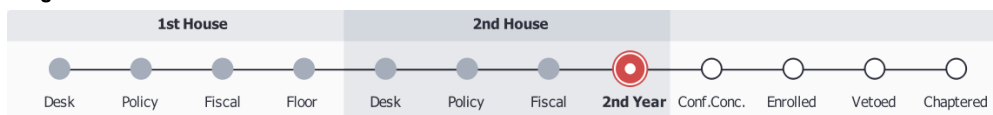
Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Introduced: 02/03/2025

SB 259 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Fair Online Pricing Act.

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Bill information

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

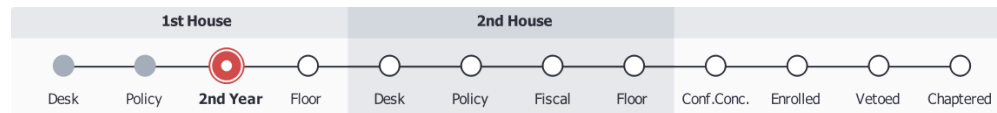
Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer and to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell or share the consumer's personal information. This bill, the Fair Online Pricing Act, would, subject to specified exceptions, prohibit a price offered to a consumer through the consumer's online device, as defined, from being generated in whole, or in part, based on any of certain input data, including the presence or absence of any software on the online device. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Location: 09/12/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR **Current Text:** 09/09/2025 - Amended
Introduced: 02/03/2025 (Spot bill) **Last Amend:** 09/09/2025

SB 260 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Unmanned aircraft.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

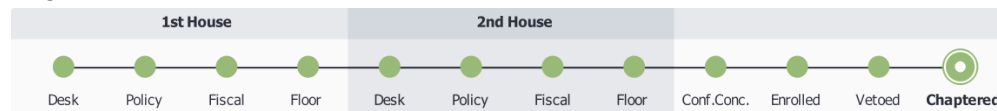
Summary: Would make it an infraction to intentionally or knowingly operate an unmanned aircraft over or to come within either a specified distance or a distance that would interfere with the operations of a critical infrastructure facility, as defined, with specified exceptions, including that the operator is a governmental entity acting in their capacity as a regulator or the operator has the written consent of the owner or operator of the facility. The bill would make it an infraction to intentionally or knowingly operate an unmanned aircraft over or to come within either a specified distance or a distance that would interfere with the operations of specified property in the City of Sacramento in which the State Capitol is located, with specified exceptions, including if a person is acting with the express authorization of the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature, and would require the Joint Rules Committee to establish related policies in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/29/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR **Current Text:** 04/29/2025 - Amended
Introduced: 02/03/2025 **Last Amend:** 04/29/2025

SB 261 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: orders, decisions, and awards.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 747, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for

compensation, as specified. Current law provides that the judgment creditor, or the commissioner, as assignee of the judgment creditor, is entitled to court costs and reasonable attorney's fees for enforcing the judgment, as specified. This bill would instead require that the judgment creditor, or the Labor Commissioner or public prosecutor as assignee of the judgment creditor, be awarded the above-described court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

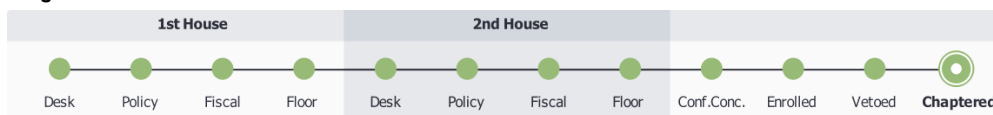
Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Introduced: 02/03/2025

[SB 262](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 513, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with those provisions. Current law requires the department to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations adopted by the department, as prescribed. Current law requires that jurisdictions that are prohousing and that are in substantial compliance with specified provisions be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring of applications for specified state programs. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" for these purposes and specifies a nonexhaustive list of examples of those policies, including local financial incentives for housing and adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would include in the definition of "prohousing local policies" policies that keep people housed, and would include additional examples of prohousing local policies under the above-described provisions, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

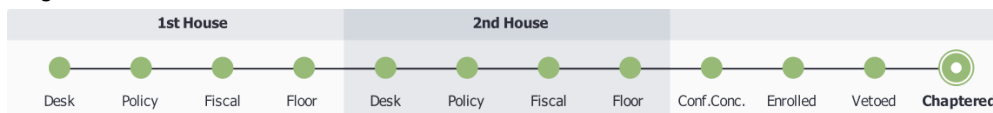
Last Amend: 09/03/2025

Introduced: 02/03/2025

[SB 272](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

San Mateo County Transit District: job order contracting: pilot program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 310, Statutes of 2025

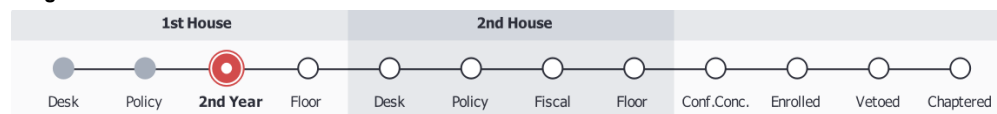
Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act sets forth procedures that a local agency is required to follow when procuring certain services or work. The act also sets forth specific public contracting requirements for certain transit districts, including the San Mateo County Transit District for construction work contracts. The act authorizes certain local agencies, including school districts and community college districts, to engage in job order contracting, as prescribed. This bill would establish a pilot program to authorize the San Mateo County Transit District to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$5,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$1,000,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under the pilot program. The bill would require the district, on or before January 1, 2030, to submit to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on the use of job order contracting under the bill. The pilot program would be repealed on January 1, 2032. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Location:	10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/04/2025	Last Amend:	08/20/2025

[SB 285](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

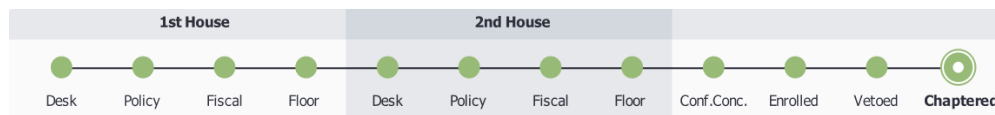
Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Current law requires the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. Current law, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels. This bill would, for the purpose of meeting, or tracking progress against, any state requirement to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases, authorize only qualified carbon dioxide removal, as defined, to be used to counterbalance the state's or an entity's greenhouse gas emissions and would require qualified carbon dioxide removal used for those purposes to meet certain requirements, as specified. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	03/25/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/05/2025	Last Amend:	03/25/2025

[SB 306](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Health care coverage: prior authorizations.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 408, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law generally authorizes a health care service plan or health insurer to use prior authorization and other utilization review or utilization management functions, under which a licensed physician or a licensed health care professional who is competent to evaluate specific clinical issues may approve, modify, delay, or deny requests for health care services based on medical necessity. Current law requires a health care service plan or health insurer, including those plans or insurers that delegate utilization review or utilization management functions to medical groups, independent practice associations, or to other contracting providers, to comply with specified requirements and limitations on their utilization review or utilization management functions. This bill would require the departments to issue instructions on or before July 1, 2026, to health care service plans and health insurers to report statistics regarding covered health care services subject to prior authorization and the percentage rate at which they are approved or modified, among other things. The bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer to report those statistics, including information from another entity to which the plan or insurer delegates responsibility for prior authorization decisions, to the appropriate department on or before December 31, 2026. The bill would require the departments to evaluate these reports, identify the health care services approved at a rate that meets or exceeds the threshold rate of 90%, and, on or before July 1, 2027, publish a list of the services identified. Beginning on the date specified by the relevant department, but no later than January 1, 2028, the bill would require a plan or insurer, or its delegated entities, to cease requiring prior authorization for the most frequently approved covered health care services. The bill would authorize a plan or insurer to reinstate prior authorization for a specific health care provider if it determines that the provider has engaged in fraudulent activity or clinically inappropriate care, as specified. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Location: 10/06/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

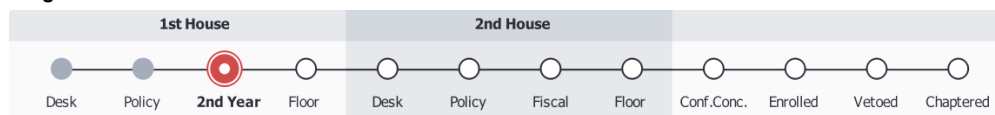
Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 02/10/2025

[SB 318](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law authorizes air districts to establish a permit system to require, with specified exceptions, that a person obtain a permit before constructing or operating any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants. Existing law prohibits an air district from issuing a permit to a Title V source, as defined, if the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency objects to its issuance, as specified. Current law requires each district with moderate, serious, or severe air pollution to include

certain measures in its plan to attain state ambient air quality standards, including the use of best available control technology for any new or modified stationary source, and the use of best available retrofit control technology for all existing stationary sources, under certain circumstances, as prescribed. Under the federal Clean Air Act, a new or modified major stationary source is required to meet various requirements in order to obtain a permit to operate, including a requirement that the source employs best available control technology on its emission-emitting equipment. This bill would establish definitions for the terms “best available control technology” and “best available retrofit control technology” for purposes of the laws governing air pollution and would set forth various requirements for the determination of best available control technology. The bill would require an air district to submit a proposed permit for a Title V source to the executive officer of the state board. The bill would require the executive officer to review the permit and, if the executive officer determines that the permit does not to comply with the federal Clean Air Act or state law governing air pollution, to object to the issuance of that permit. If the executive officer objects to the issuance of a permit, the bill would prohibit the air district from finalizing that permit without revising it to address the objection to the satisfaction of the executive officer. The bill would also authorize any person to petition the executive officer to object to a proposed Title V permit within 30 days of the executive officer’s receipt of the proposed permit, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/11/2025

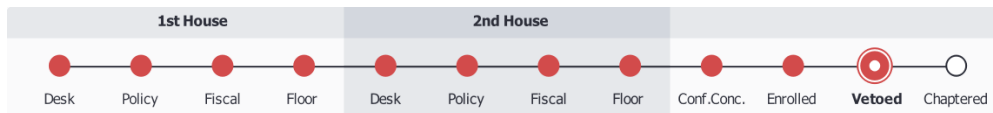
Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/24/2025

[SB 326](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfire safety: fire protection building standards: defensible space requirements: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and establishes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation within the office. Current law makes the deputy director responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the department, as provided. Current law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and specifies eligible activities under the local assistance grant program, as provided. Under current law, funding for this local assistance grant program is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, in consultation with the state hazard mitigation officer, as defined, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation planning. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate VETOED

Introduced: 02/11/2025

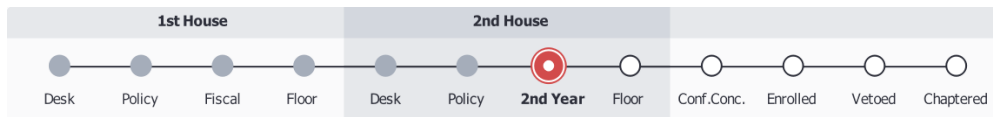
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[SB 332](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act.

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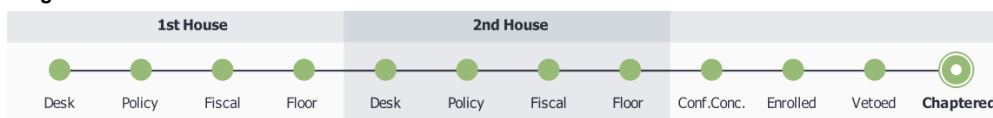
Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to select a research institute, as defined, to conduct a comparative analysis of the benefits and challenges of transitioning the electrical corporations to a public entity, nonprofit public benefit corporation, or mutual benefit corporation in order to identify a recommended model, as provided. The bill would require the research institute to complete the analysis on or before January 1, 2029, and, upon completion, to submit the analysis to the Legislature and the Energy Commission. The bill would require the Energy Commission to make a draft of the analysis available to the public for comment before submitting the final draft to the Legislature and would limit the cost of conducting the analysis to \$5,000,000. This bill would require the research institute to conduct the first phase of the comparative analysis and to submit an interim report, on or before December 31, 2026, to the Energy Commission on threshold legal issues, as provided. The bill would require the Energy Commission to convene a group of state attorneys from the legal departments of state agencies that regulate electrical corporations to advise the research institute on the first phase of the comparative analysis, as specified. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)		
Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/14/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/12/2025	Last Amend:	07/14/2025

[SB 338](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program.

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Bill information

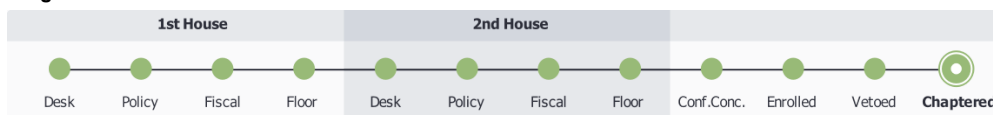
Status:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 311, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Would establish the Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program and would require the State Department of Public Health to administer the program to expand access to health services for farmworkers in rural communities. The bill would require the department to distribute grants to partnerships of 2 separate community-based organizations, except as specified, to establish and deploy virtual health hubs, as defined, and to administer the program and to provide technical assistance to the grant recipients for any licensing or reporting requirements necessary to fulfill the program obligations. The bill would outline criteria for the grants and require the department to give priority to community-based organizations that meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, a history of serving medically underserved communities. The bill would require the grant recipients, among other things, to deploy virtual health hubs, as defined, in 2 rural communities based on farmworker population and access to health care and to submit specified information on the program to the department. Under the bill, the virtual health hubs would include, at a minimum, computers, Wi-Fi, cubicles for virtual visits, and exam rooms for telemedicine. The bill would create the Virtual		

Health Hub Fund and would condition implementation of these provisions on no General Fund moneys being used, there being a minimum of \$2,000,000 in the fund, and the department posting a notice on its internet website. The bill would also require the department, 2 years after the notice is posted on the internet website, to submit a report to the Legislature, and post to its internet website, specified information provided by the grant recipients, including age ranges and type of health services accessed by the people served. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Location:	10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/12/2025	Last Amend:	07/03/2025
SB 358 Becker, D HTML PDF			

Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

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Bill information

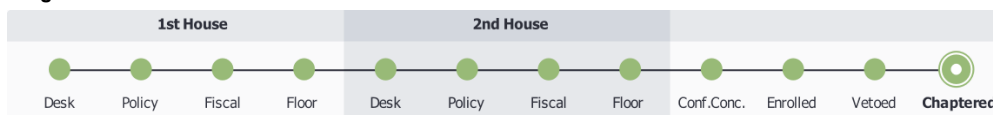
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 515, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for that fee, if the housing development satisfies all of certain prescribed characteristics, to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without the prescribed characteristics, unless the local agency adopts findings after a public hearing establishing that the housing development, even with those characteristics, would not generate fewer automobile trips than a housing development without those characteristics. This bill would require those findings to be supported by substantial evidence in the record before or as part of the housing development project approval process. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/12/2025	Last Amend:	07/07/2025
SB 361 Becker, D HTML PDF			

Data brokers: data collection and deletion.

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Bill information

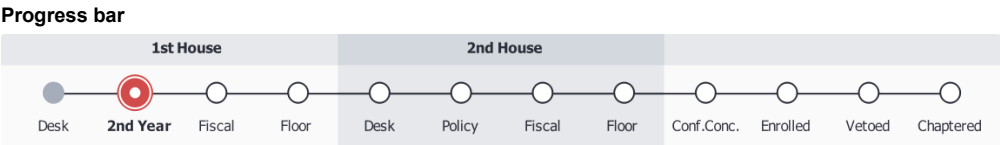
Status: 10/08/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 466, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business, including the right to request that a business disclose specified information that has been collected about the consumer, to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the

business has collected from the consumer, and to direct a business not to sell or share the consumer's personal information, as specified. The CCPA defines various terms for these purposes. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. Current law requires a data broker to register with the agency, and defines "data broker" to mean a business that knowingly collects and sells to third parties the personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship, subject to specified exceptions. Current law requires a data broker, in registering with the agency, to pay a registration fee in an amount determined by the agency and provide specified information, including, among other things, the name of the data broker and its primary physical, email, and internet website addresses, and whether the data broker collects the personal information of minors, consumers' precise geolocation, or consumers' reproductive health care data. This bill would require a data broker to provide additional information to the agency, including whether the data broker collects consumers' names, dates of birth, ZIP Codes, email addresses, phone numbers, login or account information, various government identification numbers, mobile advertising, connected television, or vehicle identification numbers, citizenship data, union membership status, sexual orientation status, gender identity and gender expression data, and biometric data. (Based on 10/08/2025 text)

Location:	10/08/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/08/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/13/2025	Last Amend:	08/26/2025
SB 381 Wahab, D HTML PDF			

Residential rental properties: fees.



Bill information

Status:

05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 2/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary:

Would enact the Fair Rental Act of 2025. The bill would prohibit a landlord or their agent from charging certain fees, including, any fee that is not specified in the rental agreement, a processing fee, including a convenience fee or a check cashing fee, for the payment of rent or any other fees or deposits, or a fee for a tenant to own a household pet. The bill would also prohibit a landlord or their agent from charging a late fee for the late payment of rent that is more than 2% of the monthly rental rate, and would prohibit the late fee from being charged unless the rent is overdue by 7 days or more. Under the bill, if a landlord or their agent charges and collects a fee from a tenant that is not authorized by law, the landlord or their agent would be liable to the tenant in a civil action for the cost of the fee, plus 5% interest compounded daily from the date the fee was collected. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)

Location:

05/08/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text:

02/14/2025 - Introduced

Introduced:

02/14/2025

SB 384

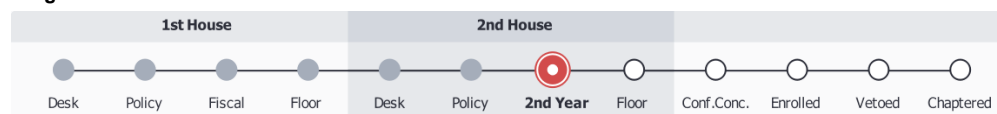
Wahab, D

HTML

PDF

Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on certain price-setting algorithm uses.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Current law governs various business practices in this state, including certain laws relating to the use of technology. The Cartwright Act identifies certain acts that are unlawful restraints of trade and unlawful trusts and prescribes provisions for its enforcement through civil actions. This bill, the Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act, would prohibit a person from selling, licensing, providing, or using a price-setting algorithm, as defined, with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by 2 or more competitors, as defined, in the same market if the person knows or should know that the algorithm processes nonpublic data, as defined, to set either: (1) a price or supply level of a good or service or (2) a rent or occupancy level of rental property. The bill would provide a user of a price-setting algorithm an affirmative defense to liability if the user exercised reasonable due diligence, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, city attorney, or county counsel to file a civil action for violations of these provisions, as specified, including for a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

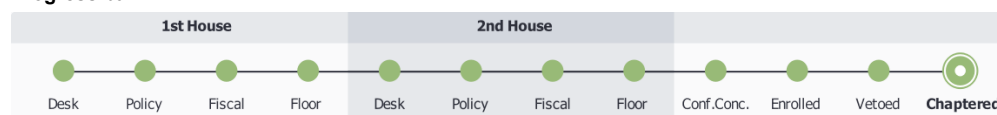
Introduced: 02/14/2025

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[SB 390](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Community facilities district: inclusion or annexation of territory: County of San Mateo.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 652, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to create a community facilities district to finance specified types of services within an area. Current law prohibits a territory that is dedicated or restricted to agricultural, open-space, or conservation uses from being included within or annexed to a specified community facilities district without the landowner's consent. This bill would, notwithstanding those prohibitions, specify that for territory that is located within the regional shoreline of the County of San Mateo, the consent of a landowner is not required, if specified conditions are met. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

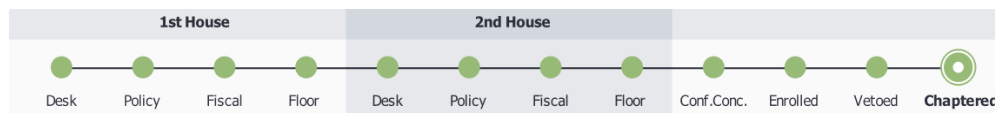
Last Amend: 08/20/2025

Introduced: 02/14/2025

[SB 400](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Labor: elective compensation under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 220, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Current law requires a person who unlawfully withholds wages due an employee, as provided, to be subject to specified civil penalties. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner with enforcement of these provisions. Current law defines "public works," for purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Current law further requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works and imposes misdemeanor penalties for a violation of this requirement. Current law provides that for the purposes of provisions of law relating to the payment of prevailing wages, "public works" includes specified types of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, and repair work. Existing law, the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, authorizes an aggrieved employee to recover through a civil action a civil penalty that may be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, authorize a taxpayer, employer, contractor, or subcontractor to make an elective retroactive wage payment, as defined, to workers who performed work on a qualified renewable clean energy facility pursuant to the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-169) if certain requirements are met, including, among others, that the facility is not a public works project, as defined, and would not otherwise be subject to the Davis-Bacon Act, as specified. The bill would specify that those provisions do not apply to, among others, violations of any other provision of law unrelated to the payment of retroactive prevailing wage correction payments in connection with the application for federal tax benefits pursuant to the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Location: 10/01/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

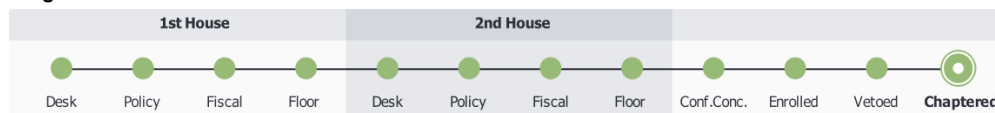
Last Amend: 09/03/2025

Introduced: 02/14/2025

SB 429 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 541, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law creates the Department of Insurance and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Current law generally regulates the business of insurance in the state, including the underwriting and ongoing monitoring of insured risks. Current law generally requires an insurer or insurance producer to have underwriting guidelines that establish the criteria and process under which an insurer makes its decision to provide or to deny coverage. Current law requires

an admitted insurer with written California premiums totaling \$10,000,000 or more, to submit a report, as specified, to the commissioner with specified fire risk information on its residential property policies. Current law requires the commissioner to post on the department's internet website a report on wildfire risk compiled from data collected from specified insurers. This bill, upon appropriation for these purposes, would establish the Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program to fund the development, demonstration, and deployment of a public wildfire catastrophe model, as defined, and to provide grant funding to one or more universities for eligible projects with specified criteria for the purpose of creating a research and educational center responsible for developing, demonstrating, and deploying a public wildfire catastrophe model that provides significant wildfire safety benefits to California communities and assists alignment of federal, state, and local wildfire risk reduction efforts. The bill would create the Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Account within the Insurance Fund for these purposes. The bill, also upon appropriation for these purposes, would require the department to create a framework and multiyear plan with available data for the development, demonstration, and deployment of a public wildfire catastrophe model that includes specified information and to publish the plan on the department's internet website. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location: 10/10/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/18/2025

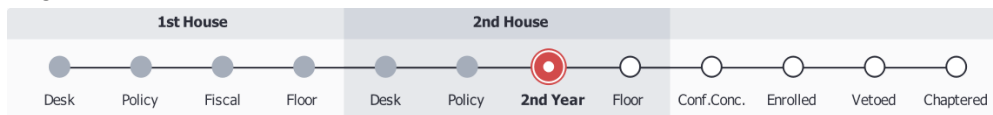
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[SB 433](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Residential care facilities for the elderly: assisted living waiver rental rate protection.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services. This bill would prohibit a residential care facility for the elderly that is contracted to receive Medi-Cal reimbursement for services provided to a resident enrolled in Medi-Cal from charging that resident a room and board rate exceeding the difference between their income, as defined, and the personal and incidental needs allowance set by the department for recipients of SSI/SSP in nonmedical out-of-home care. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would, for the purposes of determining Medi-Cal eligibility, exclude the difference between the resident's income and the rate charged by a residential care facility for the elderly and retained by the resident from countable income. The bill would state that the exclusion does not apply to the portion of the difference retained by the resident that exceeds the personal and incidental needs allowance set by the department for recipients of SSI/SSP in nonmedical out-of-home care. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations, and this bill would alter Medi-Cal eligibility by changing the income disregard amounts and would increase the responsibility of counties in determining Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/18/2025

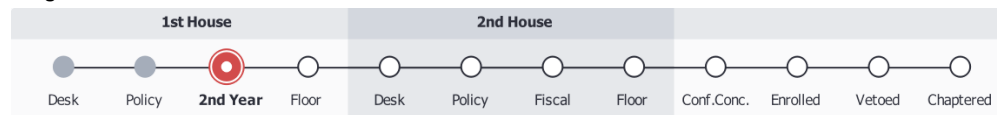
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

SB 434 [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Residential care facilities for the elderly: housing protections.

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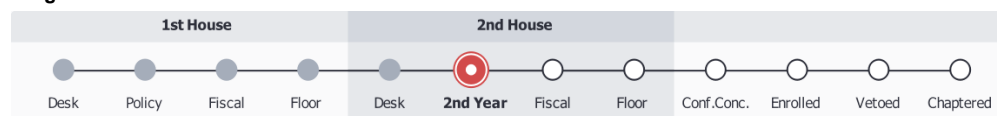
Bill information

Status:	05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs) by the State Department of Social Services. Under current law, a licensee of an RCFE that sends a notice of eviction to a resident is required to include in that notice specified information, including the effective date of the eviction and resources available to assist the resident in identifying alternative housing. Under current law, the RCFE is also required to notify, or mail a copy of the notice to quit to, the resident's responsible person. Current law requires that a licensee of an RCFE provide a resident with a 30-day notice of eviction, except where the department has approved the RCFE to provide a 3-day notice. This bill would extend the length of notice that a licensee is required to provide to a resident to 30, 60, or 90 days, depending on the length of the resident's residency in the RCFE, among other factors relating to nonpayment of the rate for basic services within 10 days of the due date. The bill would additionally require a licensee of an RCFE to include in a notice of eviction documentation of the licensee's reasonable efforts to create a safe discharge plan, and would require the plan to include a list of the resident's posteviction needs, goals, and preferences, and a list of discharge locations that meet specified criteria, such as being financially practicable for the resident. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)		
Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/01/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025	Last Amend:	04/01/2025

SB 435 [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: sensitive personal information.

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Bill information

Status:	07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 6/27/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business, including the right to direct a business that collects sensitive personal information about the consumer to limit its use of the consumer's sensitive personal information, as defined, to that use which is necessary to perform the services or provide the goods reasonably expected by an average consumer who requests those goods or services, to perform certain other services, and as authorized by certain regulations. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. Current law provides that sensitive personal information that is publicly available, as defined, is not		

considered sensitive personal information or personal information. This bill would remove that provision regarding publicly available sensitive personal information. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended

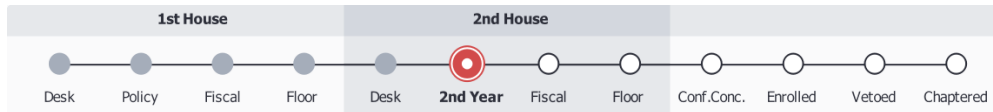
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 06/23/2025

SB 436 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Unlawful detainer: notice to terminate tenancy.

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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law prescribes summary procedures for actions to obtain possession of real property. Existing law authorizes a landlord to serve a notice of termination of tenancy on a tenant who is in default in the payment of rent. The notice must permit the tenant at least 3 days, excluding weekends and judicial holidays, to pay the amount that is in default and due. If the tenant does not pay the amount stated in the 3-day notice to pay rent or quit after its expiration, the landlord may file a complaint for unlawful detainer against the tenant to obtain possession of the premises. This bill would extend the notice period described above, to terminate a tenancy on a tenant who is in default in the payment of rent, to permit the tenant at least 14 days, excluding weekends and judicial holidays, to pay the amount that is in default and due. (Based on 06/18/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 06/18/2025 - Amended

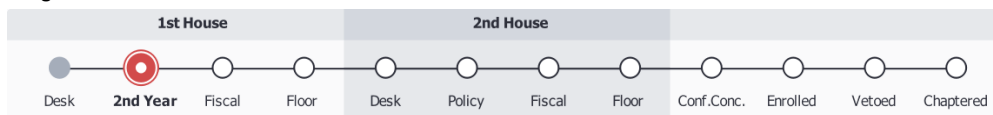
Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amend: 06/18/2025

SB 457 **Becker, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing element compliance: Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals.

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Bill information

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was HOUSING on 2/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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. Current law, commonly referred to as the housing element law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the housing element law, as specified. Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law, the Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-

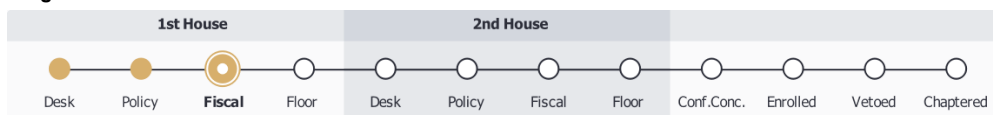
income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes written findings, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that one of 6 specified conditions exist. Among these conditions, the act allows a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, if the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the housing element law, as specified. The act defines "deemed complete" for purposes of its provisions, until January 1, 2030, to mean that the applicant has submitted a preliminary application, as specified, or if the applicant has not submitted a preliminary application, the submission of a completed application, as specified. This bill, for the purpose of allowing a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation, as described above, would revise the definition of "deemed complete" to mean that the applicant submitted a complete application, as specified. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location:	05/08/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025

[SB 462](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Farmland Conservancy Program: conservation easements: funding.

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Bill information

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

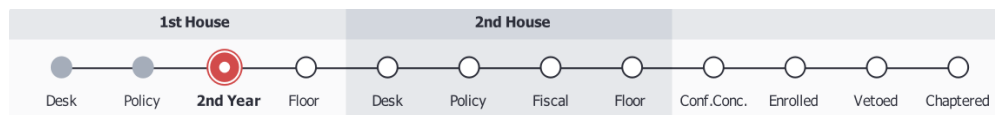
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Farmland Conservancy Program in the Department of Conservation and authorizes the program to offer financial assistance, including grants or contracts, for projects and activities on agricultural lands that support agricultural conservation and sustainable land management. Existing law creates the California Farmland Conservancy Program Fund and requires moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, to be used for purposes of the program. Notwithstanding that provision, existing law continuously appropriates moneys in the fund from federal grants and gifts and donations to the department for purposes of the program. This bill would require the Controller to transfer \$20,000,000 on July 1 of each fiscal year, commencing with the 2025–26 fiscal year, from the General Fund to the California Farmland Conservancy Program Funding Account, which the bill would create within the California Farmland Conservancy Program Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the account to the department for expenditure as provided. The bill would require that the funding only be awarded for agricultural conservation easements on agricultural land, as defined. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Location:	04/21/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Current Text:	04/10/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	04/10/2025

[SB 468](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business. The CCPA defines various terms for these purposes. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. Current law requires, on or before January 1, 2026, and before each time thereafter that a generative artificial intelligence system or service, as defined, or a substantial modification to a generative artificial intelligence system or service, released on or after January 1, 2022, is made available to Californians for use, regardless of whether the terms of that use include compensation, a developer of the system or service to post on the developer's internet website documentation, as specified, regarding the data used to train the generative artificial intelligence system or service. This bill would impose a duty on a covered deployer, defined as a business that deploys a high-risk artificial intelligence system that processes personal information, to protect personal information held by the covered deployer, subject to certain requirements. In this regard, the bill would require a covered deployer whose high-risk artificial intelligence systems process personal information to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive information security program, as specified, that contains administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that are appropriate for, among other things, the covered deployer's size, scope, and type of business. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

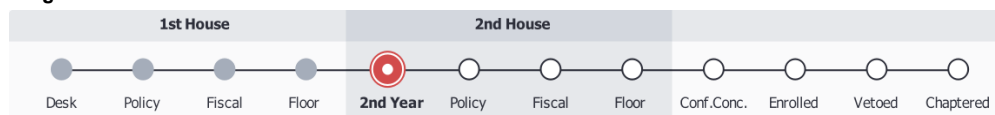
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2025

SB 493 **Becker, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

District agricultural associations: secretary-managers: compensation.

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Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was DESK on 8/29/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law governs the apportionment of state funds to fairs within the network of California fairs, which includes, in general, the California Exposition and State Fair, district agricultural association fairs, county fairs, and citrus fruit fairs. Current law authorizes consideration of the classification of a fair seeking an apportionment of state funds when determining compensation for the fair's manager. This bill would revise and recast the determination of the compensation for fair managers by, among other things, doing all of the following: (1) renaming those fair managers as secretary-managers of district agricultural associations; (2) transferring the duty to fix the compensation for a secretary-manager, in an amount that is reasonably appropriate, to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture; (3) requiring the secretary to set a single salary range for the compensation of a secretary-manager and, in determining the salary range, on or

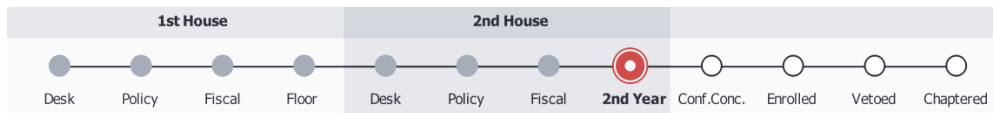
before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, to conduct a salary survey of other state, regional, and local positions in similar industries and other relevant labor pools if the secretary receives funds from the fair industry for that purpose; (4) until the first survey, requiring the compensation for a secretary-manager to remain within certain existing ranges, regardless of fair classification; and (5) after the first survey, prohibiting the maximum salary limit of the salary range for a secretary-manager from exceeding the highest salary for a position comparable to a secretary-manager, as determined by the most recent survey, except for specifically required cost-of-living increases and authorized merit increases and increases for secretary-managers managing multiple districts. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Location:	09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	06/25/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	06/25/2025

SB 494 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Charter schools: establishment prohibition and renewal procedures.

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Bill information

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

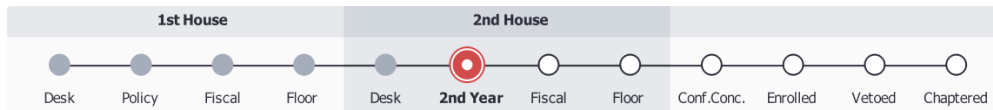
Summary: The Charter Schools Act of 1992 authorizes the establishment, operation, and governance of charter schools. Current law authorizes a charter school that has an approved charter to receive funding for nonclassroom-based instruction only if a determination for funding is made by the State Board of Education, as specified. The act prohibits, from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2026, inclusive, the approval of a petition for the establishment of a new charter school offering nonclassroom-based instruction, as specified. This bill would extend that prohibition to continue through January 1, 2027. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Location:	09/13/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	09/09/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	09/09/2025

SB 498 **Becker, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

County detention: juvenile facilities: commissary.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law requires that an inmate in a state prison who has maintained an inmate trust account with \$25 or less for 30 consecutive days be deemed indigent and requires that an inmate who is indigent receive, among other things, basic supplies necessary for maintaining personal hygiene. This bill would require that indigent wards or detainees be provided basic hygiene products free of charge and require that those individuals have guaranteed access to hygiene products, upon their request. The bill would prohibit an indigent ward or detainee from being denied access to hygiene products as a disciplinary measure. The bill would prohibit

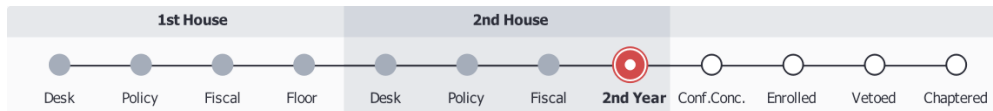
debt from being accrued as a result of the provision of hygiene products to indigent wards or detainees and would require any debt accrued for the provision of hygiene products prior to January 1, 2026, to be discharged. By expanding the duties of probation officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Location:	07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	05/23/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	05/23/2025

SB 522 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing: tenant protections.

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Bill information

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

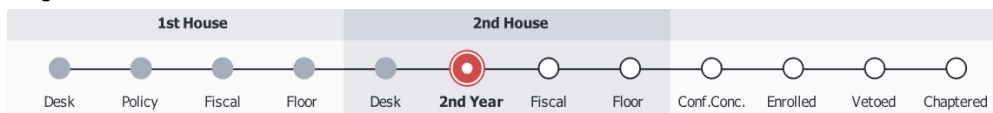
Summary: Current law governs the hiring of residential dwelling units. The Tenant Protection Act of 2019 prohibits, until January 1, 2030, an owner of residential real property from terminating the tenancy of certain tenants without just cause, either at-fault or no-fault of the tenant. The act exempts certain types of residential real properties from that prohibition, including, among others, housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years. This bill would exclude housing built to replace a previous housing unit that was subject to the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as defined, and was issued a certificate of occupancy before that housing unit was substantially damaged or destroyed, from the above-described exemption from the just cause requirements. (Based on 09/03/2025 text)

Location:	09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	09/03/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025	Last Amend:	09/03/2025

SB 540 **Becker, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Independent System Operator: independent regional organization: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.

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Bill information

Status: 09/09/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was U. & E. on 7/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 provides for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization, with the approval of the Legislature, pursuant to a specified process. That process provides that modifications to the ISO's governance structure, through changes to its bylaws or other

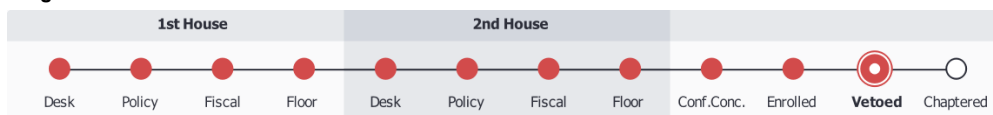
corporate governance documents, will not become effective until the ISO, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), the Governor, and the Legislature take specified actions on or before January 1, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described provisions providing for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization. The bill would authorize the ISO and the electrical corporations that are participating transmission owners whose transmission systems are operated by the ISO to use voluntary energy markets governed by an independent regional organization, only if specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would authorize the ISO, on or after January 1, 2028, to implement tariff modifications accepted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to operate the energy markets whose rules are governed by an independent regional organization if the governing board of the ISO adopts a resolution, as specified, finding that each of the specified requirements have been, or will be, adopted by the independent regional organization. (Based on 05/29/2025 text)

Location:	07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	05/29/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	05/29/2025

SB 541 **Becker, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: load shifting.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

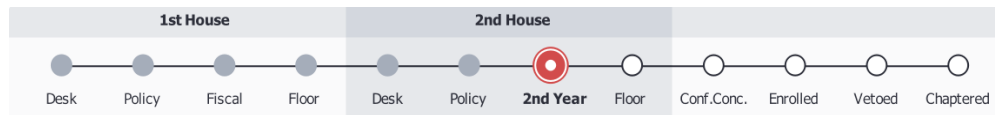
Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with the specified entities, to adopt a biennial integrated energy policy report containing certain information in a specified format. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the Independent System Operator, to adopt a goal for load shifting to reduce net peak electrical demand and adjust this target in each biennial integrated energy policy report thereafter. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified entities, to analyze the cost-effectiveness of specific load flexibility programs and other types of load-shifting interventions and identify both the approximate amount of load shifting and the cost-effectiveness of each type of load-shifting intervention in the next update to the biennial integrated energy policy report after January 1, 2027, as provided. The bill would require the Energy Commission, as part of each integrated energy policy report, to estimate each retail supplier's load-shifting potential, giving consideration to certain factors, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before July 1, 2028, and biennially thereafter, to analyze and publish the amount of load shifting that each retail supplier achieved in the prior calendar year. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Location:	10/03/2025 - Senate VETOED	Current Text:	10/03/2025 - Vetoed
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

SB 545 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

High-speed rail: economic opportunities.

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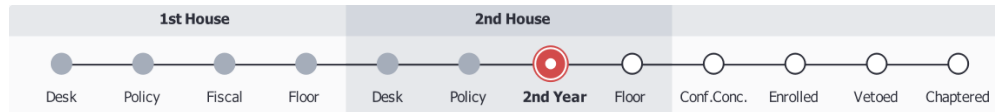
Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would require the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, on or before January 1, 2027, to commission a study on economic opportunities along the corridor of the California high-speed rail project, as defined, and other high-speed rail projects in California that are planned to directly connect to the California high-speed rail project, as provided, and to submit a progress report to the chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Transportation and the Assembly Committee on Transportation for input. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the study to be completed and a report on the study's findings and recommendations to be submitted to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would require an infrastructure district, as defined, that uses its revenue to finance the construction of the high-speed rail project to dedicate a majority of its revenue to infrastructure projects within the jurisdiction of the local agencies that establish the district. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)		
Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	06/27/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	06/27/2025

SB 550 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California State University, San Jose: legal partnership pilot program.

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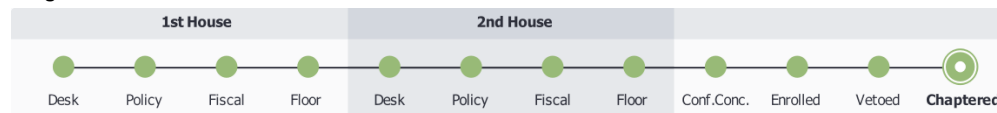
Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Would authorize the Trustees of the California State University to establish a legal education pilot program, consisting of the California State University, San Jose, and a law school accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California as an independent nonprofit institution, to operate for a period of 6 academic years. The bill would require the legal education pilot program to commence only if the trustees approve the program, the governing board of the law school approves the program, and the law school has been continuously accredited for a minimum of 5 years before the first cohort graduates from a joint degree program. The bill would authorize the California State University, San Jose, as part of the legal education pilot program, to partner with the nonprofit law school to jointly award a juris doctor degree and to jointly provide certificate and legal education programs at the undergraduate level. The bill would require the California State University, San Jose, and the nonprofit law school to submit certain information, including an administrative plan and enrollment projections, to the trustees and the governing board of the law school before the trustees and governing board vote to approve the pilot program. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct an interim evaluation and a final evaluation of the program, as provided. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)		
Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/09/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	07/09/2025

SB 551 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Corrections and rehabilitation: state policy.

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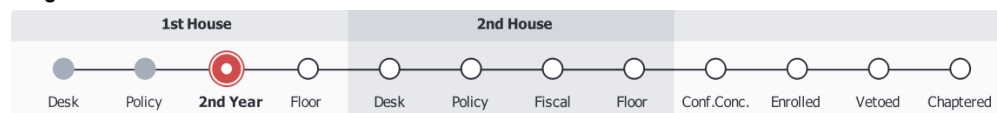
Bill information

Status:	10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 225, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	Would make legislative findings and declarations relating to corrections and rehabilitation, including, among others, that the Legislature recognizes that life in prison can never be the same as life in a free society, and that active steps should be taken to make conditions in prison as close to normal life as possible, aside from loss of liberty, to ensure that this normalization does not lead to inhumane prison conditions. The bill would direct the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to maintain a mission statement consistent with the principles of normalization and dynamic security, and would require the department to facilitate access for community-based programs. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)		
Location:	10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/01/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	06/10/2025

SB 552 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Juveniles: wards: case plans.

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Bill information

Status:	05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	Under existing law, a minor who is 12 to 17 years of age when they violate any criminal law in this state, except an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, or a minor under 12 years of age if they commit certain serious offenses, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the person a ward of the court. Existing law requires, after finding that the minor is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the court to hear evidence on the question of the proper disposition to be made of the minor and requires the court to receive in evidence a social study of the minor made by the probation officer. Existing law requires, when the probation officer recommends the minor to be placed in foster care, or if the minor is already in foster care placement or pending placement pursuant to an earlier order, the social study to include a case plan with specified components. This bill would also require a case plan, with specified components, to be developed and included in the social study in cases in which the probation officer recommends wardship and either does not recommend removal of the minor from their parent or guardian, or recommends commitment of the minor to a juvenile home, ranch, camp, forestry camp, or juvenile hall. The bill would also require the court to order a minor to comply with any case plan that is developed and to review the ward's progress toward meeting the goals in a case plan at a hearing no less than once every 6 months. By increasing the duties of county probation		

officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

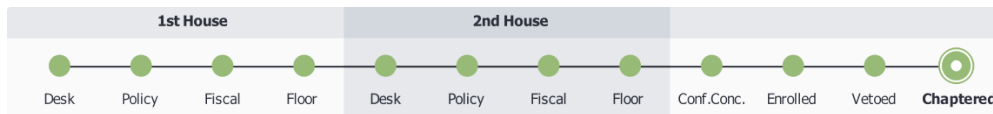
Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 553 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Prisons: clearances.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 226, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to conduct rehabilitative programming in a manner that meets specified requirements, including minimizing program wait times and offering a variety of program opportunities to inmates regardless of security level or sentence length. Current law establishes various clearance levels for program providers in state prisons, including short-term clearance, annual program provider clearance, and statewide program provider clearance, as defined. Current law establishes a procedure for a program provider to receive one of these clearances and an identification card to gain entry into the state prison and requires the department to provide state prisons with forms for program providers to obtain the clearances. This bill would expand these provisions to allow legal professionals and attorney support personnel, as defined, to apply for these clearances. The bill would revise the names of these clearances to annual gate clearances and short-term gate clearances. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Location: 10/01/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

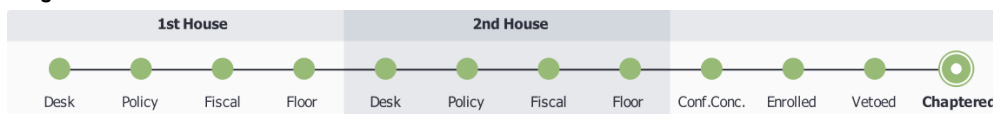
Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 597 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 774, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, a direct contractor making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other private work, to assume, and be liable for, any debt owed to a wage claimant or third party on the wage claimant's behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant's performance of labor included in the subject of the contract between the direct contractor and the owner. Current law defines "direct contractor" for this purpose to mean a contractor that has a direct contractual relationship with an owner. This bill would apply the above-described provision to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2026. The bill would instead

require, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026, a direct contractor making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other private work, to assume, and be liable for, any indebtedness for the performance of labor, as specified. The bill would prohibit a direct contractor from being held liable for the indebtedness with respect to fringe or other benefit contributions if they make contribution payments by joint check, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

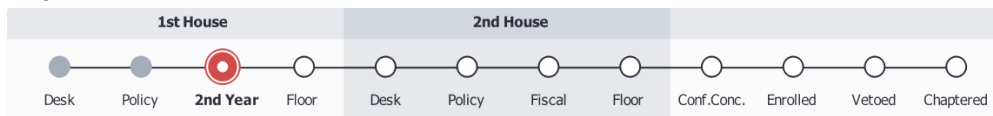
Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 600 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public Employment Relations Board: powers and duties.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law gives public school employees the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board and gives the board specified powers and duties relating to employer-employee relations. Existing law authorizes the board to conduct studies relating to employer-employee relations, including the collection, analysis, and making available of data relating to wages, benefits, and employment practices in public and private employment, and to recommend legislation. This bill would specifically authorize the board to conduct employer-employee relations studies concerning the impact on public employees of net-zero carbon emissions initiatives, including collecting, analyzing, and making available related data. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

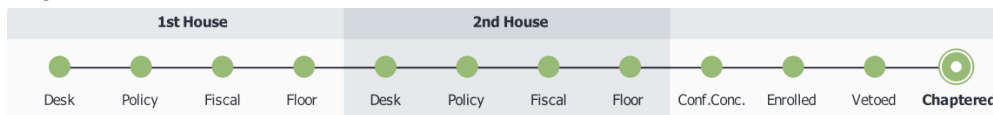
Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/20/2025

SB 602 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Veterinarians: veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 589, Statutes of 2025.

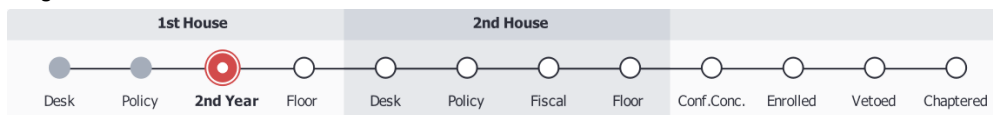
Summary: Current law authorizes a veterinarian to allow a registered veterinary technician to act as an agent of the veterinarian for the purpose of establishing the veterinarian-client-patient relationship to administer preventive or prophylactic vaccines or medications for the control or eradication of apparent or anticipated internal or external parasites by satisfying specified conditions, including, among other things, imposing different requirements relating to the

proximity of the veterinarian depending upon where the registered veterinarian technician is administering the vaccine or medication. Specifically, current law requires either that the veterinarian is physically present at the premises when the registered veterinary technician is working at a registered veterinary premises, or, if working at a location other than a registered veterinary premises, that the veterinarian is in the general vicinity or available by telephone and is quickly and easily available. This bill would revise the above-described condition to authorize a registered veterinary technician to administer the vaccine or medication in a registered veterinary premises that is a public animal control agency or shelter, private animal shelter, humane society shelter, or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter when the veterinarian is in the general vicinity or available by telephone and is quickly and easily available. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	06/18/2025
SB 605 Cortese, D HTML PDF			

State attorneys and administrative law judges: compensation.

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Bill information

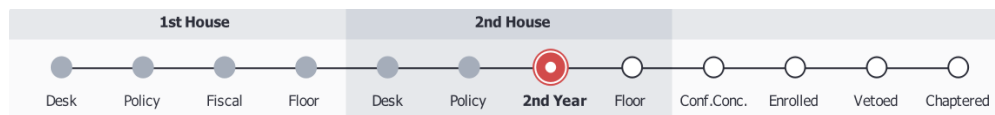
Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources to establish and adjust salary ranges for each class of position in the state civil service. This bill would require that the salaries of state attorneys and administrative law judges in State Bargaining Unit 2 be no less than the average salaries of public sector attorneys, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Human Resources to annually conduct a survey of salary structures by March 1 of each year, as specified, and determine the average salary of public sector attorneys for each attorney classification, including the minimum salaries for entry-level attorneys, intermediate classifications, and the most senior nonmanagerial attorneys, noninclusive of negotiated differentials. The bill would require that state administrative law judges have salaries not less than the maximum salary of state attorneys classified at a specified level. The bill would require the department to make a good faith offer of parity in salary with respect to public sector agency attorneys' and administrative law judges' salaries in any negotiations with the exclusive bargaining representative. The bill would provide that no state attorney or administrative law judge classification shall be reduced in salary as a result of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Location:	05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	Current Text:	02/20/2025 - Introduced
Introduced:	02/20/2025		
SB 606	Becker, D	HTML	PDF

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

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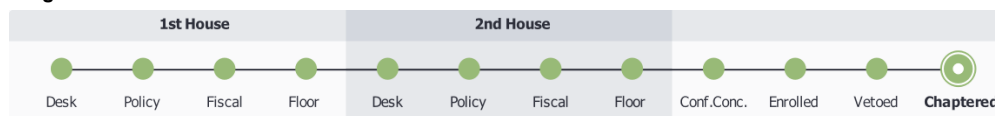
Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
Summary:	This bill would enact the Functional Zero Act, which, beginning with the next round of Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program applications, or when updates to the regionally coordinated homeless action plan are next required to be submitted, would require an applicant to provide information relating to its efforts to address homelessness in its jurisdiction, including an assessment of what would be required for the applicant to achieve and maintain both functional zero, which the bill would define as a milestone indicating a community has measurably solved homelessness, as specified, and functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as a necessary milestone in the effort to achieve functional zero indicating that sufficient housing options of all types to accommodate a jurisdiction’s unsheltered, chronically homeless population based on its most recent homeless point-in-time count. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero, applicants to include, at a minimum, an analysis of the number of housing units of all types needed to achieve functional zero in a jurisdiction, and as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, a financial model assessing the needs for investment in prescribed areas and further analysis of, among other things, funding programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)		
Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025	Last Amend:	07/17/2025

[SB 625](#)
[Wahab, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing developments: disasters: reconstruction of destroyed or damaged structures.

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Bill information

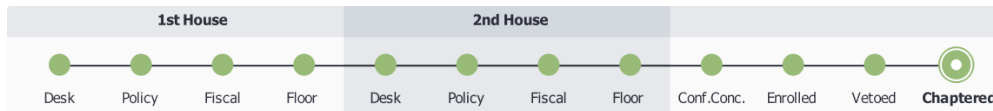
Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 548, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law makes any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that either effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use, as specified, void and unenforceable. If the governing documents require association approval before a member may make a physical change to the member’s separate interest or to the common area, current law requires an association to satisfy specified requirements, including to provide a fair, reasonable, and expeditious procedure for making its decision in reviewing and approving or disapproving a proposed physical change, as described above. This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument, and any provision of a governing document,		

void and unenforceable to the extent that it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, a substantially similar reconstruction of a residential structure, as specified, that was destroyed or damaged in a disaster, as defined. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Location:	10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	09/02/2025
SB 653 Cortese, D HTML PDF			

Wildfire prevention: environmentally sensitive vegetation management.

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Bill information

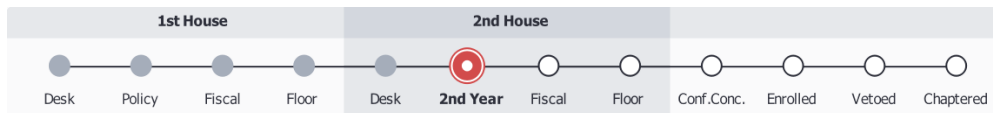
Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 778, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in accordance with policies established by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, to assist local governments in preventing future high-intensity wildland fires and instituting appropriate fuels management by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments, as provided. This bill would define an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project to mean vegetation management that reduces catastrophic wildfire risk over the long term while supporting native wildlife and biodiversity. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	06/25/2025
SB 681 Wahab, D HTML PDF			

Housing.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones by ordinance, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose with respect to certain matters, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. This bill would prohibit fees and other financial requirements from being included in the above-described reasonable restrictions. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

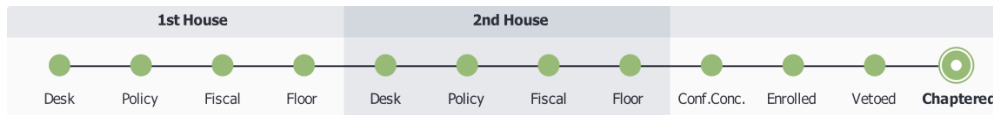
Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/23/2025

[SB 683](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Privacy: use of a person's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness: injunctive relief.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 590, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law makes any person who knowingly uses another's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness in products, merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or soliciting purchases of, products, merchandise, goods, or services, without that person's prior consent liable for damages, as specified. This bill would provide that a party seeking relief pursuant to those provisions may also seek an injunction or temporary restraining order according to specified procedures. The bill would require the respondent to comply with the order within 2 business days from the day the order is served, unless otherwise required by the order, if the court grants the applicant a temporary restraining order without notice to the opposing party that requires the respondent to remove, recall, or otherwise cease the publication or distribution of the petitioner's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

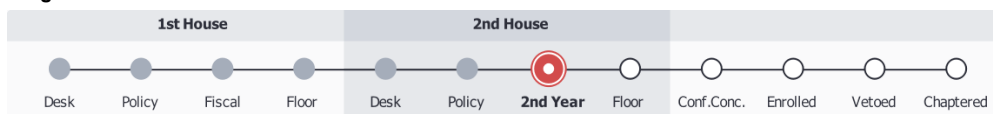
Location: 10/10/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/03/2025

[SB 685](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California State University: financial aid for homeless students: pilot program.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law establishes the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in the state. This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the Financial Assistance for Students Experiencing Homelessness Pilot Program, administered by each participating campus, to provide financial assistance at 4 California State University campuses to California residents, or specified students who are exempt from paying nonresident tuition, who (1) have been accepted for enrollment at one of those campuses, (2) were homeless at any time during high school, and (3) will be between 17 and 26 years of age, inclusive, upon receipt of assistance. This bill would require, commencing with the 2026–27 academic year, each participating campus to provide financial assistance for the balance of the qualifying student's cost of attendance that exceeds the financial aid, excluding federal loans,

the qualifying student receives during the first 4 years the qualifying student participates in the pilot program. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Current Text: 06/26/2025 - Amended

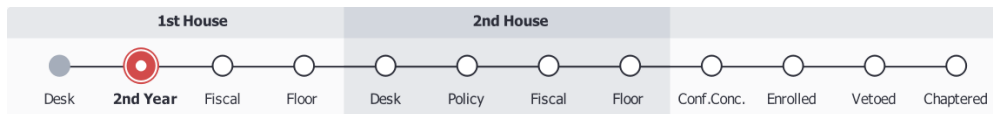
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 06/26/2025

[SB 689](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local jurisdictions: district-based elections.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. & C.A. on 4/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Voting Rights Act of 2001 (CVRA) prohibits a political subdivision from imposing or applying an at-large method of election for members of the political subdivision's governing body in a manner that impairs the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice or its ability to influence the outcome of an election, as specified. Existing law requires courts to implement appropriate remedies, including the imposition of district-based elections, for violations of the CVRA. Existing law defines "at-large method of election" for these purposes to include a method of election that combines at-large elections with district-based elections. This bill would create an exception for cities with a population of 50,000 people or less, whereby a method of electing members to the governing body of the city in which no more than 20% of the members are elected at large and the remaining members are elected by district would constitute a district-based election for purposes of the CVRA, unless that method of election would prevent the city from drawing district boundaries in a manner that allows a protected class to elect candidates of its choice. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

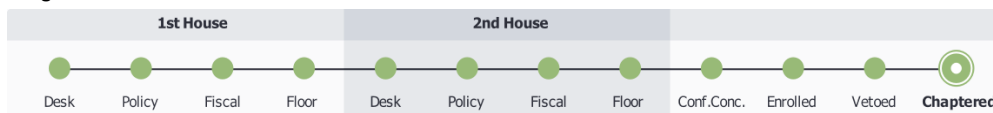
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

[SB 693](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Employees: meal periods.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 07/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 95, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law generally prohibits an employer from employing an employee for a work period of more than 5 hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes. Current law creates exceptions from this prohibition for employees in specified occupations, including employees of an electrical corporation, a gas corporation, or a local publicly owned electric utility covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement meeting certain conditions. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner with enforcement of these provisions. This bill would also create an exception from the above-described prohibition for employees of a water corporation, as defined. (Based on 07/30/2025 text)

Location: 07/30/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

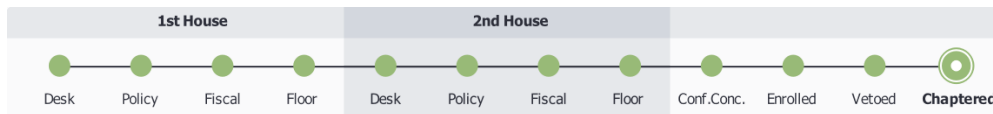
Current Text: 07/30/2025 - Chaptered

Introduced: 02/21/2025

SB 695 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation: climate resiliency: projects of statewide and regional significance.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 781, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law establishes the State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, for purposes of planning, developing, and implementing projects adapting state transportation infrastructure to climate change. Current law requires the department, in consultation with, among others, the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, to develop a program of its top priority climate adaptation projects and to submit projects in this program to the commission for adoption. Current law requires the department, in developing the program of projects, to consider specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the benefits of the project to preserving or enhancing regional or statewide mobility, economy, goods movement, and safety, and other benefits associated with protecting the asset. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the commission and the agency, and on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to create a prioritized list of projects of statewide and regional significance, as defined, to better prepare the state for extreme weather-related events, with priority based on specified criteria. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

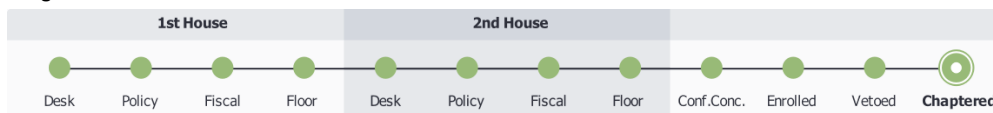
Last Amend: 03/26/2025

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

SB 701 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Signal jammers.

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Bill information

Status: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 458, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to intercept a public safety radio service communication for the purpose of using the communication to assist in the commission of a criminal offense or to avoid arrest, as specified. Current law makes it an infraction to possess or equip a vehicle with a device that is capable of interfering with a device used by a law enforcement agency to measure the speed of moving objects, as specified, and makes it a misdemeanor to possess four or more of those devices. This bill would make it a crime to manufacture, import, market, purchase, sell, or operate a signal jammer, as defined, unless authorized to do so by the Federal Communications Commission, punishable as an infraction

for a first offense, and a misdemeanor for a 2nd offense, as specified. The bill would make it a misdemeanor to operate a signal jammer in conjunction with the commission of a misdemeanor or felony, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or by imprisonment. The bill would make it a crime to willfully or maliciously use a signal jammer to block state or local public safety communications, if the person knows or should know that using the signal jammer is likely to result in death or great bodily injury and great bodily injury or death is sustained by any person as a result of that use, punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill would require forfeiture of the signal jamming device upon conviction for these crimes. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/07/2025 text)

Location: 10/07/2025 -
Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered

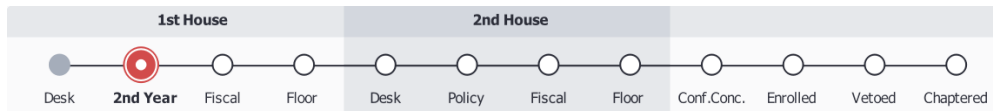
Last Amend: 07/03/2025

Introduced: 02/21/2025

SB 722 **Wahab, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transfer of real property: single-family homes, townhomes, and condominiums.

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Bill information

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Would require a developer to only sell a newly constructed single-family home, townhome, or condominium that is issued a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2026, to a natural person, and would prohibit a business entity, as defined, from purchasing those properties during that time period. The bill would also prohibit a natural person from transferring more than 4 single-family homes, townhomes, or condominiums to a business entity of which the natural person is a beneficial owner, as defined. If a natural person or nonprofit corporation sells or otherwise transfers a single-family home, townhome, or condominium to a business entity, the bill would require the business entity to disclose the names of all the beneficial owners of the business entity in the real property transfer documents. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location: 05/01/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

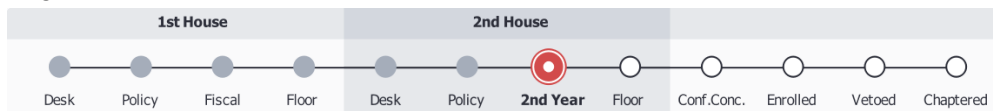
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

SB 743 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Education finance: Education Equalization Act: Equalization Reserve Account.

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Bill information

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

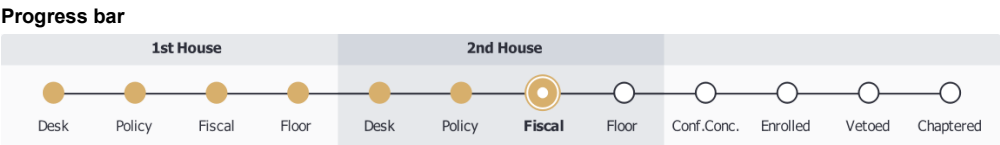
Summary: Current law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for county superintendents of schools, school districts, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a

local control funding formula (LCFF), as specified The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, an initiative approved by the voters as Proposition 98 at the November 8, 1988, statewide general election, amended the California Constitution to, among other things, set forth a formula for computing the minimum amount of revenues that the state is required to appropriate for the support of school districts and community college districts in any given fiscal year. The California Constitution creates the Public School System Stabilization Account in the General Fund and requires the Controller to transfer, pursuant to a schedule provided by the Director of Finance, a specified amount from the General Fund to the account in each fiscal year, except as provided. The California Constitution generally prohibits the total annual appropriations subject to limitation of the state and each local government from exceeding the appropriations limit of the entity of government for the prior fiscal year, adjusted for the change in the cost of living and the change in population. The California Constitution defines "appropriations subject to limitation" for these purposes. This bill would establish the Equalization Reserve Account in the General Fund. The bill would require interest earned on funds in the account to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to increase per-pupil funding in non-basic aid school districts, defined as school districts that received the above-described apportionment of LCFF funds in any of the then preceding 3 fiscal years, in a manner prescribed by the Legislature. The bill would require the Controller, in any fiscal year in which there is an increase over the preceding fiscal year in the minimum amount of revenues the state is required to appropriate for the support of school districts and community college districts, to transfer from the General Fund to the Equalization Reserve Account an amount equal to the total amount transferred from the General Fund to the Public School System Stabilization Account in that fiscal year, as provided. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	07/07/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	07/07/2025

SB 750 **Cortese, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

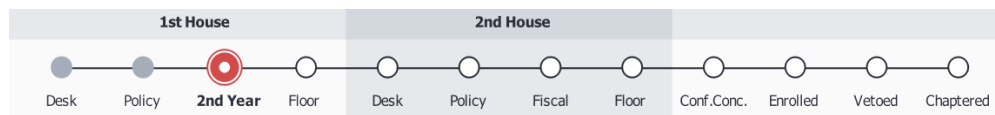
California Housing Finance and Credit Act.



Bill information			
Status:	08/29/2025 - August 29 hearing postponed by committee.		
Summary:	Existing law, the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Law, establishes an insurance program for health facility construction, improvement, and expansion loans in order to stimulate the flow of private capital into health facilities construction, improvement, and expansion and in order to rationally meet the need for new, expanded, and modernized public and nonprofit health facilities necessary to protect the health of all the people of this state. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)		
Location:	08/20/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	Current Text:	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	07/17/2025
SB 751 Becker, D HTML PDF			

Veterans and Former First Responders Research Pilot Program.

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Bill information

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2031, request the University of California to establish local pilots in up to 5 counties to allow for the research and development of psilocybin services for veterans and former first responders as part of the Veterans and Former First Responders Research Pilot Program ("Pilot Program"). The bill would require these university partners, overseeing each Pilot Program to be responsible for protocol design, institutional review board approvals, training of psilocybin facilitators, data collection, and reporting. The bill would require each local pilot to partner with licensed health care and licensed community-based providers that provide services and care to the target population. The bill would require psilocybin to be provided by or under the supervision of a practitioner who has experience in providing or overseeing psilocybin or other psychedelic therapy services. The bill would require that each person being considered for the Pilot Program meet specified criteria, including that they are 21 years of age or older and have been given specified assessments. (Based on 04/28/2025 text)

Location: 05/23/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended

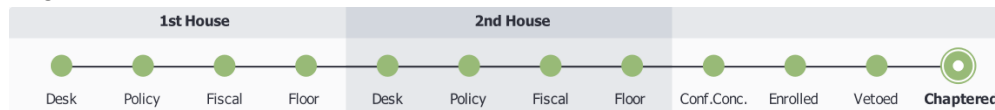
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 04/28/2025

[SB 753](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Special business regulations: shopping carts.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 785, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to impound a shopping cart that has a specified permanently affixed sign if certain conditions are satisfied, including that the city, county, or city and county provides 3-day advance actual notice of the shopping cart's discovery and location to the owner of the shopping cart or their agent, except as specified. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, pursuant to an ordinance, to retrieve and return a shopping cart to the parking area or premises of the owner or retailer identified on the affixed sign, as specified, and to recover its actual costs for the retrieval and return, not to exceed \$100 per shopping cart. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

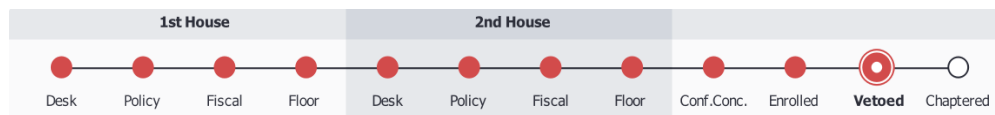
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Introduced: 02/21/2025

[SB 791](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicle dealers: document processing charge.

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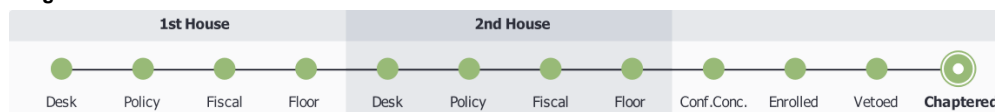
Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.		
Summary:	Current law authorizes a dealer to charge the purchaser or lessee of a vehicle a document processing charge for the preparation and processing of documents, disclosures, and titling, registration, and information security obligations imposed by state and federal law. Current law authorizes a dealer that has a contractual agreement with the Department of Motor Vehicles to be a private industry partner to set the document processing charge at up to \$85 and authorizes all other dealers to set the document processing charge at up to \$70. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, subject to specified requirements, authorize a dealer to charge a document processing charge that exceeds those amounts if the charge does not exceed 1% of the total price of the vehicle and does not exceed \$260. (Based on 09/13/2025 text)		
Location:	10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED	Current Text:	10/13/2025 - Vetoes
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	09/02/2025

[SB 822](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Unclaimed property: digital financial assets.

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Bill information

Status:	10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 660, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The Unclaimed Property Law (UPL) prescribes the circumstances under which intangible property escheats to the state, including how and when apparent owners must be notified that their property is at risk of escheating and the manner in which escheated property must be delivered to the State Controller. Intangible property is only subject to the UPL if the apparent owner's last known address is within the state or, if that address is unknown, if there is another link to the state, as specified. Existing law provides how and when securities that escheat to the state pursuant to the UPL may be sold and how the securities or funds from their sale may be returned to their owner. The bill would clarify that digital financial assets are a form of intangible property subject to the UPL. With regard to digital financial assets, this bill would specify that an apparent owner's last known address need not be a complete mailing address if the address is sufficient to identify that it is within the state. The bill would prescribe requirements for holders of digital financial assets to notify apparent owners prior to the assets escheating, which would include a form created by the Controller that may be returned to the holder by the apparent owner to restart the escheatment period, as specified. The bill would specify how escheated digital financial assets must be transferred from the holder to the Controller. The bill also would permit the Controller, in their discretion, to determine that it is not in the state's interest to take custody of digital financial assets, as specified. The bill would authorize the Controller to select one or more custodians for the management and safekeeping of digital financial assets that have escheated to the state, as specified. The bill would authorize the Controller to convert digital financial assets to fiat currency, as specified. The bill would entitle a person who makes a valid claim for a digital financial asset delivered to the		

Controller to receive that digital financial asset or, if the asset has been converted, to receive the net proceeds received by the Controller from the sale. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Location:	10/11/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED	Current Text:	10/11/2025 - Chaptered
Introduced:	02/21/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
