



## City of Santa Clara

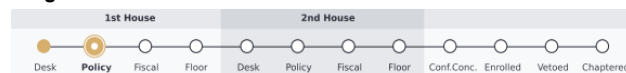
### 2025 Q1 Legislative Bill Matrix

#### Broadband, Cable Service and Wireless Telecommunications LAP

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

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

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##### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would require every California internet service provider to offer for purchase to eligible households, as defined, within their California service territory affordable home internet service that meets minimum speed requirements, and to make commercially reasonable efforts to promote and advertise the availability of affordable home internet service for eligible households, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/24/2025 - Assembly C. & C.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/30/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

**Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.**

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would require a telephone corporation seeking to relinquish its carrier of last resort designation for an eligible area, as defined, to provide a notice to the Public Utilities Commission, as described, and would require the telephone corporation's carrier of last resort designation for the eligible area to be relinquished upon the submission of the notice. The bill would require the telephone corporation to modify its tariff for basic local exchange telephone service, as specified, and would require that the modified tariff be effective upon the submission of the notice. The bill would require the telephone corporation to administer and pay for a customer challenge process for customers who inform the telephone corporation that no alternative voice service, as defined, is available at their location, as specified. The bill would require the		

commission, as part of a specified rulemaking, to establish a transition plan that a telephone corporation would be required to follow before its carrier of last resort designation is relinquished for an area within its service territory other than an eligible area. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

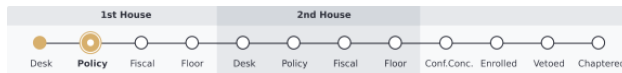
**Location:** 03/17/2025 - Assembly C. & C.  
**Introduced:** 02/06/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/17/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/17/2025

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

**Department of Transportation: encroachment permits: broadband facilities.**

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests it with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property for state highway purposes. Existing law authorizes the department to issue a written permit to place an encroachment on the state highway. Existing law requires the department to perform certain actions if the encroachment permit application is for a broadband facility. This bill would require the department's application and review process for an encroachment permit application for a broadband facility to be uniform throughout the state. The bill would require the department to expedite review of an encroachment permit application for broadband facilities. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

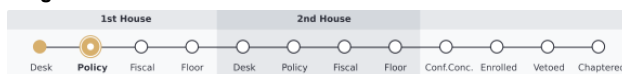
**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

## Community Services LAP

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

**Homelessness resource telephone system.**

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/17/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and C. & C.

**Summary:** Would authorize a local public agency 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. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

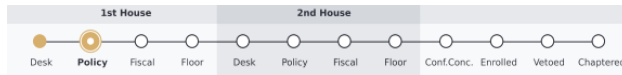
**Location:** 03/17/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

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

**California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act.**

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#### Bill information

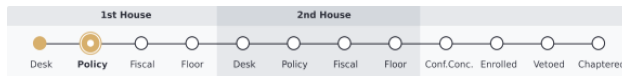
<b>Status:</b>	03/19/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would rename the California Library Services Act as the California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act, and would revise and recast the act to, among other things, state 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)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/13/2025 - Assembly ED.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/21/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025		

## Emergency Management LAP

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

### California Individual Assistance Act.

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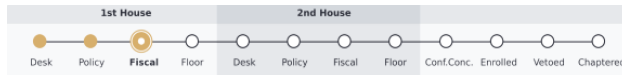
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	02/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 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. By authorizing increased expenditure of moneys from a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 01/16/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/10/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/16/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/16/2025		

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

### California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**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 03/12/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/11/2025 - Assembly APPR.

**Current Text:** 03/12/2025 - Amended

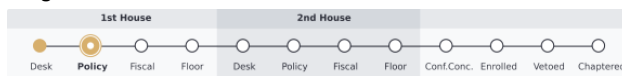
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/12/2025

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

**Emergency services: mutual aid: public works.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

**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:** 03/03/2025 -  
Assembly EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT

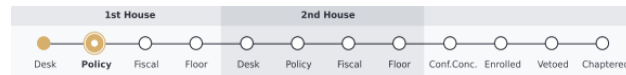
**Current Text:** 02/12/2025 - Introduced

**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:** 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

**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

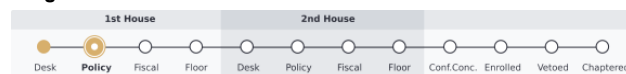
**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

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

**Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

**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. The California Emergency Services Act among other things, authorizes a local emergency to be proclaimed by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of local emergency. This bill would prohibit, during the period of a local emergency, a local agency from denying an application for a permit necessary to rebuild or repair a residential property affected by a natural disaster unless the permit would result in the property being deemed a substandard building. The bill would require the local agency to approve or disapprove that application within 45 days of receipt of the application, and would require other expedited approvals. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

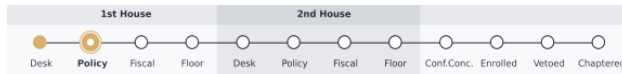
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

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

**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:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.

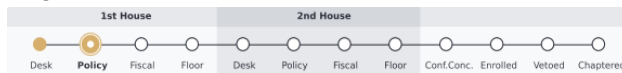
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

## Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.

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### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - Set for hearing April 9.

**Summary:** Current 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 revise the wildfire mitigation program in accordance with prescribed community hardening standards and guidelines developed pursuant to the bill's provisions, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate INS.

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

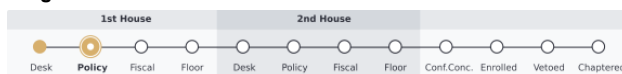
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

## Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

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

## Power facilities: emergency response and action plan.

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### Bill information

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and U. & E.

**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 which includes an electric transmission line or thermal powerplant, or both. Current law requires the application to contain, among other things, safety and reliability information, including planned provisions for emergency operations and shutdowns, as specified. This bill would require the application to also contain an emergency response and action plan 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 02/13/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/13/2025 -  
Assembly EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT

**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

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

**Electrical corporations: connections: affordable housing projects.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

**Summary:** Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/13/2025 - Assembly U. & E.

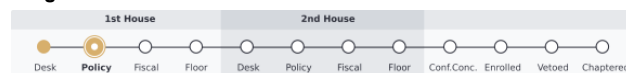
**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

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

**Electricity: rates.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to require or authorize an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use rates to residential customers, subject to specified limitations and conditions. Current law prohibits a residential customer from being subject to a

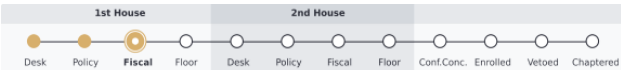
default time-of-use rate schedule unless that residential customer has been provided with not less than one year of interval usage data from an advanced meter and associated customer education and, following the passage of this period, is provided with no less than one year of bill protection during which the total amount paid by the residential customer for electric service shall not exceed the amount that would have been payable by the residential customer under that customer's previous rate schedule. This bill would require that the customer be provided with no less than 2 years, instead of one year, of bill protection during which the total amount paid by the residential customer for electric service is prohibited from exceeding the amount that would have been payable by the residential customer under that customer's previous rate schedule. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/13/2025 - Assembly U. & E.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/21/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025		

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

**Electricity: deenergization events: communications.**

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**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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, at the start of a deenergization event, an electrical corporation to immediately notify local emergency management organizations and local utility districts about the impacts of the deenergization, 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 in real-time, with regular progress updates issued at intervals of no more than 12 hours, for all impacted circuits, as specified. The bill would require, at the start of a deenergization event, an electrical corporation to publish and make available real-time weather conditions observed within the affected circuit being considered for deenergization, as provided. Once hazardous weather conditions subside, the bill would require an electrical corporation to prioritize the restoration of electricity and begin efforts to reenergize lines without unnecessary delays. The bill would make electrical corporations responsible for the continual monitoring and eventual restoration of circuits affected by a deenergization event. The bill would require each electrical corporation to submit an annual report to the Public Utilities Commission that details its compliance with the transparency and restoration requirements of these provisions, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)



**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Senate APPR.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

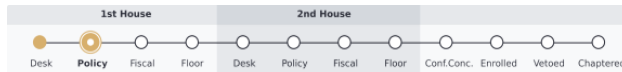
**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

## Housing LAP

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

### The Social Housing Act.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

**Summary:** Current law creates a housing authority in each county or city, which functions upon the adoption of a specified resolution by the relevant governing body. Current law authorizes these housing authorities, within their jurisdictions, to construct, reconstruct, improve, alter, or repair all or part of any housing project. Current law establishes various programs that provide housing assistance. This bill 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)

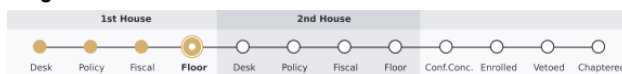
**Location:** 02/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.  
**Introduced:** 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 12/02/2024 - Introduced

**AB 253** **Ward (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/20/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** 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's or city's building department 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 03/13/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/20/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING  
**Introduced:** 01/15/2025

**Current Text:** 03/13/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/13/2025

**AB 306** **Schultz (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### Building regulations: state building standards.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/20/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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 June 1, 2025, until 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 03/12/2025 text)</p>		
<b>Location:</b>	03/20/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/12/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/23/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/12/2025

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

#### Social Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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</p>		

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)

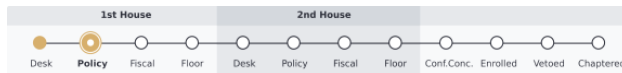
**Location:** 03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

**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:** 03/18/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

**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 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. This bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a governmental constraints disclosure statement, as specified. The bill would also prohibit any new or amended governmental constraint, or a more stringent revision of a governmental constraint, from being adopted during the planning, unless, among other things, it was both (1) included in the governmental constraints disclosure statement, and (2) the local government has completed all of the housing element program commitments to eliminate or mitigate governmental constraints contained in the prior and current planning periods, or the adoption of the measure is required by state or federal law and the local government has taken specified actions. By imposing new requirements upon local governments submitting a housing element, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

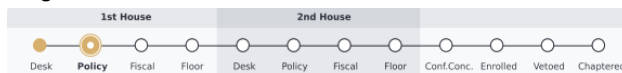
**Location:** 03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

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

**Community colleges: housing: local zoning regulations: exemption.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**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 exempt the construction of faculty and staff housing projects, student housing projects, and university housing development projects, as defined, from local zoning

regulations of any city, county, or city and county when constructed on property owned or leased by a community college district. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/19/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**AB 650** **Papan (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.

**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 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. 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 03/28/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/28/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

**Current Text:** 03/28/2025 - Amended

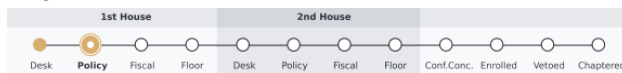
**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/28/2025

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

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

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Read second time and amended.

**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, existing 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 new units of housing, as specified. This bill would 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 03/28/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 03/28/2025 - Amended

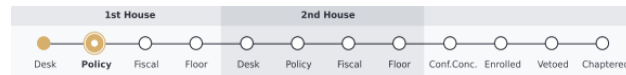
**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/28/2025

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

**Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/11/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

**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 a housing reform law against a public agency, 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 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 03/10/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

**Current Text:** 03/10/2025 - Amended

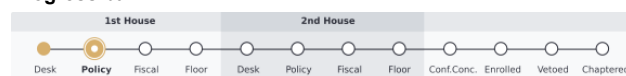
**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/10/2025

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

**Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**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 sixty thousand dollars per unit in funds awarded from the city or county, as specified. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

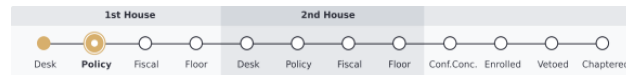
**Current Text:** 02/18/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

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

### The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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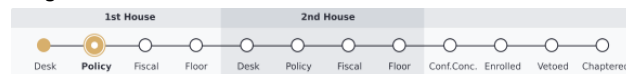
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025		

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

### Homeless shelters: safety regulations.

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#### Bill information

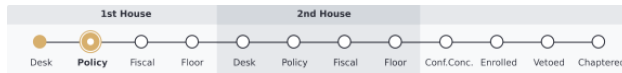
<b>Status:</b>	03/27/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law requires the housing or building department of every city or county, or the health department if there is no building department, to enforce within its jurisdiction the provisions of the State Housing Law, building standards, and the other rules and regulations adopted by the department pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use, or occupancy of apartment houses, hotels, or dwellings. Current law authorizes an officer, employee, or agent of an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, specified law, including the State Housing Law. A violation of the State Housing Law, or of the building standards or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that law, is a misdemeanor. 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. 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 02/18/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/26/2025 - Assembly JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2025 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/18/2025

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

### Homelessness: transport.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.

**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:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

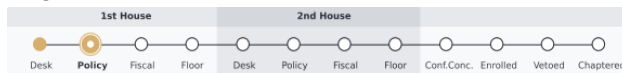
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**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:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

**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:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

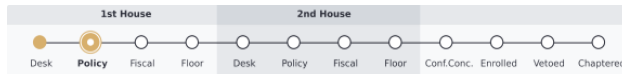
**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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



## Planning and zoning: housing elements.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

**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). If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, existing law requires that the local government rezone sites within specified time periods. This bill would additionally require the 2nd analysis to demonstrate that the jurisdiction has accommodated a meaningful portion of its share of the regional housing need for lower income households on sites located in higher income, racially exclusive areas to the extent that those areas exist within the jurisdiction. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

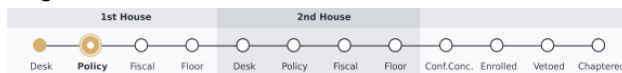
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

[AB 945](#) [Fona \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

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### Bill information

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

**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:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

**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:** 03/24/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

**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. Current law, 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 procedural 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 specified procedural requirements of the Housing Accountability Act to review of housing development projects subject to these provisions. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**AB 1061** **Quirk-Silva (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Read second time and amended.

**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,

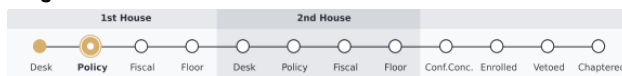
that the development or parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance, as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose specified objective standards on the development or parcel created by an urban lot split, but prohibits a local agency from, among other things, requiring setback for an existing structure or structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions of an existing structure. With respect to ministerial review of a 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 a proposed housing development or that is not located on a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included in the State Historical Resources Inventory, as specified, or within a property individually designated or listed as a city or county landmark under a city or county ordinance. The bill would additionally prohibit the development from demolishing more than 25% of the exterior wall area or affecting the character-defining exterior features of a contributing structure, as specified. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/28/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/28/2025

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

**Accessory dwelling units: junior accessory dwelling units.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

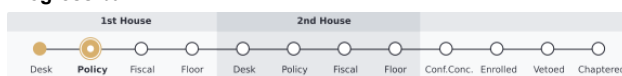
**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit under certain circumstances, whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to the above provisions. Under existing law, those circumstances include, among others, if the accessory dwelling unit is located within 1/2 of one mile walking distance of public transit or there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the accessory dwelling unit. This bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing any parking standards if the accessory dwelling unit is 500 square feet or smaller. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		

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

**Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.**

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Summary:** Would require each local agency, as defined and by July 1, 2026, 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 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 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. The bill would also provide that its provisions do not prevent a local agency from voluntarily accepting or admitting additional plans at higher densities in additional zoning districts into the preapproved housing plan program, at the local agency's discretion. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

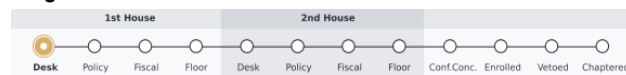
**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

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

#### Homelessness and affordable housing.

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##### Bill information

**Status:** 01/27/2025 - Read first time.

**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 for Everyone (HOPE) 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 01/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 01/24/2025 - Assembly PRINT

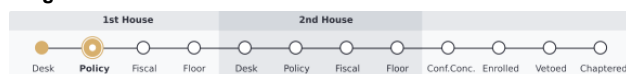
**Introduced:** 01/24/2025

**Current Text:** 01/24/2025 - Introduced

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

#### Planning and zoning: housing development: transit-oriented development.

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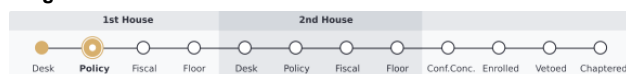
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/12/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "agency's use" for these purposes to include land that is being used for agency work or operations, as provided. Current law exempts from this definition of "agency's use" certain commercial or industrial uses, except that in the case of a local agency that is a district, except a local agency whose primary purpose or mission is to supply the public with a transportation system, "agency's use" may include commercial or industrial uses or activities, as specified. This bill would additionally include land leased to support public transit operations in the definition of "agency's use," as described above. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/12/2025 - Senate HOUSING	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/05/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/15/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/05/2025

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

#### Housing development: density bonuses: mixed-use developments.

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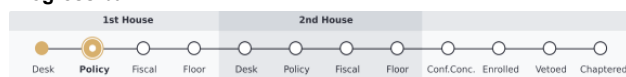
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Current law defines "housing development" to mean a development project for 5 or more residential units, including mixed-use developments, as specified. This bill would define "mixed-used developments" to mean mixed-used developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses that meet specified conditions. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/18/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/10/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/22/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/10/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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		

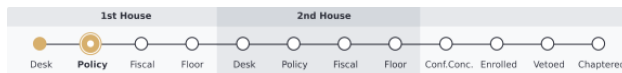
qualifying criteria are met. That law provides a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for lower income households, as specified, calculated as that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units. This bill would provide a partial welfare exemption in the case of 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 represents of the total number of residential units, as provided. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/19/2025 - Senate REV. & TAX	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/12/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2025		

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

### The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

#### Progress bar



#### 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)

<b>Location:</b>	02/18/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025		

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/20/2025 - Set for hearing April 1.

**Summary:** Current law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Current 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, excluding changes in enrollment levels of nonresident students. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

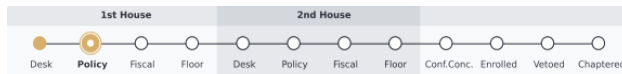
**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate HOUSING  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**SB 569** **Blakespear (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

**Summary:** The bill would require the Department of Transportation to develop a joint action plan for each district of the department in which homeless encampments are located on department property in collaboration with local governments located in the district. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate funds to support collaborative efforts with local governments to address homeless encampments on department property. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee in each district for the purpose of providing advice on the implementation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments on department property. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

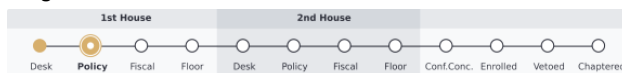
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate TRANS.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

**SB 607** **Wiener (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law defines "negative declaration" and "mitigated negative declaration" for these purposes. This bill would revise the definition of negative declaration to mean a written statement briefly describing the substantial evidence in the record that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment, as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of mitigated negative declaration to mean that revisions would avoid or mitigate the effects on the environment, as determined by the public agency based upon substantial evidence in the record, as specified, and that there is substantial evidence that the project as revised will not have a significant effect on the environment, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

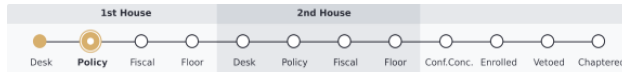
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate E.Q.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

**SB 627** **McGuire (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 2.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Specifically, existing law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a post entitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. Existing law requires a local agency, if a post entitlement phase permit is determined to be incomplete, denied, or noncompliant, to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. This bill would delete the provision for the applicant to appeal a decision to the director of the local agency, as described above, and, instead, would require a local agency to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency only. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

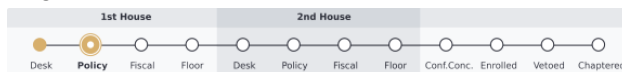
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate L. GOV.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

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

**Housing development: streamlined approvals.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

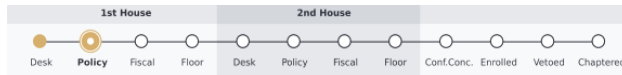
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate HOUSING  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**SB 733** **Wahab (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Planning and zoning: annual progress report: Low Barrier Navigation Centers.**

**Progress bar**



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Set for hearing April 1.

**Summary:** Existing law, 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 that includes, among other specified information, the number of units of housing demolished and new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle. This bill would require a city or county to submit as part of its annual report information on the permitting of any Low Barrier Navigation Centers in its jurisdiction. By increasing the scope of data required to be reported in the annual report, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive change to update a reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate HOUSING

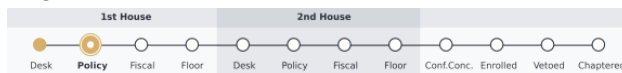
**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**SB 748** [Richardson \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

#### Encampment Resolution Funding program: recreational vehicles: reporting.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Encampment Resolution Funding program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to 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 requires the department to report to the chairs of the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the outcomes, learnings, and best practices models identified through the program. This bill would define encampments to include people using recreational vehicles for temporary shelter along public roads. The bill would additionally include assisting specified local jurisdictions with, among other things, removing and storing recreational vehicles, as specified, acquiring property for safe parking sites, and increasing safe parking site hours as purposes of the program. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate HUM. S.

**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

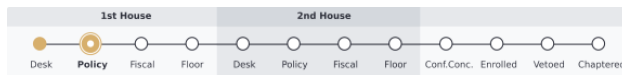
**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

**SB 808** [Caballero \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

#### Civil Actions: writs: housing development projects.



#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	
<b>Summary:</b>	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 require local agencies, upon the request of an applicant for a permit, 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 require the temporary assignment of judicial officers to ensure the timelines are met. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	
<b>Location:</b>	03/12/2025 - Senate JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b> 02/21/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	

## Human Resources/Public Sector Employment LAP

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

**Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
<b>Summary:</b>	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 120 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. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.

**Current Text:** 01/28/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

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

#### Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**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:** 03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.

**Current Text:** 03/05/2025 - Amended

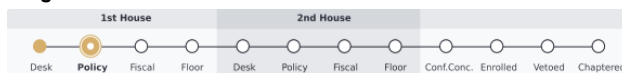
**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/05/2025

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

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

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 02/24/2025 - Referred to Com. on P. E. & R.

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (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, notwithstanding that prohibition, 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. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

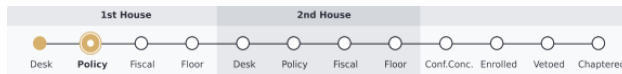
**Location:** 02/24/2025 - Assembly P.E. & R.  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Current Text:** 02/12/2025 - Introduced

**AB 1198** **Haney (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public works: prevailing wages.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

**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)

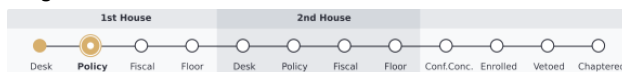
**Location:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly L. & E.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

**Contractors: exemptions: muralists.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

**Summary:** 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, among other things, a nonprofit corporation providing assistance to an owner, as specified. This bill would exempt from that law a muralist, as defined, who produces a mural, as defined, pursuant to an agreement with a person who could legally authorize the work. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate B., P. & E.D.  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

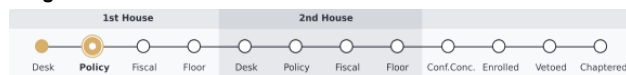
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

## Local Representative Legislation

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

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

### Progress bar



### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would prohibit a public entity that owns diesel-powered on-track equipment from selling, donating, or otherwise transferring that equipment for continued use after the public entity decommissions the equipment. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/19/2025 - Senate TRANS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/26/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	12/02/2024 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/26/2025

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

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

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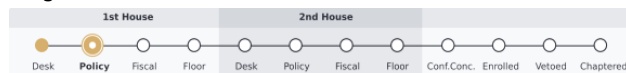
### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HUMAN S. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/19/2025 - Senate HUM. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/10/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	12/02/2024	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/10/2025

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

**Private works of improvement: retention payments.**

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### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - Set for hearing April 8. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.		
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**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 03/26/2025 text)

**Location:** 01/29/2025 - Senate JUD.

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 01/09/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

[SB 254](#) [Becker \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance program.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/20/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to continue a program of assistance to residential customers of the state's 3 largest electrical corporations consisting of households of 3 or more persons with total household annual gross income levels between 200% and 250% of the federal poverty guideline level, which is referred to as the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program. Current law requires the commission, by March 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to report on their efforts to enroll customers in the FERA program. Current law requires the commission, by June 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, to review each electrical corporation's report to ensure it has made reasonable efforts to enroll eligible households in the FERA program commensurate with the proportion of households the commission determines to be eligible within the electrical corporation's service territory. If the commission, in its review of a report, determines an electrical corporation has not made reasonable efforts to enroll eligible households in the FERA program, current law requires the commission to require the electrical corporation to develop a strategy and plan to sufficiently enroll eligible households within 3 years of the adoption of the strategy and plan. This bill would additionally require each electrical corporation's report to provide a breakdown of the number of eligible households and FERA program enrollment by disadvantaged community, as defined by the commission. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/03/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/20/2025 - Amended

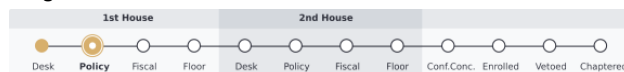
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/20/2025

[SB 257](#) [Wahab \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### Pregnancy As a Recognized Event for Nondiscriminatory Treatment (PARENT) Act.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/14/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

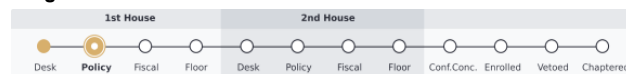
**Summary:** Current law provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law requires a health care service plan or disability insurer to allow an individual to enroll in or change their health benefit plan as a result of a specified triggering event. Current law prohibits a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, renewed, or delivered on or after July 1, 2003, from imposing a copayment or deductible for specified maternity services that exceeds the most common amount of the copayment or deductible imposed for services provided for other covered medical conditions. This bill, the Pregnancy As a Recognized Event for Nondiscriminatory Treatment (PARENT) Act, would make pregnancy a triggering event for purposes of enrollment or changing a health benefit plan. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, that provides coverage for maternity services or newborn and pediatric care services from taking specified actions based on the circumstances of conception, including denying, limiting, or seeking reimbursement for maternity services or newborn and pediatric care services because the enrollee or insured is acting as a gestational carrier. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/14/2025 - Senate HEALTH      **Current Text:** 02/03/2025 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

[SB 258](#) [Wahab \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Crimes:** rape.

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/14/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

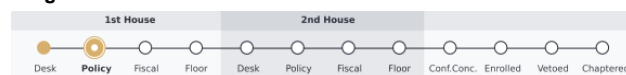
**Summary:** Current law defines rape as an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under certain circumstances, including with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator where the person is incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. This bill would remove the spousal exception from this definition of rape. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/14/2025 - Senate PUB. S.      **Current Text:** 02/03/2025 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

[SB 259](#) [Wahab \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Fair Online Pricing Act.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, 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 prohibit a price, surcharge, or fee displayed on a consumer's online device, as defined, from being generated in whole, or in

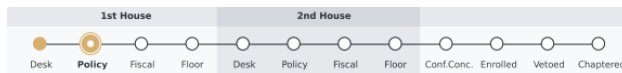
part, based on any of certain input data, including the software on the online device. The bill would require, subject to a specified exception for an online device that lacks a physical display, a person to cause to be placed adjacent to any price, surcharge, or fee displayed by the person to a consumer on the consumer's online device a conspicuous link that, among other things, is clickable text that, if clicked, displays or links to a list containing any input data used to generate the price, surcharge, or fee. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/03/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/03/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

#### Unmanned aircraft.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/20/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

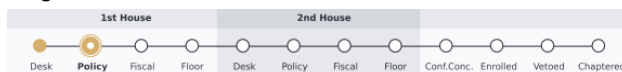
**Summary:** Would prohibit an onsite inspection of a home conducted by a remotely operated unmanned aircraft from constituting sufficient evidence for the termination of a home protection contract, unless the findings of the inspection are corroborated, as specified. The bill would require a home protection company intending to inspect a property using an unmanned aircraft to notify the issue of a home protection contract no less than 14 calendar days prior to the inspection, and would prohibit an inspection conducted using an unmanned aircraft without the above-described notice from constituting sufficient reason to modify or terminate the contract. The bill would require a home protection company or its authorized agents to provide to, upon the request of, a property owner, copies of photographic or videographic evidence that are gathered during a prequalification or subsequent inspection and are used in the inspection report. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/19/2025 - Senate PUB. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/20/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/03/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/20/2025

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

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

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the enforcement of labor laws. Current law authorizes the 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 requires the commissioner to provide to the parties, among other things, notice advising the parties of their right to appeal, as specified. This bill would require the commissioner to post a copy of the order, decision, or award on the division's internet website, as specified, no later than 15 days after the time to appeal from the order, decision, or award has expired and no appeal therefrom is pending. The bill would require the division to redact the name, address,

and personal contact information of any employee or other complainant from the order, decision, or award before posting the order, decision, or award on the division's internet website. The bill would require the division to post on its internet website specified information about any employer with an unsatisfied order, decision, or award issued under the above-described provisions, as prescribed. The bill would require the posting pursuant to these provisions to be removed if, among other conditions, the employer has submitted certification, under penalty of perjury, that all violations identified in the posted information have been remedied or abated. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/26/2025 - Senate JUD.

**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

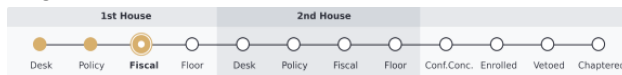
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

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

**Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

**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. The Department of Housing and Community Development is required 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 specify additional examples of prohousing local policies under the above-described provisions. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/18/2025 - Senate APPR.

**Current Text:** 03/19/2025 - Amended

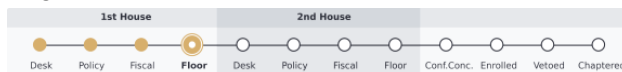
**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/19/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

**Summary:** 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. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the San Mateo County Transit District. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/25/2025 - Senate CONSENT  
CALENDAR

**Current Text:** 03/18/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/18/2025

**Introduced:** 02/04/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

**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:** 02/14/2025 - Senate E.Q.

**Current Text:** 03/25/2025 - Amended

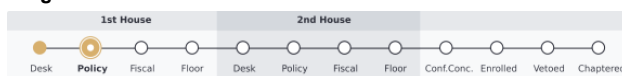
**Introduced:** 02/05/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/25/2025

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

**Health care coverage: prior authorizations.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/19/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

**Summary:** Current 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. Current law requires the criteria or guidelines used to determine whether or not to authorize, modify, or deny health care services to be developed with involvement from actively practicing health care providers. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from imposing prior authorizations, as defined, on a covered health care service for a period of one year beginning on April first of the current calendar year, if specified conditions exist, including that the health care service plan approved 90% or more of the requests for a covered service in the prior calendar year. The bill would also require a health care service plan or health insurer to list any covered services exempted from prior authorization on their internet website by March 15 of each calendar year. The bill would also clarify how to calculate a plan or insurer's approval rate for purposes of determining whether a service may be exempted from prior authorization. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/19/2025 - Senate HEALTH

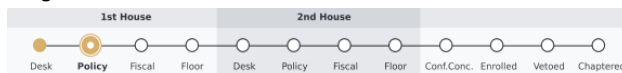
**Current Text:** 02/10/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/10/2025

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

**Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology: indirect sources.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution. This bill would authorize the state board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations applicable to indirect sources of emissions, as specified. If the state board elects to exercise that authority, the bill would require the state board to establish a schedule of fees on facilities and mobile sources to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the regulations and would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/11/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

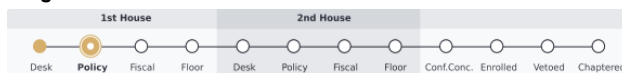
**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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

**Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

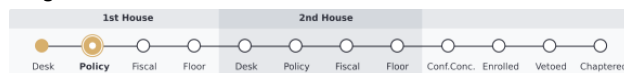
**Summary:** Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and establishes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation within the office. Current law makes the deputy director responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the department, as provided. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, 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. The bill would require the deputy director to, each year the framework is completed, submit a copy of the framework to the Legislature, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, and the Public Utilities Commission for review and consideration. (Based on 02/11/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/25/2025 - Senate N.R. & W. **Current Text:** 02/11/2025 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

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

#### Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/19/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E., U & C. and JUD.

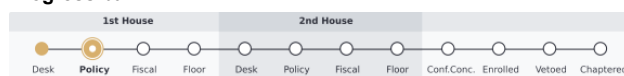
**Summary:** Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in coordination with the public advisor and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), on or before March 31, 2026, to issue a request for proposals for a team to develop a study. The bill would require the study to (1) conduct a historical energy justice assessment of the investor-owned utility's (IOU) operations and impacts, (2) complete a comparative analysis of the benefits and challenges of transitioning the IOUs to a successor entity in order to identify a recommended model, and, (3) if the study finds that it is in the best long-term interests of the people and ecologies of California to transition away from an investor-owned utility model, create a justice-centered implementation plan for managing the transition. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before June 30, 2026, to select the study team that is awarded the contract. The bill would require the Energy Commission to hold a public proceeding and submit a report of the study team's findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than 24 months after selecting the study team for the feasibility portion of the study, and no later than 36 months after selecting the study team for the implementation plan portion of the study, as specified. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/19/2025 - Senate E. U., & C. **Current Text:** 02/12/2025 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

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

#### Mobile Health for Rural Communities Pilot Program.

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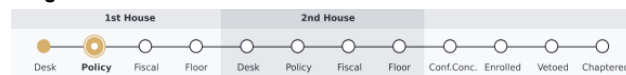
##### Bill information

**Status:** 02/19/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

<b>Summary:</b>	Would establish the Mobile Health for Rural Communities Pilot Program, and require the State Department of Health Care Services to administer the program to expand access to health services for farmworkers in rural communities. The bill would require the department, among other things, to deploy mobile units, as defined, in 2 rural counties based on farmworker population and access to health care. Under the bill, the mobile units would include, at a minimum, computers, Wi-Fi, cubicles for virtual visits, and exam rooms for telemedicine. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2027, to report the outcomes of the program to the Legislature. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/19/2025 - Senate HEALTH	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/12/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2025		
<a href="#">SB 358</a> <a href="#">Becker (D)</a> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

#### Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

Status:

03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

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 to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without 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 specified characteristics. For purposes of these provisions, current law specifies one of those characteristics is that the housing development provides either the minimum number of parking spaces required by the local ordinance, or no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units, whichever is less. For purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee, this bill would delete the provision about adopting findings after a public hearing and would, instead, require the rate for housing developments that satisfy those specified characteristics be at least 50% less than the rate for housing developments without all of those characteristics. With regard to the above-described characteristic, the bill would, instead, specify that the housing development provides no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

Location:

02/19/2025 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced:

02/12/2025

Current Text:

02/12/2025 - Introduced

SB 361

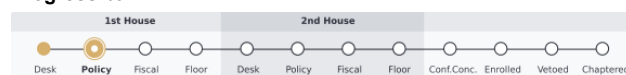
Becker (D)

HTML

PDF

#### Data broker registration: data collection.

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##### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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. This bill would require a data broker to provide additional information to the agency, including whether the data broker collects consumers' login or account information, various government identification numbers, citizenship data, union membership status, sexual orientation status, gender identity and gender expression data, and biometric data. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/13/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025
<b>SB 381</b> <b>Wahab (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

#### Residential rental properties: fees.

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##### Bill information

Status:

02/26/2025 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.

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:

02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.

Current Text:

02/14/2025 - Introduced

Introduced:

02/14/2025

SB 384

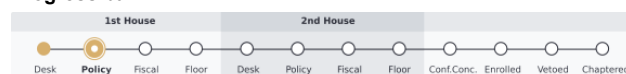
Wahab (D)

HTML

PDF

#### Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on price-fixing algorithm use.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	02/26/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.
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**Summary:** Current law governs various business practices in this state, including certain laws relating to the use of technology. This bill, the Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act, would prohibit a business from using a price-fixing algorithm, as defined, to set a price or supply level of a good or service. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.

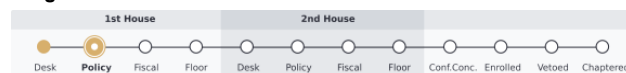
**Current Text:** 02/14/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

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

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

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing May 7.

**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 02/14/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate L. GOV.

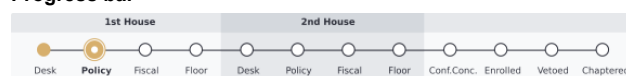
**Current Text:** 02/14/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

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

**Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account: University of California: California State University: reports.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

**Summary:** Current law provides for the deposit of various moneys, including revenues from certain fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. Current law, after deducting certain appropriations and allocations, authorizes annual appropriations of \$5,000,000 of the moneys available for the program to the University of California to conduct transportation research and of \$2,000,000 of the available moneys to the California State University to conduct transportation research and transportation-related workforce education, training, and development, as specified. This bill would require the University of California and the California State University, on or before January 1 of each year, to each submit a report to the Transportation Agency and specified legislative committees detailing its expenditures of those moneys for the previous fiscal year, including, but not limited to, research activities and administration. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate TRANS.

**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

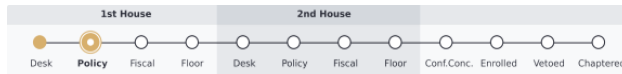
**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

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

## Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program.

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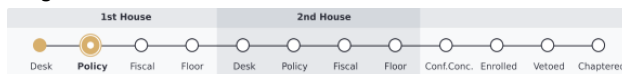
### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 Insurance Commissioner to post on the Department of Insurance 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. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/18/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/26/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/26/2025

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

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

### Progress bar



### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/13/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Current law requires the department to develop a program that requires a waiver of federal law to test the efficacy of providing an assisted living benefit to beneficiaries under the Medi-Cal program. The waiver requires that eligible participants are those who require a nursing facility level of care and wish to live in a residential care setting, such as a residential care facility for the elderly. Under current law, the State Department of Health Care Services and the State Department of Social Services may waive provisions of the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act applicable to residential care facilities participating in the program, as necessary and appropriate, including provisions that state that residential care facilities for the elderly are not subject to controls on rent. Current law authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care plan to cover those community supports, as defined, approved by the department as cost effective and medically appropriate in a comprehensive risk contract that are in lieu of applicable Medi-Cal state plan services, including, among others, nursing facility transition or diversion to assisted living facilities, such as residential care facilities for the		

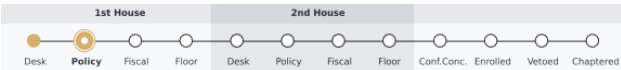


elderly. Current law provides for the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (SSP), which requires the State Department of Social Services to contract with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to SSP recipients to supplement Supplemental Security Income payments made available pursuant to the federal Social Security Act. Under current regulation, residential facilities for the elderly are prohibited from charging recipients of SSI payments more than a specific set rate for basic services. This bill would prohibit residential care facilities for the elderly from charging a resident who receives Medi-Cal reimbursed services through the above-described assisted living waiver or nursing facility transition or diversion to assisted living facilities through community supports covered by their Medi-Cal managed care plan a rate exceeding that charged to a resident who is a recipient of SSP. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate HUM. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025		
<b>SB 434</b> <b>Wahab (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

**Residential care facilities for the elderly: housing protections.**

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**Bill information**

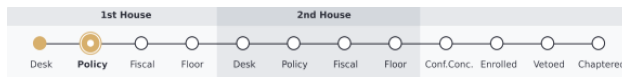
<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs) by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, in addition to complying with other applicable regulations, 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. The RCFE is also required to notify, or mail a copy of the notice to quit to, the resident's responsible person. Existing law requires that a licensee of an RCFE provide a resident a 30-day notice of eviction, except where the department has approved the RCFE to provide a 3-day notice. Under existing law, a violation of those provisions is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the length of notice a licensee is required to provide a resident to 30, 60, or 90 days, depending on the length of the resident's residency in the RCFE. 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. The bill would require that a copy of the notice be provided to the local long-term care ombudsman. The bill would prohibit an RCFE from refusing entry to a resident or prohibit a resident from residing in the facility until the notice period has elapsed and the eviction process has concluded. The bill would make a violation of these provisions subject to civil and criminal penalties. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate HUM. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025
<b>SB 435</b> <b>Wahab (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

**Residential care facilities for the elderly: emergency backup power source.**

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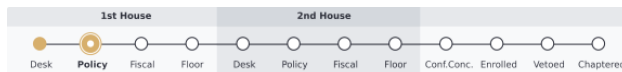
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/28/2025 - April 7 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires residential care facilities for the elderly to have an emergency and disaster plan and requires the plan to include specified elements, including plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours immediately following any emergency or disaster, including, but not limited to, a short-term or long-term power failure. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill, commencing January 1, 2027, would require a residential care facility for the elderly licensed for 16 or more residents to have an alternative source of power, as defined, to protect residents' health and safety for no fewer than 72 hours during any type of power outage. The bill would impose specific compliance requirements based on whether the facility uses a generator as its alternative source of power, or batteries or a combination of batteries in tandem with a renewable electrical generation facility. The bill would require a facility licensed for 16 or more residents to comply with these requirements and include information regarding the alternative source of power within the emergency and disaster plan beginning January 1, 2027. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate HUM. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

#### Unlawful detainer: right to redeem tenancy.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	02/26/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law prescribes summary procedures for actions to obtain possession of real property. Current 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. In such a summary proceeding, the court has discretion to relieve a tenant against forfeiture of their lease or rental agreement and restore the tenant to their former estate or tenancy. To seek such discretionary relief, the tenant must, among other things, make a showing of hardship and pay the full amount of rent due. This bill would require a court presiding over an unlawful detainer action to restore a residential tenant to their former estate or tenancy if the tenant: (1) pays the full amount of rent in arrears, as specified, or (2) submits documentation of approval for rental assistance funds in an amount that would cover the full amount of rent in arrears. The bill would not require a tenant to make a showing of hardship to obtain this relief. The bill would allow a residential tenant seeking this relief to tender payment or submit required documentation to the landlord, the landlord's designated agent, or the court. If the tenant tenders such payment or submits required documentation before entry of judgment, the bill would require the plaintiff to request dismissal of the action against the tenant		

with prejudice. If the plaintiff fails to do so, the bill would require the court to dismiss the action upon receiving evidence that the tenant tendered such payment or submitted the required documentation. If the tenant tenders payment or submits required documentation after entry of judgment, but before restoration of the premises to the landlord, the bill would require the court to relieve the tenant against forfeiture of the lease according to specified procedures, set aside the judgment against all defendants in the action, and restore the tenant to their former estate or tenancy. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.

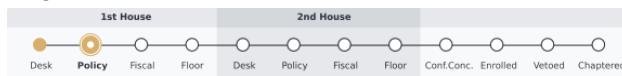
**Current Text:** 02/18/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

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

### Housing element compliance: Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing 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. Existing 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. The bill would provide that this definition would apply to an application that as of January 1, 2026 has not (1) received approval from a local agency or (2) incurred substantial liability in good faith reliance upon the local agency approval. Existing law provides that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the housing element law when the local agency adopts a housing element or amendment, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the housing element law, and the department's compliance findings have not been superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a

decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision has not been overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute, as applicable. This bill would, instead, provide that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the housing element law on the date when the governing body of a local agency adopts the housing element or amendment, provided that after the date the housing element or amendment is adopted and without further action by the governing body, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the housing element law, and the department's compliance findings are not superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision is not overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate HOUSING	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

### California Farmland Conservancy Program: conservation easements: funding.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

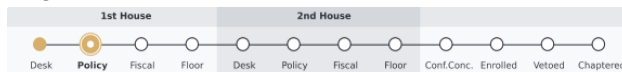
**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Farmland Conservancy Program in the Department of Conservation and authorizes the program to offer financial assistance, including grants or contracts, for projects and activities on agricultural lands that support agricultural conservation and sustainable land management. Current 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, current 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. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate N.R. & W.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/27/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/27/2025

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

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

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.

**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,

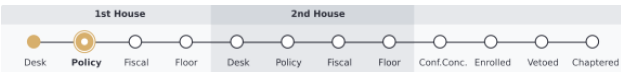
amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. Current law requires, on or before January 1, 2026, and before each time thereafter that a 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)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/19/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025		

[SB 493](#) [Becker \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**District agricultural associations: secretary-managers: compensation.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 29.

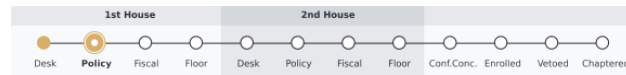
**Summary:** Current law authorizes consideration of the classification of a California fair seeking an apportionment of state funds when determining compensation for the fair's manager. Current law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to annually review and maintain a separate and accurate job description for each fair manager, solicit information from each fair board of directors that will accurately describe the fair manager's performance and responsibilities in regard to merit salary increases for its fair manager, and report its findings to fair directors and fair managers. This bill would revise and recast the determination of the compensation for fair managers by, among other things, doing all of the following: (1) recharacterizing 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 federal, state, regional and local positions in similar industries and other relevant labor pools; (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 02/19/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate AGRI.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/19/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025		

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

**Classified school and community college employees: disciplinary hearings: appeals: contracted administrative law judges.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on ED. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on ED.

**Summary:** Current law subjects a permanent classified employee to disciplinary action only for cause, as prescribed by rule or regulation of the governing board of the school district or community college district. Existing law requires the governing board of a school district or community college district to adopt rules of procedure for disciplinary proceedings that contain a provision for informing the employee by written notice of the specific charges against the employee, a statement of the employee's right to a hearing on those charges, and the time within which the hearing may be requested that shall not be less than 5 days after service of notice to the employee, as provided. This bill would instead require the governing board of a school district or community college district to adopt rules of procedure for disciplinary proceedings authorizing the employee to request a hearing within a minimum of 30 days after service of notice of the specific charges to the employee, as provided. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/26/2025 - Senate ED.

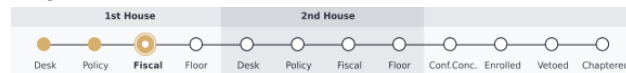
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

**County detention: commissary.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

**Summary:** This bill would require that indigent incarcerated persons and 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 incarcerated person or 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 inmates and 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 local sheriffs and probation officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/25/2025 - Senate APPR.

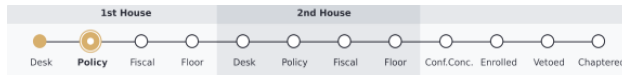
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

**Housing: tenant protections.**

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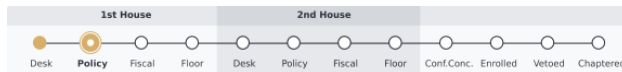
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 and rental increase limits. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/19/2025 - Senate JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/28/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/28/2025

[SB 540](#) [Becker \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Independent System Operator: independent regional organization.**

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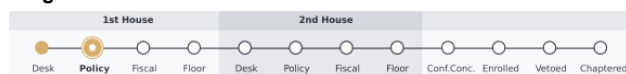
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing 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. Existing law, 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, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development 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, in lieu of the ISO managing related energy markets, as provided, to use voluntary energy markets governed by an independent regional organization, provided that specified requirements are satisfied. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

[SB 541](#) [Becker \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Electricity: load shifting: dynamic pricing.**

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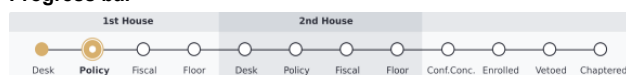
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 (PUC) 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, as part of each integrated energy policy report, to allocate the incremental load shifting needed to reach the above-described load-shifting goal, including biennial adjustments to the goal, to each retail supplier, as defined, based on the relative share of statewide load of each retail supplier, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission to establish rules for evaluating the effectiveness of the various load-shifting strategies for the purpose of determining how much credit a retail supplier should get for each type of load flexibility effort it undertakes, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/20/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

#### High-speed rail: economic opportunities.

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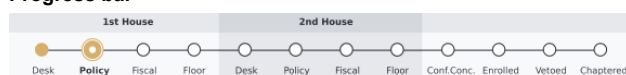
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would require the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, on or before July 1, 2026, to commission a study on economic opportunities along the high-speed rail alignment, as provided. The bill would require an infrastructure district established in support of the high-speed rail project to include local improvements among the eligible projects to be funded by district revenues. The bill would require any revenues collected beyond the establishment of an infrastructure district to be committed to the ongoing maintenance and operation of the high-speed rail system. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate TRANS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		

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

#### California State University, San Jose: law school.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/27/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.
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**Summary:** Would authorize a state-accredited law school that has operated continuously as an independent nonprofit institution to be incorporated into California State University, San Jose as a constituent academic unit if the law school maintains its accreditation and the governing boards of both institutions approve a merger agreement. The bill would require the law school, upon incorporation into California State University, San Jose, to operate under the university's policies and governance structure. The bill would require the California State University, San Jose to work with the Chancellor of the California State University to coordinate with the appropriate regulatory bodies to ensure compliance with all legal and accreditation requirements applicable to the law school. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the California State University, San Jose. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/27/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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

**Corrections and rehabilitation: state policy.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Under existing law, the Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of sentencing is public safety achieved through punishment, rehabilitation, and restorative justice, and that programs should be available for incarcerated persons, including educational, rehabilitative, and restorative justice programs that are designed to promote behavioral change and to prepare all incarcerated persons for successful reentry into the community. Existing law directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to maintain a mission statement consistent with these principles. This bill 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 to maintain a mission statement consistent with the principles of normalization and dynamic security. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

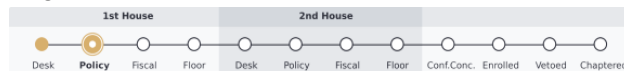
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

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

**Juveniles: wards: case plans.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing April 1.

**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)

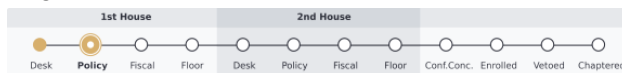
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

[SB 553](#) [Cortese \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

#### Prisons: clearances.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing April 1.

**Summary:** Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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 require the department to create standardized clearance forms for legal professionals to apply for annual clearance to gain approval to provide legal services at all institutions, as specified. The bill would also require the department to, upon request, give a short-term clearance without the requirement to apply for a long-term clearance to specified individuals, including, among others, the Governor and all cabinet members, members of the Legislature and their staff, and current judges of the state. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

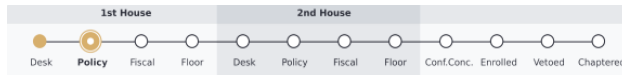
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

[SB 597](#) [Cortese \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

#### Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

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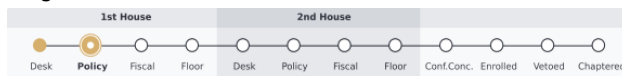
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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, indebtedness for the performance of labor, as specified. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/28/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/28/2025

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

#### Public Employment Relations Board: powers and duties.

#### Progress bar



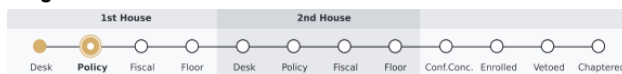
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - Set for hearing April 9.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		

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

#### Veterinarians: veterinarian-client-patient-relationship.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/18/2025 - Set for hearing April 21.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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 veterinary technician is administering the vaccine or medication. Specifically, existing 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 02/20/2025 text)</p>		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate B., P. & E.D.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		
<b>SB 605</b> <b>Cortese (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

## State attorneys and administrative law judges: compensation.

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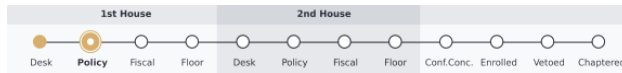


### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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)</p>		
<b>Location:</b>	03/26/2025 - Senate APPR.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		
<b>SB 606</b> <b>Becker (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

##### Status:

03/28/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

##### Summary:

Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Current law requires a program applicant to provide specified information through data collection, reporting, performance monitoring, and accountability framework, as established by the council. This bill would enact the Functional Zero Unsheltered Act, which, beginning with round 6 of the HHAP program, 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 functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as 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, and information regarding the applicant's implementation of local homeless housing incentives, as provided. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, applicants to include 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 03/27/2025 text)

##### Location:

03/28/2025 - Senate RLS.

##### Current Text:

03/27/2025 - Amended

##### Introduced:

02/20/2025

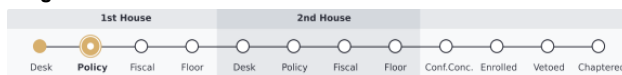
##### Last Amend:

03/27/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

##### Status:

03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

##### 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 is damaged or destroyed during a declared disaster or state of emergency, as defined. The bill would require a court to award reasonable attorney's fees to the proponent of a housing development proposal who prevails in an action to enforce the above-described provisions. This bill would require any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument, and any provision of a governing document that subjects a modification to a separate interest, including a housing development proposal, to review by a body, as defined, to be processed and approved, as specified. The bill would require the body to, among other things, determine whether an application is complete or incomplete and to provide written notice of this determination to the applicant no later than 15 business days after the body receives the application. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

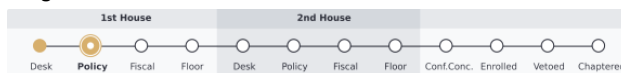
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

**SB 653** **Cortese (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Wildfire prevention: environmentally sensitive vegetation management.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Of these funds, the act made \$200,000,000 available to the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Parks and Recreation for forest health and watershed improvement projects in forests and other habitats, as specified, that involve the restoration of natural ecosystem functions in very high, high, and moderate fire hazard areas and may include, among other things, environmentally sensitive vegetation management. This bill would define an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project, for these purposes, to mean vegetation management that reduces catastrophic wildfire risk over the long term while supporting native wildlife and biodiversity. The bill would require relevant state agencies, when funding an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project, to prioritize projects that use specified practices, including, among other things, practices that follow the principles of integrated pest management, as defined. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

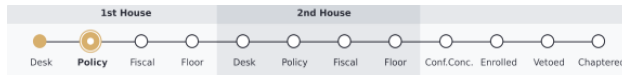
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

**SB 681** **Wahab (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Planning and zoning: annual progress report: density bonus ordinances.**

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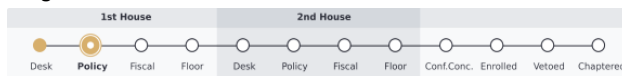
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/18/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city, county, or city and county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the jurisdictional boundaries of that city, county, or city and county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, if the developer agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents and meets other requirements. Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance that specifies how compliance with the Density Bonus Law will be implemented. This bill would require a city or county that has a local density bonus ordinance to submit as part of their annual report a copy of the text of that ordinance. By increasing the scope of data required to be reported in the annual report, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive change to update a reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate HOUSING	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/21/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025		

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

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

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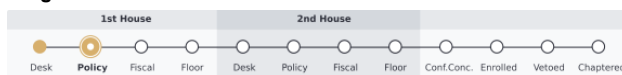
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 the order requires faster compliance, if the court grants the applicant a temporary restraining order without notice to the opposing party. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/25/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/25/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED. Set for hearing April 9.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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. 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 3 California State University campuses to California residents 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. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/05/2025 - Senate ED.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/26/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/26/2025
<a href="#">SB 689</a> <a href="#">Becker (D)</a> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

## California Voting Rights Act of 2001.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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. Current law requires courts to implement appropriate remedies, including the imposition of district-based elections, for violations of the CVRA. Current law defines “at-large method of election” for these purposes. 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. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/25/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/25/2025
<a href="#">SB 693</a> <a href="#">Cortese (D)</a> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

## Employees: meal periods.

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### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 02/21/2025 text)

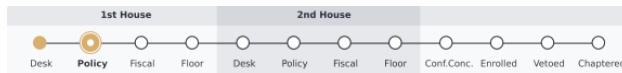
**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**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 03/26/2025 text)

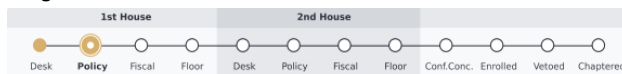
**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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

**Signal jammers.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.

**Summary:** Federal law prohibits a person from willfully or maliciously interfering with or causing interference to radio communications. Federal law prohibits a person from manufacturing, importing, selling, offering for sale, or shipping a device that interferes with radio communications. Federal law makes a violation of these prohibitions punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would make it an infraction to manufacture, import, market, purchase, sell, or operate a signal jammer, as defined, unless authorized to do so by the Federal Communications Commission, punishable by forfeiture of the signal jamming device and a fine of up to \$5,000. The bill would make it a crime to operate a signal jammer in



conjunction with the commission of a crime, punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 or by imprisonment as a misdemeanor or a felony or both the fine and imprisonment. The bill would make it a felony to willfully or maliciously use a signal jammer to block public safety communications, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 4, or 6 years. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate PUB. S.

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

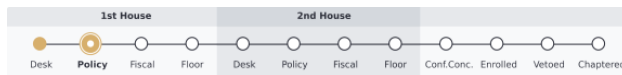
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law regulates the transfer of property. Current law generally permits any kind of property to be transferred, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would require a developer, beginning on January 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2031, 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, beginning on January 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2031, 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 03/26/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

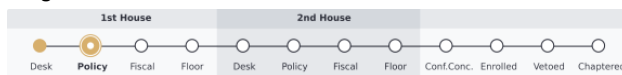
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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

### Education finance: Education Equalization Act: Equalization Reserve Account.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** 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 requires the Legislature to apportion to school districts from the State School Fund in each fiscal year basic state aid of at least \$120 per pupil in average daily attendance, except that the total

amount apportioned to each school district in each fiscal year must be at least \$2,400. 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 funds in the account to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to increase per-pupil funding in non-basic aid school districts, as defined, in a manner prescribed by the Legislature. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

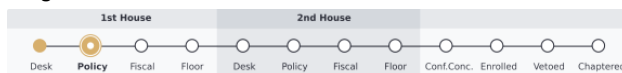
**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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

### California Residential Mortgage Insurance Act.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/12/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

**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. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

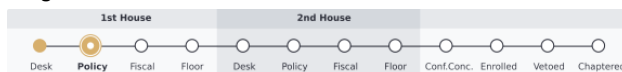
**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate HOUSING  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**SB 751** **Becker (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### Veterans and First Responders Research Pilot Program.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/12/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and ED.

**Summary:** Existing law makes it a crime to possess, cultivate, and administer specified controlled substances, including psilocybin and psilocyn. Existing law makes it a crime for a person to rent, lease, or make available for use any building or room for the purpose of storing or distributing any controlled substance. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, require the California Health and Human Services Agency to oversee a Veterans and First Responders Research Pilot Program to allow for the research and development of psilocybin services for target populations, as defined, in up to 5 counties. The bill would authorize the agency to operate in partnerships with the University of California system. The bill would request the University of California to oversee each local pilot program as a university partner responsible for protocol design, institutional review board approvals, training of psilocybin facilitators, data

collection, and reporting. The bill would require each local pilot program to partner with local mental health clinics, hospice programs, veterans facilities, or other community-based providers that provide services and care to the target population. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

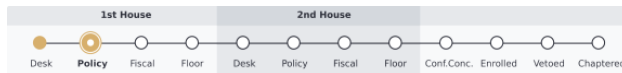
**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate HEALTH  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

#### Special business regulations: shopping carts.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Existing 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, 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. The bill would also require actual notice for purposes of these provisions to include proof that the notice was delivered to the owner or their agent, as specified, and require the city, county, or city and county to maintain a record of that proof of delivery. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

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

#### Vehicle dealers: document processing charge.

##### Progress bar



##### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Existing 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. Existing law authorizes a dealer that has a contractual agreement with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) 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 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 \$500. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

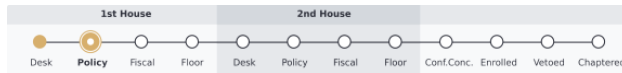
Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amend: 03/24/2025

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

Unclaimed property: virtual currency.

Progress bar



Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**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. Current 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. With regard to all types of property, 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 clarify that virtual currency is a form of intangible property subject to the UPL. The bill would prescribe requirements for holders of virtual currency to notify apparent owners prior to the currency 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. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/21/2025 - Senate RLS.

**Current Text:** 03/25/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amend:** 03/25/2025

## Public Safety LAP

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

Law enforcement: police canines.

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Bill information

**Status:** 03/11/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 11). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Current law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and charges it with, among other duties, developing uniform, minimum guidelines for adoption and promulgation by law enforcement agencies for use of force. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, every law enforcement agency, as defined, with a canine unit to maintain a policy for the use of canines by the agency that, at a minimum, complies with the most recent standards established by POST. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/11/2025 - Assembly APPR.

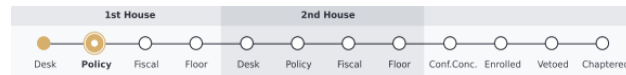
**Current Text:** 02/04/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/04/2025

**AB 426** **Dixon (R)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Local agencies: civil penalty for impeding emergency response with drone.**

**Progress bar**



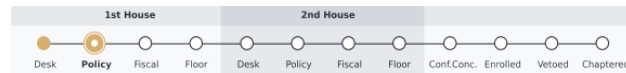
**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/17/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Would authorize a local agency to impose a civil penalty not exceeding \$75,000 upon a person who operates or uses an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote piloted aircraft, or drone at the scene of an emergency and thereby impedes 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. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/17/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/05/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/05/2025		

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

**Metal theft.**

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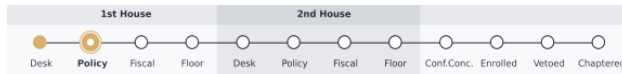
**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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, as defined. Current 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. Current law makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill, among other changes, 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 require the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed and would require the statement to include specified information, including the legal name, date of birth, and place of residence of the seller. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/24/2025 - Assembly B.&P.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/27/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/10/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/27/2025

**AB 1022** **Kalra (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

## Authority to remove vehicles.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

**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:** 03/28/2025 - Assembly TRANS.

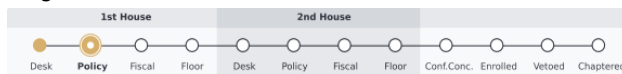
**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

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

## Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**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 additionally require a law enforcement agency to redact records to remove the rank, name, photo, or likeness of specified people, including, among others, all duly sworn officers working an undercover assignment or who worked in an undercover assignment in the past 24 months, all sworn personnel attached to a federal or state task force, and members of a law enforcement agency who received verified death threats to themselves or their families within the last ten years because of their law enforcement employment. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

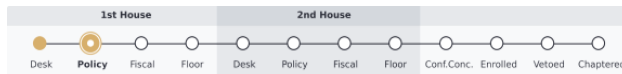
**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

**Law enforcement: settlement agreements: prohibition.**

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**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**Summary:** Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from entering into a settlement agreement with a peace officer who has a pending complaint of misconduct with a term that requires the law enforcement agency to keep the misconduct confidential. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/13/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

**Peace officers.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**Summary:** Existing law defines persons who are peace officers and the entities authorized to appoint them. Existing law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including moral character and physical and mental condition, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. This bill would require a law enforcement agency that issues a firearm to a peace officer it employs to have a policy prohibiting that officer from carrying the firearm issued by the agency with a blood alcohol concentration greater than 0.00%, whether the officer is on duty or off duty. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

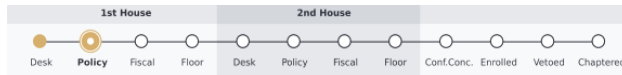
**Location:** 03/13/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

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

**Law enforcement: immigration enforcement.**

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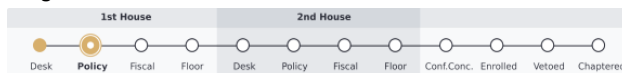
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law, 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. Existing law provides that responses are never required, but are permitted, provided that they do not violate any local law or policy. Existing 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. Existing 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 permitted. The bill would instead require a California law enforcement agency to perform certain limited exceptions to the prohibition, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from enacting an ordinance that would impose any additional prohibitions other than those described above on California law enforcement agencies related to immigration enforcement. The bill would deem void an ordinance enacted by a local agency prior to January 1, 2026, that violates the above-described provisions. 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. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/19/2025 - Senate PUB. S.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

#### Body-worn cameras: policies.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider specified best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data, such as specifically stating the length of time that recorded data is to be stored, when establishing policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system, as specified. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, each law enforcement agency that has a body-worn camera policy to update that policy to prohibit personnel who wear body-worn cameras from intentionally recording a person undergoing a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment. The bill would require the policy update to include a procedure for personnel who wear body-worn cameras to follow if requested by emergency medical services personnel to stop recording a person undergoing a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)		



**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate PUB. S.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

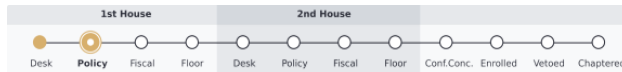
**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

## Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

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

**Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 02/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing, as specified, and requires a legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing to comply with specified requirements, including that the local agency 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, 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 remove the January 1, 2026, date from those provisions, thereby extending the alternative teleconferencing procedures indefinitely. (Based on 01/16/2025 text)

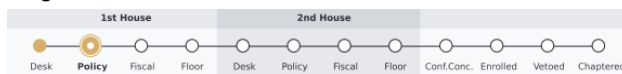
**Location:** 02/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.  
**Introduced:** 01/16/2025

**Current Text:** 01/16/2025 - Introduced

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

**County of Los Angeles: sporting events: ticket charge: public transit.**

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and A.,E.,S., & T.

**Summary:** Would authorize Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro) to impose a charge of up to \$5 on the purchaser of a ticket from a ticket vendor to a sporting event in the County of Los Angeles for the 2026 FIFA World Cup or the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, as specified. The bill would require LA Metro to use any revenues collected from that charge to support its transit operations. The bill would require LA Metro, if it

imposes this charge, to allow any person to use its transit services at no charge on the day of a sporting event in the County of Los Angeles for the 2026 FIFA World Cup or the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games if the person presents a ticket to that sporting event at the location where LA Metro collects fares for transit services. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

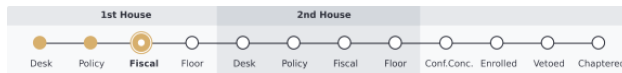
**Location:** 03/13/2025 - Assembly TRANS.  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**SB 233** **Seyarto (R)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

**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. (Based on 03/03/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/18/2025 - Senate APPR.  
**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

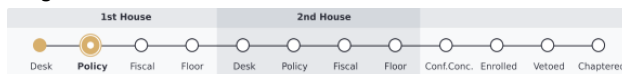
**Current Text:** 03/03/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/03/2025

**SB 239** **Arrequin (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 2.

**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 the primary physical meeting location. 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 01/30/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/14/2025 - Senate L. GOV.

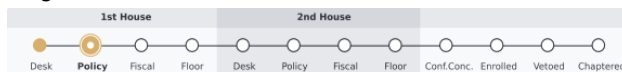
**Current Text:** 01/30/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 01/30/2025

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

**Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.**

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 2.

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2030, require a city council or a county board of supervisors to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic option or a two-way audiovisual platform, as defined, that a system is in place for requesting and receiving interpretation services for public meetings, as specified, and that good faith efforts are made to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. By imposing additional meeting requirements on city councils and county boards of supervisors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/12/2025 - Senate L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

## Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

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

**General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.**

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**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 a 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, 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. For these purposes, the bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into the general plan a previously adopted similar plan that meets the above-described requirements, as specified. (Based on 02/25/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/03/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 02/25/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 12/02/2024

**Last Amend:** 02/25/2025

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

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

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**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 02/13/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Assembly APPR.

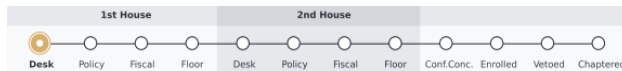
**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

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

### Clean Energy Reliability Investment Plan.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/20/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

**Summary:** Would appropriate \$900,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the 2025–26 fiscal year to be allocated for the Clean Energy Reliability Investment Plan for local incentive grants to increase investment in clean energy infrastructure. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/19/2025 - Assembly PRINT

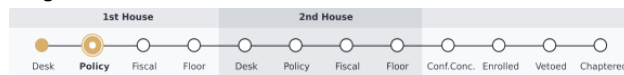
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

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

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 2. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**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 to develop and construct infrastructure projects, as defined. 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 to the initial infrastructure's project's total cost. 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 03/24/2025 text)

**Location:** 01/29/2025 - Senate L. GOV.

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

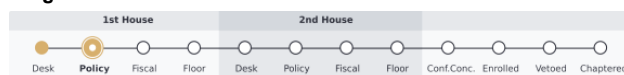
**Introduced:** 01/15/2025

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

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

**Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/11/2025 - Set for hearing April 2.

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state 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. 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. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate E.Q.

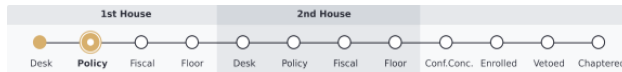
**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

**Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/11/2025 - Set for hearing April 2.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Current law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Current law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Current law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Current law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Current law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product that contain intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would define "covered product" to include cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, juvenile products, food packaging, and ski wax, as specified. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate E.Q.

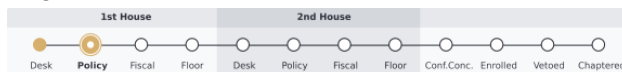
**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

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

**Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.**

**Progress bar**



**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on W. P., & W.

**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 authorize 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 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. The bill would require the department to provide the local agency, in its notification, with guidance that includes, among other things, a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area and measures to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate the take of the candidate, threatened, and endangered species, as provided. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/24/2025 - Assembly W.,P. & W.

**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

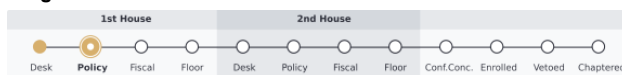
**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

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

## Public Resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: California Coastal Planning Fund.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

**Status:** 03/11/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Would establish the California Coastal Planning Fund in the State Treasury to help local governments adequately plan for the protection of coastal resources and public accessibility to the coastline. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make moneys in the fund available to the commission for various state and local costs relating to local coastal program development and sea level rise plans and to administer the fund, as provided. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/10/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.

**Current Text:** 03/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/10/2025

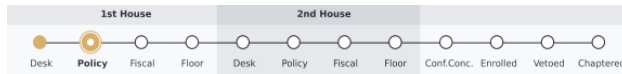
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

## Transportation Issues LAP

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

## Electric bicycles: required equipment.

### Progress bar



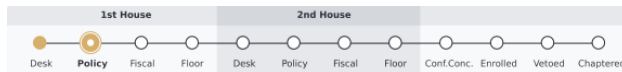
### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/11/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

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

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

### Progress bar



### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/19/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025		

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

## San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: transportation funding.

### Progress bar



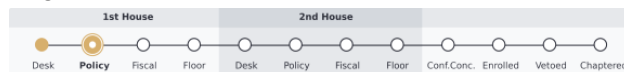
### Bill information



<b>Status:</b>	03/25/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Would establish the Transportation Revenue Measure District with jurisdiction extending throughout the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa and the City and County of San Francisco and would require the district to be governed by the same board that governs the Metropolitan Transportation 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 10 to 15 years, inclusive, and generally in an amount of 0.5%, subject to voter approval at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. After allocations are made for various administrative expenses, the bill would require an unspecified portion of the proceeds of the tax to be allocated by the commission to initiatives included in a specified commission plan and to the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, the Peninsula Rail Transit District, commonly known as Caltrain, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, and the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency for operating expenses, and would require the remaining proceeds to be subvended directly to the counties comprising the district for public transportation expenses, as prescribed. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)</p>		
<b>Location:</b>	01/09/2025 - Senate RLS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/25/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/09/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/25/2025
<b>SB 445</b> <b>Wiener (D)</b> <a href="#">HTML</a> <a href="#">PDF</a>			

## Sustainable Transportation Project Permits and Cooperative Agreements.

### Progress bar



### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	02/26/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. This bill would require a lead agency to provide a written notice with specified information to a third-party entity, defined by the bill to mean a local agency, electrical corporation, or private telecommunications provider, regarding its need to use, relocate, alter, change, or otherwise improve facilities, publicly owned and managed utilities, public spaces, or other publicly or privately owned facilities under the third-party entity's jurisdiction or ownership for the implementation of a sustainable transportation project. This bill would define "sustainable transportation project" to mean a project where the lead agency is a state agency, operator, or local agency that proposes the construction or modification of facilities meeting at least one of several specified criteria, including that it is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above-described provisions. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)</p>

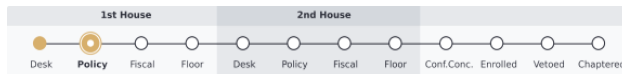
**Location:** 02/26/2025 - Senate TRANS.  
**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

**Current Text:** 02/18/2025 - Introduced

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

### Pedestrian crossing signals.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

**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 current 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, existing 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, existing 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. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/05/2025 - Senate TRANS.  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

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

### Automated traffic enforcement system programs.

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#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 only to a \$100 civil penalty, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/12/2025 - Senate TRANS.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/26/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/26/2025

## Water Supply and Conservation LAP

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

### California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.

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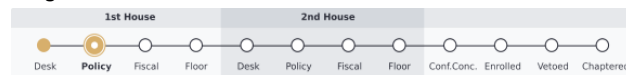
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.		
<b>Summary:</b>	The California Safe Drinking Water 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 requirements that are more stringent than the requirements of the federal regulation. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/03/2025 - Assembly E.S. & T.M.	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2025		

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

### State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

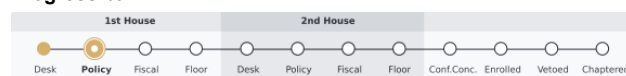
<b>Status:</b>	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out and accept nonstate, federal, and private funds, require those funds to be deposited into the PFAS Reduction Account within the PFAS Mitigation Fund, and continuously appropriate the moneys in the account to the state board for purposes of these provisions, thereby making an appropriation. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/26/2025 - Senate E.Q.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/24/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/24/2025

## Cal Cities Sponsored Legislation

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

### Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints.

#### Progress bar



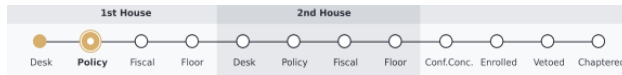
#### Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	03/20/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Health.		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 03/19/2025 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/18/2025 - Assembly HEALTH	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/19/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/05/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/19/2025

**AB 492** **Valencia (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

### Alcohol and drug programs: licensing.

#### Progress bar



#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/24/2025 - Referred to Com. on Health.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to issue a license to operate an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility upon receipt of a completed written application, fire clearance, and licensing fee, as specified. This bill would require the department, 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 02/10/2025 text)

**Location:** 02/24/2025 - Assembly HEALTH

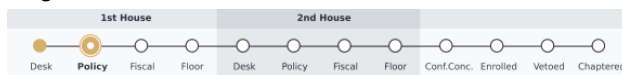
**Current Text:** 02/10/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/10/2025

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

#### Alcohol and drug programs.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 9.

**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 to initiate that investigation within 10 days of receiving the allegation and complete the investigation within 60 days of initiating the investigation. 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 by the date specified in the notice. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

**Location:** 03/19/2025 - Senate HEALTH

**Current Text:** 03/10/2025 - Amended

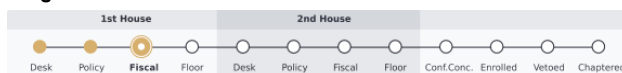
**Introduced:** 12/03/2024

**Last Amend:** 03/10/2025

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

#### Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations.

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#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

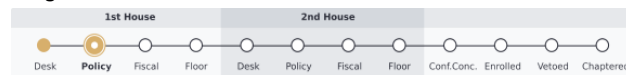
**Summary:** Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law prohibits operating an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to provide recovery, treatment, or detoxification 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)

<b>Location:</b>	03/26/2025 - Senate APPR.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/28/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/11/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	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:** 03/20/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**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 assessor parcel number of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period, as well as any additional information necessary to identify the property as may be required by the local agency. 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 03/20/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/19/2025 - Senate JUD.	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/20/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/20/2025