



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90017
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MEETING OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE/
COMMUNICATIONS AND
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE**

***Members of the Public are Welcome to Attend
In-Person & Remotely***

***Tuesday, May 13, 2025
8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.***

To Attend In-Person:

**SCAG Main Office – Policy B Meeting Room
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90017**

To Attend and Participate on Your Computer:

<https://scag.zoom.us/j/84376025323>

To Attend and Participate by Phone:

**Call-in Number: 1-669-900-6833
Meeting ID: 843 7602 5323**

PUBLIC ADVISORY

If members of the public wish to review the attachments or have any questions on any of the agenda items, please contact Maggie Aguilar at (213) 630-1420 or via email at aguilarm@scag.ca.gov. Agendas & Minutes are also available at: <https://scag.ca.gov/meetings-leadership>.

SCAG, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), will accommodate persons who require a modification of accommodation to participate in this meeting. SCAG is also committed to helping people with limited proficiency in the English language access the agency's essential public information and services. You can request such assistance by calling (213) 630-1410. We request at least 72 hours (three days) notice to provide reasonable accommodations and will make every effort to arrange for assistance as soon as possible.



Instructions for Attending the Meeting

To Attend In-Person and Provide Verbal Comments: Go to the SCAG Main Office located at 900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017 or any of the remote locations noticed in the agenda. The meeting will take place in the Policy B Meeting Room on the 17th floor starting at 8:30 a.m.

To Attend by Computer: Click the following link: <https://scag.zoom.us/j/84376025323>. If Zoom is not already installed on your computer, click “Download & Run Zoom” on the launch page and press “Run” when prompted by your browser. If Zoom has previously been installed on your computer, please allow a few moments for the application to launch automatically. Select “Join Audio via Computer.” The virtual conference room will open. If you receive a message reading, “Please wait for the host to start this meeting,” simply remain in the room until the meeting begins.

To Attend by Phone: Call (669) 900-6833 to access the conference room. Given high call volumes recently experienced by Zoom, please continue dialing until you connect successfully. Enter the **Meeting ID: 843 7602 5323**, followed by #. Indicate that you are a participant by pressing # to continue. You will hear audio of the meeting in progress. Remain on the line if the meeting has not yet started.

Instructions for Participating and Public Comments

Members of the public can participate in the meeting via written or verbal comments.

- In Writing:** Written comments can be emailed to: ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov. Written comments received **by 5pm on Monday, May 12, 2025** will be transmitted to members of the legislative body and posted on SCAG’s website prior to the meeting. You are **not** required to submit public comments in writing or in advance of the meeting; this option is offered as a convenience should you desire not to provide comments in real time as described below. Written comments received after 5pm on **Monday, May 12, 2025** will be announced and included as part of the official record of the meeting. Any writings or documents provided to a majority of this committee regarding any item on this agenda (other than writings legally exempt from public disclosure) are available at the Office of the Clerk, at 900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017 or by phone at (213) 630-1420, or email to aguilarm@scag.ca.gov.
- Remotely:** If participating in real time via Zoom or phone, please wait for the presiding officer to call the item for which you wish to speak and use the “raise hand” function on your computer or *9 by phone and wait for SCAG staff to announce your name/phone number.
- In-Person:** If participating in-person, you are invited but not required, to fill out and present a Public Comment Card to the Clerk of the Board or other SCAG staff prior to speaking. It is helpful to indicate whether you wish to speak during the Public Comment Period (Matters Not on the Agenda) and/or on an item listed on the agenda.

General Information for Public Comments

Verbal comments can be presented in real time during the meeting. Members of the public are allowed a total of 3 minutes for verbal comments. The presiding officer retains discretion to adjust time limits as necessary to ensure efficient and orderly conduct of the meeting, including equally reducing the time of all comments.

For purpose of providing public comment for items listed on the Consent Calendar, please indicate that you wish to speak when the Consent Calendar is called. Items listed on the Consent Calendar will be acted on with one motion and there will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the legislative body so requests, in which event, the item will be considered separately.

In accordance with SCAG’s Regional Council Policy, Article VI, Section H and California Government Code Section 54957.9, if a SCAG meeting is “willfully interrupted” and the “orderly conduct of the meeting” becomes unfeasible, the presiding officer or the Chair of the legislative body may order the removal of the individuals who are disrupting the meeting.



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

TELECONFERENCE AVAILABLE AT THESE ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Cindy Allen City of Long Beach - City Hall 411 W. Ocean Blvd., 11th Floor Long Beach, CA 90802</p> | <p>Wendy Bucknum Murrow Development Consultants 16800 Aston Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92606</p> | <p>Ulises Cabrera City of Moreno Valley – City Hall Conference Room D 14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley, CA 92553</p> |
| <p>Jenny Crosswhite City of Santa Paula - City Hall 970 E. Ventura Street Santa Paula, CA 93060</p> | <p>Margaret Finlay Le Lagoto Resort and Spa N Coast Road Fagamalo, Savai'i WS2381 Samoa</p> | <p>Curt Hagman Chino Hills District Office 14010 City Center Drive Chino Hills, CA</p> |
| <p>Jan Harnik City of Palm Desert - City Hall 73-510 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260</p> | <p>Mark E. Henderson City of Gardena Management Information Center 1700 W. 162nd Street Gardena, CA 90247</p> | <p>Laura Hernandez City of Port Hueneme - City Hall 250 N. Ventura Road Port Hueneme, CA 93041</p> |
| <p>Fred Jung City of Fullerton - City Hall 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue Fullerton, CA 92832</p> | <p>Patricia Lock Dawson The Gaylord National Resort & Convention Center 201 Waterfront Street Oxon Hill, MD 20745</p> | <p>Ray Marquez 15922 Old Carbon Road Chino Hills, CA 91709</p> |
| <p>Gil Rebollar SCAG Imperial County Regional Office 1503 N. Imperial Ave. Suite 104 El Centro, CA 92243</p> | <p>Suely Saro City of Long Beach - City Hall 411 W. Ocean Blvd., 11th Floor Long Beach, CA 90802</p> | <p>David Shapiro City of Calabasas - City Hall 100 Civic Center Way Calabasas, CA 91302</p> |
| <p>Donald Wagner County Administration North 400 West Civic Center Drive, 6th Floor Conference Room 601 A Santa Ana, CA 92701</p> | <p>Alan Wapner The Gaylord National Resort & Convention Center 201 Waterfront Street Oxon Hill, MD 20745</p> | <p>Thomas Wong City of Monterey Park – City Hall 320 West Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754</p> |

* Under the teleconferencing rules of the Brown Act, members of the body may remotely participate at any location specified above.



LCMC - Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee
Members – May 2025

- 1. Hon. Patricia Lock Dawson**
LCMC Chair, Riverside, RC District 68
- 2. Hon. Margaret Finlay**
LCMC Vice Chair, Duarte, RC District 35
- 3. Hon. Cindy Allen**
Long Beach, RC District 30
- 4. Hon. Wendy Bucknum**
Mission Viejo, RC District 13
- 5. Hon. Ulises Cabrera**
Moreno Valley, RC District 69
- 6. Hon. Jenny Crosswhite**
Santa Paula, RC District 47
- 7. Sup. Curt Hagman**
San Bernardino County
- 8. Hon. Jan C. Harnik**
RCTC Representative
- 9. Hon. Mark Henderson**
Gardena, RC District 28
- 10. Hon. Laura Hernandez**
Port Hueneme, RC District 45
- 11. Hon. Fred Jung**
Fullerton, RC District 21
- 12. Hon. Ray Marquez**
Chino Hills, RC District 10
- 13. Hon. Gil Rebollar**
Brawley, RC District 1
- 14. Hon. Suely Saro**
Long Beach, RC District 29
- 15. Hon. David J. Shapiro**
Calabasas, RC District 44
- 16. Sup. Donald Wagner**
Orange County



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

- 17. Hon. Alan Wapner**
SBCTA Representative

- 18. Hon. Thomas Wong**
Monterey Park, RC District 34



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

Southern California Association of Governments
900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1700 – Policy B Room
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Tuesday, May 13, 2025
8:30 AM

The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee may consider and act upon any of the items listed on the agenda regardless of whether they are listed as information or action items.

CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(The Honorable Patricia Lock Dawson, Chair)

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD (Matters Not on the Agenda)

This is the time for public comments on any matter of interest within SCAG's jurisdiction that is **not** listed on the agenda. For items listed on the agenda, public comments will be received when that item is considered. Although the committee may briefly respond to statements or questions, under state law, matters presented under this item cannot be discussed or acted upon at this time.

REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEMS

CONSENT CALENDAR

Approval Items

1. Minutes of the Meeting – April 15, 2025 PPG 7

Receive and File

2. Legislative Tracking Report PPG. 15

ACTION ITEMS

3. May 2025 Housing Bills PPG. 123
(Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG and David Angel, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff recommends support for Assembly Bill (AB) 609 (Wicks), AB 650 (Papan), AB 736 (Wicks), AB 1007 (Rubio), AB 1276 (Carrillo), Senate Bill (SB) 607 (Wiener), and SB 417 (Cabaldon), oppose for SB 681 (Wahab), and watch for AB 1244 (Wicks) and AB 1275 (Elhawary).



4. AB 98 Cleanup Bills
(David Angel, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG)

PPG. 145

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff recommends a “watch” position for Assembly Bill (AB) 735 (Carrillo) and Senate Bill (SB) 415 (Reyes).

INFORMATION ITEM

5. May 2025 State Budget Update
(Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG; Cruz Strategies)

PPG. 152

POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE

(Javiera Cartagena, Chief Government and Public Affairs Officer)

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (LCMC)
MINUTES OF THE MEETING
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 2025

THE FOLLOWING MINUTES ARE A SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (LCMC). A DIGITAL RECORDING OF THE MEETING IS AVAILABLE AT: <http://scag.iqm2.com/Citizens/>.

The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) held its regular meeting both in person and virtually (telephonically and electronically). A quorum was present.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Patricia Lock Dawson (Chair)
Margaret Finlay (Vice Chair)

Cindy Allen
Wendy Bucknum
Jenny Crosswhite
Keith Eich
Curt Hagman
Jan Harnik
Mark Henderson
Laura Hernandez
Clint Lorimore
Ray Marquez
David Shapiro
Donald Wagner
Thomas Wong

Riverside
Duarte
Long Beach
Mission Viejo
Santa Paula
La Canada Flintridge

Gardena
Port Hueneme
Eastvale
Chino Hills
Calabasas

Monterey Park

District 68
District 35
District 30
District 13
District 47
District 36
San Bernardino County
RCTC
District 28
District 45
District 4
District 10
District 44
Orange County
District 34

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT

Gil Rebollar
Alan Wapner

Brawley

District 1
SBCTA

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson called the meeting to order at 8:33 a.m. and called upon Hon. David Shapiro, Calabasas, District 44, to lead the Pledge of Allegiance. Staff confirmed that a quorum was present.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Chair Lock Dawson opened the Public Comment Period for items not listed on the agenda and outlined the instructions for public comments. She noted that this was the time for persons to comment on any matter pertinent to SCAG's jurisdiction not listed on the agenda.

SCAG staff confirmed that no public comments were submitted via email to ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov or any raised hands. Seeing and hearing no public comment speakers, Chair Lock Dawson closed the Public Comment Period.

REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEM

There were no prioritized agenda items.

CONSENT CALENDAR**Approval Item**

1. Minutes of the Meeting – February 18, 2025
2. Minutes of the Meeting – March 10, 2025
3. Minutes from Special Meetings, March 18 – March 19, 2025
4. SCAG Memberships and Sponsorships

Receive and File

5. April 2025 Federal Update
6. Legislative Tracking Report

There were no public comments for the Consent Calendar.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

There were no comments for the Consent Calendar.

A MOTION was made (Finlay) to approve Consent Calendar Items 1 through 6. The MOTION was SECONDED (Bucknum) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Crosswhite, Eich, Finlay, Hagman, Harnik, Henderson, Lock Dawson, Lorimore, Marquez, Shapiro, Wagner and Wong (14)

NOES: None (0)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

INFORMATION ITEMS

7. Sacramento Summit Bill Follow-Up - Support

There were no public comments for Item No. 7.

Mr. David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, presented an overview of recent legislative updates stemming from the 2025 Sacramento Summit. During the summit, various legislators highlighted key bills for consideration. Among these, five bills were identified as being aligned with the priorities outlined in the agency’s State Legislative Platform.

The recommended bills for support are as follows: SB 752 (Richardson), AB 891 (Zbur), AB 888 (Calderon), AB 239 (Harabedian), and AB 1131 (Ta). Mr. Angel provided contextual background and legislative insights on each of these five bills to inform the committee’s discussion and deliberation.

Mr. Angel recommended that the LCMC adopt a support position for these five bills and forward this recommendation to both the Executive Administrative Committee and the Regional Council for approval.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

Committee members engaged in a thorough discussion regarding the five bills. Throughout the discussion, Mr. Angel addressed several questions and comments that were raised.

A MOTION was made (Bucknum) to approve the motion on item number 7. The MOTION was SECONDED (Shapiro) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Crosswhite, Eich, Finlay, Hagman, Harnik, Henderson, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Lorimore, Marquez, Shapiro, Wagner and Wong (15)

NOES: None (0)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

8. Partner Bills – Support

There were no public comments for Item No. 8.

Mr. Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, presented to the committee regarding partner bills. In his report, he noted that regional partners frequently reach out to request our participation in their advocacy efforts for sponsored legislative bills. Mr. Barajas informed the committee that staff reviewed these requests and identified two bills that are sufficiently developed and aligned with the State Legislative Platform.

The first bill was AB 334 (Petrie-Norris), sponsored by the Transportation Corridor Agencies. This bill would allow tolling agencies in California to share customer information with out-of-state toll operators. The second bill was SB 360 (Rubio, Susan), sponsored by the County of San Bernardino. This bill seeks authorization from the Legislature to use revenues from the sale or exchange of lands acquired with Prop. 70 funding for improvements to land within the Chino Agricultural Preserve, aimed at park preservation and space conservation. Mr. Barajas informed the committee that the agency supported a previous version of this bill last year, but it was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee. Consequently, Senator Rubio is reintroducing this bill this year as SB 360.

Mr. Barajas recommended that the LCMC adopt a support position for both bills and forward this recommendation to the Executive Administrative Committee and the Regional Council for approval.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

There were no comments for item number 8.

A MOTION was made (Wagner) to approve the motion on item number 8. The MOTION was SECONDED (Hagman) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Crosswhite, Eich, Finlay, Hagman, Henderson, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Lorimore, Marquez, Shapiro, Wagner and Wong (14)

NOES: None (0)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

INFORMATION ITEMS

9. State Budget Update

There were no public comments for Item No. 9.

Mr. Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, opened the presentation by highlighting recent legislative activity since the release of the Governor's January budget.

Nick Romo, representing Cruz Strategies, provided additional context. He noted that the previously projected \$350 million state surplus is now uncertain due to unforeseen events such as the Los Angeles wildfires and delayed tax revenue collections. The state has allocated \$2.5 billion for wildfire recovery and authorized the Department of Finance to front costs in anticipation of federal reimbursement. Additionally, local property tax losses in LA County may require \$500 million in state backfill support.

Mr. Romo also pointed out that the Governor's budget does not include new funding for homelessness, prompting legislators to seek \$1 billion to sustain programs like the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program. Furthermore, there is an additional request for \$2 billion to provide relief for transit agencies.

Lastly, the Legislature is advocating for \$1 billion to support public safety and mobility efforts related to the 2026 World Cup and the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Governor and Legislature have jointly announced their intention to extend the state's Cap-and-Trade program by at least 10 years. A more detailed update is expected following the release of the May Revise.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

Hon. Shapiro from Calabasas, District 44, inquired about the percentage of Olympic events that would take place in Northern California. Mr. Romo addressed his questions accordingly.

10. 2025 Sacramento Summit Recap

Mr. David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, provided the committee with a presentation summarizing the 2025 Sacramento Summit. This event brought together 10 Regional Council members, one Policy Committee member, and one GLUE Council representative, who held meetings with 14 state legislators and 10 additional legislative offices. Mr. Angel informed the committee that the SCAG delegation focused on three key legislative priorities: codifying the REAP 1.0 program,

securing resources for regional climate resilience following the January 2025 fires, and advocating for continued investment in transportation programs. Specific funding requests included \$1 billion for intercity rail, \$100 million for active transportation, and \$150 million for grade separation.

Mr. Angel also noted that the attendees participated in panel sessions featuring experts from the housing, business, and transportation sectors, as well as lawmakers such as Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh and Assemblymember Heath Flora. The delegation met with legislative leadership, including Speaker Robert Rivas and Majority Leader Lena Gonzalez, along with statewide officials like Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara, who provided updates on insurance reform and wildfire resilience legislation. Additionally, the summit included meetings with Caltrans Director Tony Tavares and other key stakeholders.

The trip was viewed as highly productive for building momentum around SCAG's legislative and budget priorities, particularly regarding REAP funding and regional resilience efforts. Mr. Angel concluded his report by informing the committee that planning is underway for follow-up advocacy, including targeted "strike team" visits to Sacramento. Attendees were also encouraged to complete a post-summit survey.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

Committee members engaged in a robust discussion. During the discussion, the committee raised several questions and provided valuable comments. All comments and questions were answered and addressed accordingly.

POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE

There were no public comments on division updates.

Mr. Kevin Gilhooley, Legislative Affairs Manager, provided an update on the upcoming 60th Anniversary General Assembly and Regional Conference in Palm Desert. He announced that the event now has over 700 registrants, including nearly 250 elected officials, and will feature keynote speaker Tucker Bryant, an entrepreneur, innovation strategist, and poet.

Mr. Gilhooley also recognized Vice President Ray Marquez, Chair of the Host Committee, for setting a new record in sponsorships, raising \$430,000. He continued his presentation by highlighting that President Hagman led a mobile workshop in the Inland Empire, where eight Regional Council members toured Amazon's 4.5 million square foot Robotics Fulfillment Center in Ontario.

Lastly, Mr. Gilhooley mentioned that the SCAG Scholarship Committee, chaired by David Shapiro, recently reviewed 165 applications for the annual \$4,000 scholarship awards. Ten high-achieving



students in the SCAG region will receive these scholarships. He reminded the committee that the next LCMC meeting is scheduled for May 13.

Chair Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

Chair Lock Dawson also took a moment to congratulate Vice President Marquez for his outstanding work.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, Chair Lock Dawson adjourned the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee meeting at 9:25 a.m.

[MINUTES ARE UNOFFICIAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE]

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Legislative / Communications and Membership Committee

| 2024-2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Mtgs Attended YTD | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|---|----|
| MEMBERS | Representing | MAY | JUN | JUL (Dark) | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC (Dark) | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | | | |
| 1 | Allen, Cindy | Long Beach, RC District 30 | 0 | 1 | [Dark Column] | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | [Dark Column] | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | |
| 2 | Bucknum, Wendy | Mission Viejo, RC District 13 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 3 | Crosswhite, Jenny | Santa Paula, RC District 47 | 1 | 1 | | D | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | D | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | Eich, Keith | La Cañada Flintridge, RC District 36 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 5 | Finlay, Margaret | Duarte, RC District 35 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 6 | Hagman, Curt | San Bernardino County | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | Harnik, Jan C. | RCTC | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 8 | Henderson, Mark | Gardena, RC District 28 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | Hernandez, Laura | Port Hueneme, RC District 45 | 1 | 1 | | A | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | Lock Dawson, Patricia (Chair) | Riverside, RC District 68 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 11 | Lorimore, Clint | Eastvale, RC District 4 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 12 | Marquez, Ray | Chino Hills, RC District 10 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 13 | Rebollar, Gil | Brawley, RC District 1 | 1 | 0 | | R | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | R | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 14 | Shapiro, David J. | Calabasas, RC District 44 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 15 | Wagner, Donald P. | Orange County | 1 | 1 | | K | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | K | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 16 | Wapner, Alan | SBCTA | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 17 | Wong, Thomas | Monterey Park, District 34 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 |

Attachment: LCMC Attendance Sheet 2024-2025 (Minutes of the April 15, 2025 Meeting)



AGENDA ITEM 2
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
May 13, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1422, angel@scag.ca.gov

Subject: Legislative Tracking Report

Kome Ajise

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and File

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Legislative Tracking Report is provided to keep the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) apprised of the bills in Sacramento that have a nexus to the Regional Council's adopted Legislative Platform. This report also contains an update on key legislative deadlines.

BACKGROUND:

SCAG's Legislative Tracking Report serves as a resource for the Committee to remain informed on bills moving through the legislative process in Sacramento. The report tracks 471 measures with a nexus to the Regional Council's adopted 2025-26 State and Federal Legislative Platform.

In addition, the report includes a listing of the various deadlines within which the Legislature is currently operating:

| Date | Deadline |
|---------------------|---|
| May 2, 2025 | Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills. |
| May 9, 2025 | Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor nonfiscal bills introduced in their house. |
| May 16, 2025 | Last Day for policy committees to meet prior to June 9. |
| May 23, 2025 | Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills introduced in their house. |

Looking forward to the next few months, introduced bills will be amended and considered in policy committees, and will then move throughout the legislature according to the various legislative deadlines for that month.

| Date | Deadline |
|------------------------|---|
| June 2, 2025 | Floor Session Only, no committees other than conference or Rules committees meet. |
| June 6, 2025 | Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house. |
| June 9, 2025 | Committee meetings may resume. |
| June 15, 2025 | Budget Bill must be passed by midnight. |
| July 18, 2025 | Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session, provided the Budget Bill has been passed. |
| August 18, 2025 | Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess. |

As the Session progresses, staff will continue to provide an updated calendar of legislative deadlines and bill tracker that reports the most relevant bills to SCAG.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the Legislative Tracking staff report is contained in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. SCAG Legislative Bill Tracker



CRUZ STRATEGIES

SCAG Bill Report

5/7/2025

AB 1 (**Connolly, D**) **Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.**

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law governs various types of insurance, such as property and fire insurance, and establishes the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner. This department is responsible for enforcing regulations, including prohibiting insurers from using rating plans that ignore specified wildfire risk mitigation measures, such as property-level building hardening. This bill mandates that by January 1, 2030, and every five years after, the Department of Insurance must assess whether to update its regulations to include more building hardening measures and community-wide wildfire mitigation programs. This process must involve consulting with certain agencies and developing a public participation process to evaluate these measures.

AB 3 (**Dixon, R**) **Alcohol and drug treatment facilities: local regulation.**

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: Under existing law, counties and cities must promote the development of sufficient alcoholism and drug abuse recovery facilities according to local needs. Facilities serving six or fewer people are considered residential properties under local regulations, even if occupants are unrelated. This bill proposes that certain facilities are exempt from being classified as residential. This applies if multiple single-family homes function as a collective recovery or treatment center with shared ownership, management, or resources, and are within 300 feet of each other. It also applies if a single-family home operates in connection with a commercially owned and licensed facility located anywhere in the state.

AB 6 (**Ward, D**) **Residential developments: building standards: review.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law organizes the California Building Standards Commission, which operates under the Department of General Services. This commission is responsible for approving and adopting building standards and integrating them into the California Building Standards Code. The law mandates the publication of the entire code every three years and requires that these standards align with international and uniform industry codes, such as the International Residential Code. The Department of Housing and Community Development, part of the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, must provide an annual report to the Governor and Legislature on its housing programs' operations. This bill mandates that by December 31, 2026, the department should form a working group to research and suggest amendments to state building standards for residential developments under the California Residential Code. By December 31, 2028, the department must report its findings to the Legislature as part of its annual report. If amendments are recommended, the department will develop proposed standards for adoption by the commission. The bill allows the department to extend the International Residential Code to cover residential developments of three to ten units per the California Residential Code's requirements. Additionally, the department is tasked with reviewing construction cost pressures due to building standards and reporting these findings by December 31, 2026, with subsequent reviews every three years to update standards and reduce construction costs.

Attachment: SCAG Legislative Bill Tracker (Legislative Tracking Report)

AB 10 (Essayli, J.) **California Coastal Commission: consistency determinations: Vandenberg Space Force Base.**

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 regulates development within the coastal zone, with the California Coastal Commission overseeing its implementation and coordinating with federal policies under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Under existing federal law, any federal activity affecting coastal zones must align with approved state management programs. If a state agency like the California Coastal Commission objects to a federal consistency determination, specific procedures are followed. This bill nullifies the Commission's objection to Consistency Determination CD-0007-24, allowing the activities at Vandenberg Space Force Base to proceed as consistent with the California Coastal Act. This bill asserts its necessity as a special statute for the base and is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 11 (Lee, D.) **The Social Housing Act.**

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Social Housing Act seeks to establish the California Housing Authority as an independent state entity aimed at bridging the gap between housing needs and production, while also preserving affordable housing. This authority would oversee "social housing," which includes both its own properties and those owned by other entities, ensuring all housing is controlled by the Authority. Governed by an appointed and elected board, the Authority would submit annual business plans to the state and conduct regular audits. The bill emphasizes revenue neutrality, aiming to cover development and operational costs through strategies that prevent rent burdens, and prioritizes development on vacant land and near transit. Social housing will cater to a diverse range of income levels, offering two leasing models—rental and ownership. The rental model involves a one-year lease, while the ownership model offers a 99-year lease with limited equity. Eligibility for social housing involves a lottery system, with preferences for displaced individuals. The Authority will honor local preferences for project parcels if certain conditions are met. Additionally, the bill proposes a Social Housing Revolving Loan Fund providing zero-interest loans for mixed-income housing projects, and plans for future legislation to fund Authority activities through general obligation and revenue bonds.

AB 12 (Wallis, R.) **Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.**

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the authority to monitor and regulate greenhouse gas emissions. The board is required to set rules to reduce these emissions by at least 40% below the established limit by December 31, 2030, using the most effective technology and methods available. Part of these efforts includes the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill proposes to nullify certain amendments to these regulations that are set to be adopted by the board on November 8, 2024.

AB 14 (Hart, D.) **Coastal resources: Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law creates the Ocean Protection Council in state government to coordinate the collection and sharing of scientific data on coastal and ocean resources and to develop a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program. This program includes grants and loans to help California fisheries meet international sustainable seafood standards. This bill, dependent on funding, mandates the council's involvement as an advisor in the Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program, collaborating with coastal air districts and other stakeholders. This would support efforts in implementing a voluntary vessel speed reduction and sustainable shipping program along California's coast, with goals to reduce air pollution, prevent whale strikes, and minimize underwater noise. The bill allows the expansion of the program to include incentives for slower vessel speeds, applicable to ships of 300 gross tons or more. It requires a report on the program's implementation to be submitted to the Legislature by December 31, 2029.

AB 20 (DeMaio, R.) **Homelessness: People First Housing Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The proposed bill introduces new regulations concerning homeless encampments and modifies existing Housing First policies. Firstly, it would prohibit homeless encampments within 500 feet of designated sensitive areas, such as schools and transit stops, and bans camping in public spaces if a homeless shelter bed is available locally. Regarding Housing First, the bill proposes removing the requirement for state agencies to include Housing First policies in their guidelines. Instead, it allows programs to evaluate applicants based on housing readiness and impose rules concerning sobriety, substance abuse, and mental health. It mandates that state program funding prioritize specific criteria, including drug testing, mandatory treatment, and work requirements. Additionally, the bill requires programs to include work opportunities and stipulates that motels with significant participation in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids program must be city-approved to receive payments.

AB 21 **(DeMaio, R) Common interest developments: association management and meeting procedures.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act regulates how associations manage and operate common interest developments. It requires associations to deliver documents according to members' preferred methods and to notify about rule changes with a 28-day notice. This bill mandates that rule change notices be sent individually and prohibits board members from discussing or deciding on business matters outside official meetings. It also outlines that meeting agendas must include instructions on obtaining agenda packets and set procedures for responding to these requests. The bill stipulates that any ongoing litigation or insurance matters must be announced in meetings, with detailed information included in minutes. Additionally, open session meetings must be recorded for members, and recordings are to be treated as official records. The minutes of meetings, unless it's an executive session, must be available to members within 30 days, and there should be no charge for electronic distribution. The bill specifies that illegal board actions should be voided, with legal actions permitted in both superior and small claims courts, awarding costs and fees to successful plaintiffs.

AB 26 **(DeMaio, R) Eliminate the Politicians' Perks Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 created the Fair Political Practices Commission and set rules to prevent conflicts of interest among public officials. This bill intends to further ensure accountability among elected officials by proposing several measures: banning legislators from accepting gifts or trading individual stocks, imposing a lifetime ban on lobbying, removing exemptions for the Legislature from labor, workplace, and public record laws, and eliminating government pensions for local elected officials.

AB 30 **(Alvarez, D) State Air Resources Board: gasoline specifications: ethanol blends.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Current law mandates that the State Air Resources Board set motor vehicle fuel specifications to manage air pollution, and it restricts the board from implementing any fuel regulations without a multimedia evaluation and review by the California Environmental Policy Council. However, this bill permits the temporary sale of gasoline with 10.5% to 15% ethanol in California until the council completes its evaluation. Following this, the board must either establish regulations for these fuel blends or provide an online assessment explaining why such regulations cannot be formulated. This bill is set to take effect immediately as it is classified as an urgency statute.

AB 33 **(Aguiar-Curry, D) Autonomous vehicles.**

Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 2.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law allows autonomous vehicles to be tested on public roads if the driver has the appropriate license and meets certain requirements. However, autonomous vehicles cannot operate on public roads until the manufacturer's application is approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Violations are treated as infractions. This bill proposes banning the use of autonomous vehicles to deliver commercial goods directly to residences or businesses without a human operator on California highways. This violation would incur a civil fine up to \$25,000 per instance, rather than being an infraction. The bill requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to report to the Legislature on the impact of autonomous vehicle technology on public safety

and employment. Relevant state agencies must assist with this report. The department is prohibited from issuing deployment permits for unmanned commercial deliveries until further legislation is enacted.

AB 34 (**Patterson, R**) **Air pollution: regulations: consumer costs: review.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the agency responsible for overseeing and regulating greenhouse gas emissions in the state. The Act allows the state board to use market-based mechanisms to control these emissions. Under this authority, the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program was established to reduce emissions by setting a greenhouse gas allowance budget for certain entities and enabling a trading system for compliance. The goal is to cut statewide greenhouse gas emissions to at least 40% below the state-defined limit by December 31, 2030. Additionally, the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations aim to lower the carbon intensity of transportation fuels in California. However, this bill would restrict the state board from adopting any new standards, regulations, or rules affecting these programs until the Legislative Analyst evaluates the consumer cost of the proposed changes and submits this analysis to the Legislature.

AB 35 (**Alvarez, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: clean hydrogen transportation projects.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment, or a negative declaration if no significant effect is found. For projects that could have a significant impact but can be modified to mitigate it, a mitigated negative declaration is required. This bill introduces a streamlined CEQA review process for discretionary permits related to clean hydrogen transportation projects through a specialized "clean hydrogen environmental assessment," unless the applicant requests otherwise. The lead agency must decide on issuing the permit within 270 days of the application being completed. This bill imposes new duties on lead agencies, effectively creating a local program mandated by the state. These provisions will be repealed on January 1, 2036. The bill also states that no reimbursement for local agencies is required under the act.

AB 36 (**Soria, D**) **Housing elements: prohousing designation.**

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, cities and counties must create a general plan for land use development, which includes a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses whether the housing element complies with legal requirements. Currently, HCD provides "prohousing" designations under temporary regulations, with plans to establish permanent regulations. This bill mandates that HCD use permanent regulations to confer the prohousing status. Starting with the 7th housing element cycle, HCD will evaluate the submissions of nonentitlement jurisdictions—defined as cities with populations under 50,000 and counties under 200,000—to determine prohousing status, but only if these areas have compliant housing elements. Additionally, the bill ensures these jurisdictions do not need to renew their prohousing status for at least five years.

AB 37 (**Elhawary, D**) **Workforce development: mental health service providers: homelessness.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Workforce Development Board aids the Governor in managing and improving the state's workforce investment system, ensuring it aligns with modern economic and workforce needs. It reviews policies and provides technical support to enhance workforce development. This bill proposes that the board investigate ways to increase the number of mental health service providers for homeless individuals.

AB 39 (**Zbur, D**) **General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to develop a comprehensive general plan for physical development, including a land use element for land distribution and a circulation element for transportation infrastructure. The Local Electrification Planning Act requires cities and counties with populations over 75,000 to create or update their general plans, focusing on goals and measures for expanding electric and zero-emission vehicle infrastructure by 2030. The Act emphasizes equitable investments aimed at disadvantaged communities and prioritizes zero-emission technology benefiting these groups. It allows for incorporating pre-existing plans if they meet the new requirements. Additionally, this Act is considered a matter of statewide concern and would apply to all cities, including charter cities. It places new duties on local officials but does not require the state to reimburse local agencies for related costs.

AB 41 (Macedo, R) State Air Resources Board: regulations: impact estimates: retail gasoline prices: public disclosure.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law tasks the State Air Resources Board with preparing California's implementation plan for the Clean Air Act and mandates that their standards align with providing Californians a decent living environment. This bill mandates the board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to publicly disclose estimates of how new or amended regulations might impact retail gasoline prices. This includes posting these estimates online and calculating the maximum potential cost impact on gasoline prices, assuming all costs are passed to consumers.

AB 43 (Schultz, D) Wild and scenic rivers.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Current law mandates that the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency must take specific steps to add rivers or river segments to the state's wild and scenic rivers system if a federal statute requires the removal of any river from the national system that isn't in the state system. This authorization is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This bill proposes to make this authorization permanent, allowing the Secretary to continue these actions indefinitely, unless otherwise stipulated.

AB 44 (Schultz, D) Energy: electrical demand forecasts.

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

Status: 04/24/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must assess and forecast various aspects of the energy industry, such as supply, demand, and prices, at least every two years. They can require demand forecasts from electrical utilities to aid in this process. Additionally, the commission is obligated to adopt an integrated energy policy report biennially. This bill would further require the commission to, by December 1, 2026, define and publicize methods for load modification, allowing entities to adjust their electrical demand forecasts. The commission would also assess new and existing methods that help entities manage their resource needs through load management. These findings could be included in their energy policy report.

AB 52 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Native American resources.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: This bill would enhance the protection and management of California Native American cultural resources across multiple areas of state law. It revises existing rules to allow California Native American tribes, including nonfederally recognized tribes, to acquire and hold conservation easements under certain conditions, aligning conservation efforts with tribal interests. It updates guidelines for consulting with Native American tribes as part of city and county general planning, emphasizing the importance of tribal input by March 1, 2026, and ensuring that the guidelines are developed in consultation with tribes listed by the Native American Heritage Commission. The bill mandates direct notice to any tribe, on a designated contact list, requesting such notification about public hearings concerning land use actions by local governments. It revises the definition of "consultation" between local governments and Native American tribes to include processes that acknowledge cultural values. The bill requires consultation to cover tribal resources and cultural sites during the preparation of general plans. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the bill formalizes consultation processes for identifying and mitigating impacts on tribal cultural resources, requiring involvement of nonfederally recognized tribes and extending consultation timelines.

- AB 57** (McKinnor, D) California Dream for All Program: descendants of formerly enslaved people.
Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: Existing law in California allows the California Housing Finance Agency to provide loans for affordable housing. It includes various types of housing, such as residential, multifamily rental, and special needs housing. Additionally, the California Dream for All Program is in place to offer shared appreciation loans to qualified first-time homebuyers, with its funds held in the California Dream for All Fund. This bill proposes that at least 10% of the fund be reserved for applicants who qualify as descendants of formerly enslaved individuals, provided they meet the program's loan requirements.
- AB 61** (Pacheco, D) Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.
Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.
Summary: The Public Utilities Commission regulates public utilities such as electrical and gas companies. The Public Advocate's Office within this commission represents the interests of utility customers. This bill mandates the Public Advocate's Office to create a program by January 1, 2027, to analyze proposed legislation that could impact electrical or gas ratepayers when requested by the Legislature. It also requires the Office to establish conflict-of-interest rules to prevent individuals with a financial stake from participating in analyses. These provisions will expire on January 1, 2032.
- AB 62** (McKinnor, D) Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.
Current Text: 02/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: Existing law, effective until January 1, 2030, establishes the Racial Equity Commission in California, tasked with developing tools and methods to enhance racial equity and address structural racism. This bill introduces requirements for the Office of Legal Affairs within an unspecified agency to review applications from individuals claiming their property was taken through racially motivated eminent domain—defined as property taken without just compensation due to the owner's race or ethnicity. If the Office determines that compensation is warranted, it must certify the return of the property or provide compensation of equal value. If the state or local agency disputes this decision, the dispossessed owner can challenge it legally. If the Office denies an application, it must notify the applicant and offer an appeal process. The bill allows the unspecified agency to employ in-house counsel, exempting it from existing restrictions on state agencies. Related findings and declarations, including issues about public fund usage, are included in the bill.
- AB 66** (Tangjira, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.
Current Text: 02/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly impact the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if no significant impact is expected. A mitigated negative declaration is required when potential significant impacts can be avoided or mitigated through project revisions. This bill, effective until January 1, 2032, exempts egress route projects meant to improve emergency access and evacuation in subdivisions lacking secondary routes from CEQA, provided the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection recommends this, and certain conditions are met. Before determining the exemption, the lead agency must hold a public meeting for comments. If exempt, the agency must file a notice with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the county clerk where the project is located.
- AB 69** (Calderon, D) FAIR Plan policy renewals.
Current Text: 12/10/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.
Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a collective program involving all insurers licensed for basic property insurance. It is designed to provide equitable property insurance options for individuals who cannot secure coverage through standard means. Current laws mandate the association to develop initiatives to decrease the number of FAIR Plan policies. This bill aims to ensure that before renewing a FAIR Plan policy, a broker must check if it can be transferred to a regular insurance company in the voluntary market.

AB 76 (**Alvarez, D**) **Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law outlines how local agencies must handle surplus land, which is land they own but no longer need for their use. "Exempt surplus land" refers to certain parcels under specific planning criteria, including requirements that at least 25% of housing units must be for lower-income households and must be developed at a density of at least 10 units per acre. The bill modifies this, specifying that for sectional planning documents adopted before January 1, 2019, the 25% requirement applies only to units not meant for students, faculty, or staff of academic institutions. It also states that the density requirement should consider all housing within the entire sectional planning area, including housing for academic community members.

AB 80 (**Aguiar-Curry, D**) **Carpet recycling.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, managed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, oversees the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including carpets. It requires producers to engage in stewardship programs aimed at increasing recycling rates and ensuring proper funding. Civil penalties of \$25,000 per day can be imposed for intentional or knowing violations. The successor carpet producer responsibility program mandates that producers join a single organization to manage the collection and recycling of carpets, also known as "covered products." By 2029, installers must transport removed carpets to approved collection sites unless specific conditions allow for exemptions. The bill also expands collection site options to include carpet recycling centers, municipal facilities, and retailers. Changes proposed in the bill include revising the governing board of the producer responsibility organization to include a nonvoting member from an environmental NGO instead of one promoting a circular economy. Annual reporting deadlines are shifted from July 1 to September 1, and producers must disclose components constituting more than 1% of a product's weight or that are hazardous. A producer responsibility plan must explain the marking of carpets with detailed manufacturer and material information.

AB 87 (**Boerner, D**) **Housing development: density bonuses: mixed-use developments.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates cities or counties to offer developers a density bonus and other incentives if they agree to construct a certain percentage of units for lower or very low-income households in housing developments with five or more units. This includes mixed-use developments. The incentives are determined by a set formula based on the number of units. This bill would prevent incentives or concessions from being applied to the parts of mixed-use developments that serve as hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, or other visitor accommodations. Additionally, the bill aims to update related laws by revising cross-references to the Density Bonus Law. It emphasizes that the changes target a statewide issue and apply to all cities, including charter cities.

AB 93 (**Papan, D**) **Water resources: demands: data centers.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill involves several key aspects related to energy and water usage in California. It mandates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Department of Water Resources to create guidelines to enhance natural resource use in light of technological needs, aligned with existing water use and federal laws. Additionally, it introduces requirements for data center owners/operators. Before obtaining or renewing business licenses, they must estimate and then report their water usage to water suppliers under penalty of perjury. This measure aims to ensure efficient water use according to the established guidelines. Public entities will also be required to include data center water usage in their water usage demand analysis, which helps set water service fees. The bill introduces new procedures to address issues that are of statewide importance and emphasizes that no state reimbursement for local agencies will be needed due to specific reasons outlined.

AB 94 (**Bennett, D**) **Recall elections: successors.**

Current Text: 01/07/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law allows for the recall of a local officer through an election. If the majority votes affirmatively, the officer is removed and the position stays vacant until filled legally. The new bill proposes that

the recalled officer cannot be reappointed to fill this vacancy. For statewide recall elections, existing law states that the candidate with the most votes wins the office for the remainder of the original officer's term. This bill would make clarifying modifications to this provision.

AB 100 (Gabriel, D) Budget Acts of 2023 and 2024.

Current Text: 04/14/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/14/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Acts of 2023 and 2024 allocated funds for the state government's operations for the fiscal years 2023–24 and 2024–25. The new bill proposes to modify these acts by adjusting and adding new appropriations. Additionally, this bill is designed to take effect immediately, categorized as a Budget Bill.

AB 101 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 01/08/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Referred to Com. on B. & F. R.

Summary: This bill would express the Legislature's intention to make legal changes connected to the 2025 Budget Act.

AB 102 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 01/08/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Referred to Com. on B. & F. R.

Summary: The bill indicates the Legislature's intention to make legal changes related to the Budget Act of 2025.

AB 222 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: energy usage reporting and efficiency standards: electricity rates.

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill establishes new requirements for developers of generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems and services available to Californians. By January 2026, developers must publicly document the data used to train these AI systems. Additionally, before commercially using or sharing a model, developers must estimate and publish the energy used in development, specifying the portion generated in California. Annually from 2027, developers must report on the energy used to operate the model, again detailing California-generated energy. Furthermore, the bill mandates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to include data on energy consumption trends in data centers in its biennial reports and establish efficiency standards by 2027. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) is tasked with assessing the fairness of rates charged by electrical corporations for constructing or altering data centers, ensuring costs are not unfairly shifted to non-benefiting ratepayers.

AB 226 (Calderon, D) California FAIR Plan Association.

Current Text: 01/09/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association provides basic property insurance to individuals unable to secure coverage through traditional means. All property insurers in California participate in this association. Under existing laws, any changes to the association's operational plan require approval from the Insurance Commissioner. Additionally, the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank can issue bonds to fund projects. This bill allows the FAIR Plan Association, with prior approval from the Insurance Commissioner, to request the Bank to issue bonds. These bonds would finance claim costs, increase liquidity, and refund previously issued bonds, enhancing the association's claims-paying ability. The association is considered a participating party for this bond financing purpose. The funds from these bonds can be loaned to the association, which can also establish credit agreements. Upon receiving approval, the association must assess its members to meet financial obligations related to these bonds and agreements. Since the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund is continuously appropriated, this bill's impact on fund revenue could result in an appropriation. The bill is proposed to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

AB 227 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

AB 232 (**Calderon, D**) **Natural disasters: catastrophe savings accounts: personal income tax.**

Current Text: 04/11/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 5). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill proposes changes to the Personal Income Tax Law to allow taxpayers to deduct contributions to catastrophe savings accounts from their adjusted gross income for tax years from 2026 to 2031. A catastrophe savings account is defined as a regular savings or money market account intended to cover specific disaster-related expenses. The bill includes penalties for using these funds for non-qualifying expenses and allows interest earned in these accounts to be excluded from gross income until December 2030. Furthermore, the bill adheres to existing mandates for new tax expenditures, requiring clear objectives, performance indicators, and data collection. This bill would be enacted immediately upon approval as a tax levy.

AB 234 (**Calderon, D**) **California FAIR Plan Association governing committee.**

Current Text: 01/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 64. Noes 0.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a reinsurance group formed by property insurers to provide fair access to basic property insurance for those who cannot obtain it through standard means. Current law outlines a governing committee for this association. This bill would add the Speaker of the Assembly and the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Rules as nonvoting ex officio members of this committee, allowing them to appoint designees if desired. The bill is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 238 (**Harabedian, D**) **Mortgage forbearance: state of emergency: wildfire.**

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 0.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The bill allows borrowers facing financial hardship due to specified wildfires to request forbearance on residential mortgage loans. It applies to properties with four or fewer residential units affected by disasters declared by Governor Newsom and the federal government in January 2025. Borrowers must affirm hardship caused by the wildfires, risking perjury if false. Mortgage servicers must offer an initial 90-day forbearance, extendable in 90-day increments for up to 12 months, without charging late fees or higher interest during the forbearance. Forbearance includes periods before the bill's enactment. Servicers must report borrower credit correctly, suspending delinquency reports to agencies if accounts were current before forbearance. Foreclosure actions are prohibited during forbearance. The Department of Financial Protection and Innovation must provide related information online and offer support to borrowers. The bill does not require state reimbursement for local agencies or school districts and takes effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 239 (**Harabedian, D**) **State-led County of Los Angeles disaster housing task force.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: This bill mandates the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to form a disaster housing task force specifically for the County of Los Angeles. This task force will work together with federal and local organizations to streamline the rebuilding of housing after wildfires that started on January 7, 2025. It will appoint a state disaster housing coordinator to speed up resource delivery and create a centralized rebuilding database on HCD's website. The task force must report quarterly to the Legislature starting April 1, 2026. Additionally, the bill emphasizes the need for a special statute for Los Angeles and Ventura Counties and stipulates it takes effect immediately due to its urgency.

AB 241 (**Tangipa, R**) **Wildfire and Vegetation Management Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.**

Current Text: 01/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law allows taxpayers to donate amounts exceeding their tax liability to certain designated funds, including the Native California Wildlife Rehabilitation Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund. This bill proposes allowing taxpayers to also donate excess amounts to the newly created Wildfire and Vegetation

Management Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund. The Franchise Tax Board would be required to update tax return forms to include this option for contributions, contingent on the removal of another voluntary designation or available space. By creating this new fund, the bill also acts as an appropriation.

AB 245 (**Gipson, D**) **Property taxation: application of base year value: disaster relief.**

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Constitution generally caps ad valorem taxes on real property at 1% of its full cash value, defined as the property's 1975–76 valuation or later appraised value upon sale, new construction, or ownership change. "Newly constructed" refers to significant rehabilitations or use changes post-last lien date, excluding timely reconstructions of disaster-damaged property, which can retain the original valuation if rebuilt equivalently. Existing law allows transferring the base year value of substantially damaged properties to comparable replacements within the same county if acquired or constructed within five years post-disaster. This bill extends this period by three years for properties affected by specific 2025 fires, starting January 7 and ending February 1, 2025. Counties may reassess properties damaged or destroyed, and this bill requires reductions in property valuations for those affected by the 2025 fires to reflect damage and other value declines as of January 1, 2025. The bill outlines the public purpose for these measures and specifies that compliance costs, if state-mandated, will follow established reimbursement procedures. Despite these mandates, the bill stipulates no state reimbursement for local property tax revenue losses. It is designed to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

AB 246 (**Bryan, D**) **Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law states that tenants can be guilty of unlawful detainer if they stay on a property without the landlord's permission after failing to pay rent or meet lease terms. Tenants must receive a written 3-day notice to either remedy the issue or vacate the property. The Mobilehome Residency Law also requires a 3-day notice and allows tenancy termination only under specific conditions like nonpayment. This bill, the Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025, effective until January 20, 2029, prevents courts from processing eviction cases for nonpayment during a declared social security benefit payment interruption, which occurs when there is a delay of 3 or more days in Social Security benefit payments. The Department of Finance monitors these interruptions and notifies relevant authorities when they occur and when resolved. During such interruptions, any 3-day notice for overdue rent must include a declaration form informing tenants that they won't be evicted if they return a signed form stating financial distress related to the interruption. Notices not complying with these criteria are invalid. Tenants declaring financial distress under penalty of perjury are protected from being deemed in default for the covered debt. The bill introduces a state-mandated local program and specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is necessary for implementing this act.

AB 249 (**Ramos, D**) **Housing: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: youth-specific processes and coordinated entry systems.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Governor establish the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to identify resources and services to prevent and end homelessness in California. It also directs the Council, along with the Department of Housing and Community Development, to administer the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program, which provides one-time grants to support local and regional efforts to address homelessness. For the sixth round of this program, the Department is responsible for distributing funds, with at least 10% dedicated to services for homeless youth. This bill proposes that starting in the 2026–27 fiscal year, each local continuum of care must annually certify the creation or maintenance of a youth-specific process within their coordinated entry system. This includes implementing a youth-specific assessment tool, forming a consultative body composed of youth with lived experience of homelessness, and identifying youth-specific housing options. Additionally, if a continuum of care already has a youth-specific system, they must document how their housing assessments and prioritization policies are tailored to youth needs. The bill emphasizes the importance of youth-specific programs in addressing homelessness.

AB 252 (**Bains, D**) **Wildfire protection: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: staffing.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law charges the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection with responsibilities such as fire protection, fire prevention, pest control, and forest and range protection and enhancement. This bill

mandates that the department achieves and maintains full staffing levels at all its fire stations and facilities by January 1, 2028. It also requires the department to follow a specified schedule to meet these staffing requirements and to report annually to the Legislature on its progress toward year-round staffing. Furthermore, the bill obliges the Legislature to ensure sufficient funding is appropriated in the Budget Act or another statute to support these staffing provisions.

AB 253 (**Ward, D**) **California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The California Residential Private Permitting Review Act modifies existing State Housing Law, which sets construction and occupancy standards for buildings, by introducing new requirements regarding residential building permit processes. Counties or cities that charge fees for these permits must prepare and post a fee schedule online. Local building departments, responsible for enforcing the housing laws and codes, must provide applicants with estimated timeframes for plan checks. If a department needs more than 30 days to complete a plan check, applicants can hire private professionals to perform it. These private professionals must submit an affidavit and report to the building department, which then has 14 days to issue the permit or to notify applicants of non-compliance. Applicants can correct non-compliant plans themselves or hire private professionals to do so. The bill applies to specific new constructions and modifications of residential buildings. By expanding perjury laws and imposing additional requirements on local agencies, it establishes a state-mandated local program but does not require state reimbursement. Acknowledging the need for urgent implementation, the bill is designed to address a statewide concern and applies uniformly to all cities, including charter cities.

AB 255 (**Haney, D**) **The Supportive-Recovery Residence Program.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to implement Housing First policies, identifying resources to prevent homelessness. It mandates that state programs providing housing services revise their guidelines to incorporate Housing First principles, which include a harm-reduction philosophy accommodating drug and alcohol use. This bill allows state programs to fund supportive-recovery residences focused on abstinence, provided they meet criteria like using 75% of funds for harm-reduction housing or services. The bill stipulates requirements for fund applicants and mandates state monitoring of recovery residences to ensure they support long-term housing stability and reduce homelessness recurrence. It prohibits evictions solely due to relapse and requires assistance in finding harm-reduction housing if a tenant wishes to leave. The Department of Health Care Services must adopt recent national standards for these residences and establish a process to ensure compliance with Housing First. The department can charge up to \$1000 for certification, with fees going into a designated fund.

AB 259 (**Rubio, Blanca, D**) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a local agency's legislative body must be open to the public, with certain exceptions, and allows teleconferencing under specified rules. Agencies using teleconferencing must follow requirements such as posting meeting agendas at all teleconference locations and ensuring these locations are accessible to the public. Current law, effective until January 1, 2026, permits alternative teleconferencing if a quorum of members is present in person at a publicly accessible location within the agency's jurisdiction. It also limits the number of remote meetings a member can attend based on the agency's meeting frequency. This bill proposes extending these alternative teleconferencing procedures and emergency remote participation rules to January 1, 2030. Existing laws require posting meeting agendas 72 hours in advance but allow exceptions for emergency participation requests if time constraints prevent agenda updates. The bill includes legislative and constitutional findings aimed at preserving public access to meetings and official writings.

AB 261 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law mandates the State Fire Marshal to categorize regions within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, assigning ratings based on expected fire hazard levels. These zones and their ratings are periodically reviewed and updated. The Fire Marshal also identifies and classifies areas

outside state responsibility as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard zones, following statewide criteria, and makes recommendations for these zones, especially those with very high hazard levels. This bill allows the State Fire Marshal to engage with various entities, such as public agencies, tribes, nonprofit organizations, project applicants, and the public, between review periods. This engagement pertains to actions that could influence an area's fire hazard level or its zone designation. The Fire Marshal can respond in writing, with all documentation made publicly available online. Entities can share information about wildfire safety initiatives with the Fire Marshal, which will also be considered in future reviews. The bill stipulates that the State Fire Marshal may charge a fee to cover the costs related to these collaborations and information exchanges.

AB 262 (**Caloza, D**) **California Individual Assistance Act.**

Current Text: 04/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Disaster Assistance Act mandates the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial support to local agencies for expenses incurred during state-declared emergencies. Funds for this come from the Disaster Assistance Fund, which is continuously available without being limited to a fiscal year. The bill proposes prioritizing financial help for local agencies that do not qualify for federal aid because they do not meet minimum damage criteria. It also seeks to establish the California Individual Assistance Act, a grant program providing financial aid to local agencies, community organizations, and individuals for disaster-related costs. The bill allows for increased spending from the fund for new purposes and requires the director to implement necessary regulations to manage the program. It is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency measure.

AB 265 (**Caloza, D**) **Small Business and Nonprofit Recovery Fund Act.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I. Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill would establish the Small Business and Nonprofit Recovery Fund Act, funded with \$100 million from the General Fund. The Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) would manage this fund. It allocates 90% of the funds for a grant program aimed at small businesses and nonprofits impacted by state-declared emergencies. Grant amounts would range from \$2,500 to \$100,000, with recipients needing to match grant amounts. Additionally, 5% of the funds would support the Small Business Technical Assistance Program for disaster areas, and another 5% would go to the Capital Infusion Program for technical assistance in these areas. The OSBA Director must report to the Legislature on the use of grant funds related to each declared emergency. The Act is set to expire on January 1, 2032.

AB 266 (**Davies, R**) **Freeway Service Patrol Act: sponsorship agreement.**

Current Text: 01/17/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 62. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Freeway Service Patrol Act allows for the establishment and funding of freeway service patrols in California to provide emergency roadside assistance on busy urban freeways. These patrols are managed through agreements between the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Transportation, and regional or local governments. Tow trucks in these patrols must display a logo indicating the involvement of these departments and potentially the regional or local entity. This bill would permit regional or local entities to generate extra revenue by entering into exclusive sponsorship agreements. This would allow sponsors to display their names and logos on participating tow trucks, alongside the mandated logos.

AB 267 (**Macedo, R**) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: high-speed rail: water infrastructure and wildfire prevention.**

Current Text: 01/17/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing greenhouse gas emissions and allows for market-based compliance strategies. Revenue from these strategies is placed in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, with 25% allocated to the High-Speed Rail Authority. This bill proposes suspending this allocation for fiscal years 2026–27 and 2027–28, redirecting the funds to the General Fund instead. The redirected funds are intended for water infrastructure and wildfire prevention, subject to legislative approval.

- AB 269** (**Bennett, D**) **Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program.**
Current Text: 01/17/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 2/10/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: Current law mandates the state's Department of Water Resources to oversee the construction, maintenance, and safety of dams and reservoirs to protect life and property. It also establishes the Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program, which provides state funding for dam safety projects at facilities operating before January 1, 2023. This is done according to certain criteria and requires legislative appropriation. This bill would expand the program to include funding for removing dam-related facilities.
- AB 270** (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: autonomous firefighting pilot project.**
Current Text: 05/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, under a state-approved plan, to provide fire prevention tools and organize fire crews. This bill requires that the department initiate a pilot project to evaluate the use of a firefighting helicopter equipped with autonomous aerial suppression technology for operational deployment in California. It requires collaboration with and involvement of local, state, tribal, and federal fire agencies in training and familiarization activities. The department must convene with key fire professionals within 60 days after completing the pilot or by January 1, 2029, whichever is sooner, to assess its success and consider integrating the technology into wildfire mitigation efforts. Additionally, operators involved in the pilot must submit related reports to the department and Legislature, alongside any reports made to local or federal agencies. The bill also includes related legislative findings.
- AB 272** (**Aguiar-Curry, D**) **Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.**
Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/01/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board must create a regulation for inspecting and maintaining heavy-duty, non-gasoline vehicles that weigh over 14,000 pounds. The board is also required to publish two biennial reports online within four years after the program's complete implementation. This bill specifies that the first of these two reports must be published within four years of full implementation, but no later than December 31, 2026.
- AB 273** (**Sanchez, R**) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: high-speed rail: infrastructure improvements.**
Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, allowing for market-based compliance mechanisms. Revenue from emissions allowances is deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Currently, 25% of this fund is continuously allocated to the High-Speed Rail Authority. This bill proposes ending this allocation on June 30, 2026. Starting in the 2026–27 fiscal year, this 25% will instead go to the General Fund, where it will be used to increase infrastructure funding for local governments.
- AB 275** (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Office of Emergency Services: wildfire aerial response program.**
Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 4/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: The California Emergency Services Act currently mandates the Office of Emergency Services to collaborate with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection on a wildfire mitigation program. This bill requires this office, again working with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to form a working group by December 31, 2026. This group will evaluate and suggest recommendations for a year-round, 24/7 aerial wildfire response program. The group is tasked with considering various elements for effective statewide aerial wildfire suppression and will recommend whether the program should be a pilot, a full-scale initiative, or deemed infeasible. The Director of Emergency Services will appoint knowledgeable members to the group. By December 31, 2027, the group must report its findings and recommendations to the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management and the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.
- AB 282** (**Pellerin, D**) **Discrimination: housing: source of income.**

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

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), it is illegal to discriminate in various housing-related practices based on someone's income source. The Civil Rights Department is responsible for enforcing these rules. This bill clarifies that prioritizing applicants or tenants who are part of federal, state, or local housing subsidy programs is not considered income-based discrimination under FEHA.

AB 286 (**Gallagher, R**) **Electricity: mandatory rate reduction.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has the power to regulate public utilities, like electrical corporations, including setting their rates and charges. These rates must be fair and reasonable. The bill mandates that the commission create a report with strategies to decrease electricity rates by at least 30% by January 1, 2027. In preparing these recommendations, the commission must follow specific actions detailed in the bill.

AB 288 (**McKinnor, D**) **Employment: labor organization.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill outlines existing labor laws emphasizing the necessity for workers to have freedom in association, self-organization, and choosing representatives to negotiate employment terms, free from employer interference. It describes the role of the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in resolving disputes and enforcing these rights. The bill would expand PERB's powers to include allowing workers to petition if they have not received determinations or remedies from the National Labor Relations Board within a specific timeframe. It would enable PERB to handle unfair labor practices, order remedies, and impose civil penalties. These penalties would go into a newly established fund to support PERB's increased workload. The bill includes provisions to ensure its parts can function independently if needed.

AB 289 (**Haney, D**) **State highway work zone speed safety program.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current legislation permits the City of Malibu to operate a speed safety system pilot program on the Pacific Coast Highway until January 1, 2032. The program requires a public information campaign and the issuance of warning notices rather than violations for the first 60 days. Confidential information management guidelines must be developed, and only specified public agencies may access the records for specific purposes. This bill proposes a similar pilot program by the Department of Transportation for up to 75 speed systems in state highway construction zones, requiring collaboration with the California Highway Patrol and other stakeholders. Violations incur civil penalties and require a structured appeal process. The bill mandates a report to the Legislature assessing the program's impact on safety and finances, with revenues covering program costs and contributing to a Safe Highway Work Zone Account. A \$25 filing fee is imposed on appeals against violations until January 1, 2032. Legislative findings are needed to justify the restriction of public access to certain information.

AB 293 (**Bennett, D**) **Groundwater sustainability agency: transparency.**

Current Text: 01/22/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act mandates that high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must be managed using a sustainability plan, which must be developed and implemented by an authorized local groundwater sustainability agency. Local agencies can choose to become this managing authority over the basins. The board members and executives of these agencies are required to disclose their economic interests through the Fair Political Practices Commission's online system. This bill requires these agencies to publicly list their board members on their website, and provide a link to where these economic interest statements can be accessed on the Commission's website.

AB 294 (**Gallagher, R**) **Recovery from disaster or emergency: funding priority.**

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES), which oversees the state's emergency and disaster response. Under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services, the OES coordinates the emergency activities of all state agencies during emergencies, whether at the state or local level or during war. The proposed bill would allow the OES to give priority to funding and technical assistance for infrastructure and housing recovery in communities significantly impacted by major disasters, addressing unmet recovery needs.

AB 295 (Macedo, R) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: water storage, water conveyance, and groundwater recharge projects: streamlined review.

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for projects that might significantly impact the environment. If a project will not have such impact, the agency can issue a negative declaration; a mitigated negative declaration is issued if project revisions can mitigate potential environmental effects. Judicial review is available for decisions made under CEQA. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 allows the California Governor to certify certain development projects for streamlined CEQA benefits until January 1, 2032. This act, which ends in 2034, now extends to include water-related projects like water storage, conveyance, and recharge that offer public benefits and help in drought preparedness. The bill requires lead agencies to document proceedings for these projects, adding a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies no state reimbursement is required for local costs related to these requirements.

AB 299 (Gabriel, D) Motels, hotels, and short-term lodging: disasters.

Current Text: 03/04/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law regulates tenancies and defines "persons who hire" but excludes stays at hotels or motels of 30 days or less. It also mandates a legal process called unlawful detainer for a landlord to evict tenants. Under this bill, guests in lodgings due to their homes being uninhabitable from a disaster won't be considered new tenants for eviction purposes and won't be seen as "persons who hire." This provision is set to expire on January 1, 2031, and the bill is an urgency statute, meaning it takes immediate effect.

AB 300 (Lackey, R) Fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates the State Fire Marshal to designate areas in the state as moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zones, and to classify lands within state responsibility areas according to their fire hazard severity. The State Fire Marshal must also regularly review these classifications in both state and non-state responsibility areas. This bill requires that the State Fire Marshal conduct these reviews at least once every five years. Additionally, the bill mandates the re-review of areas that have not been previously identified or classified, so they can be properly designated or classified if necessary.

AB 301 (Schiavo, D) Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits: state departments.

Current Text: 03/04/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: This legislation addresses the processes related to approving postentitlement phase permits for housing development. Under existing law, local agencies must provide information and examples for such permits for at least five housing project types by January 1, 2024, and adhere to set timelines for application review, with penalties for non-compliance. The bill expands these requirements to include state departments, mandating that they also provide relevant information online by January 1, 2026. It stipulates that if a state department fails to meet the review timelines, the permit is automatically approved. The bill broadens the definition of "postentitlement phase permit" to cover those issued by state departments and makes it effective immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 303 (Addis, D) Battery energy storage facilities.

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: This proposed legislation extends current law until June 30, 2029, allowing applicants to submit certification requests for eligible energy storage facilities of 200 megawatt-hours or more to the State Energy

Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The bill clarifies that this does not apply to battery energy storage systems, requiring the commission to reject pending battery-related applications. Furthermore, it prohibits development projects with such systems within 3,200 feet of sensitive receptors or on environmentally sensitive sites. This establishes a state-mandated local program by altering local agency duties. It applies statewide, even to charter cities, and includes no state reimbursement requirement based on specified reasoning. The bill is an urgency statute, set to take immediate effect.

AB 305 (**Arambula, D**) **Energy: nuclear facilities.**

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/17/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law in California restricts the certification and land use of nuclear fission thermal power plants, except for certain specified facilities, unless specific technological conditions for nuclear fuel processing and waste disposal are met. This bill proposes to exempt small modular reactors from these restrictions. In addition, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulates electrical and gas corporations, and the state's existing policy aims for 100% of electricity retail sales and procurement for state agencies to come from renewable and zero-carbon sources by 2045. The bill also mandates that by January 1, 2028, the PUC must develop a plan to increase electricity generation from nuclear facilities while phasing out reliance on natural gas power.

AB 306 (**Schultz, D**) **Building regulations: state building standards.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: Existing laws establish the Department of Housing and Community Development and the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services, with responsibilities over building standards codified in the California Building Standards Code. These standards, set by different laws like the State Housing Law, guide construction and occupancy of buildings for human habitation. Cities and counties currently have the authority to modify these standards, including green building standards, if local conditions warrant changes. However, this bill would, from June 1, 2025, to June 1, 2031, prohibit cities and counties from altering building standards for residential units unless the commission finds such changes necessary as emergency standards for health and safety reasons. Additionally, during this period, the commission cannot consider or approve new residential building standards suggested by state agencies without meeting this same condition. The bill emphasizes that these changes address a statewide concern and mandates immediate enactment as an urgency statute.

AB 307 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: fire camera mapping system.**

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, known as Proposition 4, allows for \$10 billion in bonds to fund projects related to water safety, drought, wildfire resilience, and climate solutions. Approved in the November 2024 election, it allocates \$1.5 billion for wildfire prevention. Within this, \$25 million is designated for new fire detection technologies, with \$10 million specifically allocated for the ALERTCalifornia fire camera mapping system, to be handled by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

AB 311 (**McKinnor, D**) **Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.**

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The prior law, effective until January 1, 2024, allowed tenants to temporarily house individuals at risk of homelessness with landlord approval, overriding lease terms. Landlords could adjust rent to compensate for this additional occupancy, and these terms had to be in writing. This bill reinstates these provisions until January 1, 2031, and expands the definition of "person at risk of homelessness" to include those displaced by disasters in areas declared under a state of emergency. The bill also allows for the temporary housing of such individuals along with their pets, with potential rent adjustments as outlined in the lease regarding pet maintenance. The bill is set to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

AB 314 (**Arambula, D**) **Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: project eligibility.**

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Strategic Growth Council manages the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, which aims to lower greenhouse gas emissions by funding projects that promote efficient land use, housing, transportation, and agricultural practices. Current law outlines various eligible projects, such as transit capital projects and transit-oriented developments. This bill explicitly adds certain transit projects and developments near planned high-speed rail stations to the list of those eligible for funding, provided they meet specific criteria.

AB 317 (**Jackson, D**) **California First Time Homeowner Dream Act.**

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for projects that may significantly affect the environment. If a project is found not to have such impacts, the agency issues a negative declaration. A mitigated negative declaration is prepared if project changes can avoid or mitigate environmental impacts. Certain projects, such as converting hotels or hostels to supportive housing, are exempt from CEQA. This bill proposes to exempt from CEQA the construction of a single-family home meeting specific criteria, like being 1,500 square feet or less, having no more than three bedrooms, and being intended for a first-time homebuyer. The lead agency must file a notice of exemption if the project qualifies. This bill requires agencies to assess whether developers meet exemption criteria and imposes a state-mandated local program. If state costs arise from this, reimbursement procedures are in place as per statutory provisions.

AB 323 (**Fong, D**) **Strong Workforce Program: work-based learning opportunities.**

Current Text: 01/24/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Community Colleges, managed by the Board of Governors, are part of the state's public higher education system. The Strong Workforce Program funds career technical education through regional consortia of community college districts and local educational agencies. The Chancellor's Office was initially required to establish policies by June 30, 2017, to enhance students' work-based learning opportunities, increasing their employability and earnings. A portion of program funds are allocated directly to community college districts to support student grants for certification and licensing fees. This bill mandates the Chancellor's Office to update these policies by June 30, 2026, to facilitate paid work-based learning for students and employers. It also allows community college districts to use funds for direct support to students and employers to boost employability and jobs.

AB 325 (**Aguiar-Curry, D**) **Cartwright Act: violations.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (May 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law assigns the Attorney General as the head of the Department of Justice, responsible for legal matters involving the state, excluding certain exceptions. This includes duties related to consumer protection, such as overseeing charitable trusts and enforcing antitrust laws. The Cartwright Act identifies illegal trade restraints and trusts, setting guidelines for enforcement. Currently, complaints under this act must clearly state the cause of action. The bill changes this requirement, allowing a complaint to simply assert plausible evidence of a contract or conspiracy to restrain trade without excluding potential independent action. Additionally, the bill makes it illegal to use or distribute a common pricing algorithm to set prices or terms for products or services if it is known or should be known that others will use it similarly within the state. This extension of prohibited activities, which can be penalized as a crime under the Cartwright Act, mandates a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for certain state-mandated costs to local agencies and school districts.

AB 328 (**Chen, R**) **Indemnity.**

Current Text: 01/27/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/28/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 27.

Summary: Existing law holds that if someone provides indemnity (protection against loss) to another person for an action that the latter is going to carry out, the indemnifier is both jointly and individually responsible for any harm caused by that action. The proposed bill aims to make a minor amendment to this provision without affecting its substance.

AB 333 (**Alanis, R**) **Recycling: glass beverage containers: market development payments.**

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

Status: 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S & T.M. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act mandates that beverage distributors pay a monthly fee for every container sold, which goes into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This fund is used for various purposes, including refunding processors that collect empty containers. The act allocates \$60 million annually to support glass beverage container manufacturers using recycled glass in California. The proposed bill would expand this to include market development payments for those buying products made from recycled glass that would otherwise end up in landfills, not just new beverage containers. The bill allows for up to \$20 million annually to be spent from the fund for these payments, effectively creating a new allocation of these resources.

AB 334 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Operators of toll facilities: interoperability programs: vehicle information.**

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended. To Consent Calendar. (PASS)

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation, along with the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District and other entities planning toll facilities, to establish standards for an automatic vehicle identification system. This system must meet specific objectives and any systems purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, must adhere to these established standards. The law also allows operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways involved in interoperability programs to share limited information about a vehicle's use of the toll facility. This bill proposes that these operators, when engaged in an interstate interoperability program, can only provide information necessary for implementing interstate interoperability.

AB 336 (**Wallis, R**) **Criminal penalties: wildfires.**

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law penalizes anyone who unlawfully causes a fire by recklessly burning structures, forest land, or property. If such actions result in great bodily injury, damage to inhabited structures or property, or fire in a structure or forest land, the offense can be charged as either a felony or a misdemeanor. This bill seeks to make these violations punishable only as felonies, introducing a fine of up to \$10,000. This change would create a state-mandated local program because it increases criminal penalties. Although the California Constitution mandates the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the costs it imposes.

AB 337 (**Bennett, D**) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food.**

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, using tools such as market-based compliance mechanisms. Funds collected, excluding fines and penalties, go into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery administers a grant program, upon appropriation, to financially support projects that reduce organic waste and promote recycling, such as processing organic materials into new products or enhancing reuse opportunities. The grant program includes funding for projects that improve organic waste diversion, food waste prevention, and food recovery for human consumption. A proposed bill seeks to expand this program to specifically support edible food recovery by funding projects that build or expand facilities for this purpose. The department must also evaluate the potential increase in edible food recovery capacity when awarding such grants.

AB 338 (**Solache, D**) **Workforce development: the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura: 2025 wildfires.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act mandates the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in aligning the state's education and workforce systems with current economic needs. It also requires local workforce development boards to plan and oversee workforce investments in their areas. This bill proposes allocating \$50 million from the General Fund to the California Workforce Development Board. This funding is designated for the Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Collaborative to develop workforce strategies and provide support services like stipends for low- to moderate-income individuals affected by the 2025 wildfires in

Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The bill emphasizes deploying and redeploying funds efficiently based on need and ensuring quality standards. It focuses on job sectors such as construction, firefighting, health care, and other essential areas for emergency response and regional development. The bill mandates expedited licensing for program participants and is designed to be effective immediately as an urgency statute, addressing the unique needs of those counties.

AB 339 (Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act governs collective bargaining for local public employees and assigns the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce duties and rights of employers and employees in local public agencies. This law requires public agencies to negotiate in good faith with employee organizations regarding wages, hours, and employment conditions and to notify these organizations of any changes affecting their representation. This bill mandates that public agencies provide at least 120 days' written notice to employee organizations before issuing service contracts related to the job classifications they represent. This notice must include details such as the contract duration. In emergencies preventing the standard notice, as much advance notice as possible must be given. If the employee organization requests to negotiate within 30 days of the notice, the agency must meet promptly and in good faith. The bill imposes new obligations on local agencies, and while the California Constitution requires reimbursement for state-mandated costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement will be provided, although local agencies or districts can seek compensation using other remedies.

AB 340 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing laws governing labor relations for public employees and employers, such as the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act, prohibit employers from actions like imposing reprisals, discriminating, or interfering with employees' rights related to employee organizations. These laws also ensure that employee organizations are granted their legal rights. This bill would further restrict public employers by prohibiting them from questioning employees or their representatives about confidential communications related to organizational representation. It also prevents employers from forcing the disclosure of these communications to a third party. However, this prohibition does not apply during criminal investigations or when a public safety officer is being investigated under certain conditions.

AB 342 (Haney, D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale: hospitality zones.

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act regulates alcohol licensing, including when sales are prohibited (2 am to 6 am). Currently, fees are deposited in a designated fund controlled by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Starting June 1, 2026, this bill would extend the hours during which on-sale licensees (bars, restaurants, etc.) can sell alcohol until 4 am on weekends and certain holidays, but only in designated "hospitality zones" and "special event hospitality zones." Local governments can create these zones via ordinance, subject to certain requirements, and submit them for approval. From January 1, 2026, these local bodies can start complying with requirements to create these zones. Licensees wishing to extend service hours must apply for an additional license, costing \$2,500 annually. This does not cover off-sale privileges (e.g., retail). Local authorities can charge extra fees for law enforcement related to these extended hours. The Department will investigate applications, with local law enforcement and residents able to protest. Under-21s in these venues during extended hours without a legitimate reason can be fined. The bill creates a state-mandated local program due to its new crime provisions.

AB 343 (Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act: elected or appointed officials.

Current Text: 01/29/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates state and local agencies to allow public inspection of their records unless specific exemptions apply, including certain information about elected or appointed officials. Unauthorized disclosure of this information is a crime. Currently, "elected or appointed official" includes figures like judges and court commissioners, both active and federal, among others. This bill seeks to expand this definition to include retired judges, court commissioners, and appointees serving as children's counsel in specific court proceedings. By broadening the definition, it consequently expands the scope of the crime related to unauthorized disclosures, creating a state-mandated local program. The bill includes

legislative findings to justify any limitations on public access required by the California Constitution. It also states that no state reimbursement will be needed, following statutory guidelines.

AB 351 (**McKinnor, D**) **Campaign contributions: agency officers.**

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 restricts agency officers from accepting, soliciting, or directing contributions over \$500 from any party involved in proceedings regarding licenses, permits, or entitlements, while the proceedings are ongoing and for 12 months after a final decision. This applies if the officer knows the party has a financial interest. The act also bars officers from influencing decisions if they've received contributions over \$500 from interested parties in the past 12 months. The proposed bill would raise this contribution limit from \$500 to \$1500 and mandate adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index starting January 2027 and every two years thereafter. For the bill to amend the act, it requires a two-thirds legislative vote and must align with specific procedural requirements. The bill asserts it furthers the act's original purposes.

AB 353 (**Boerner, D**) **Communications: broadband internet service providers: affordable home internet.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Digital Equity Bill of Rights emphasizes ensuring digital equity for all state residents by providing access to broadband that meets certain requirements. Under the California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018, internet service providers are restricted from engaging in specific practices, like paid prioritization, regarding internet traffic. This bill mandates that California internet service providers offer affordable home internet services to eligible households, adhering to minimum speed requirements. Providers are also required to actively promote these affordable services. Starting January 1, 2027, they must annually report to the Department of Technology on their affordable internet plans and broadband products.

AB 357 (**Alvarez, D**) **Coastal resources: coastal development permit application: higher education housing project.**

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Coastal Act of 1976 mandates that individuals seeking to conduct any development in California's coastal areas must acquire a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission. This bill requires that the Commission must decide on approving or denying a complete permit application for student or faculty and staff housing projects within 90 days of submission, with certain exceptions.

AB 359 (**Ramos, D**) **Fair Political Practices Commission.**

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 allows the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to manage and enforce local campaign finance or ethics laws if both the commission and the local government agree. The FPPC can then provide advice, investigate violations, and initiate civil actions regarding these local laws. Initially, the act required the FPPC to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2025, with information and recommendations on these activities. This requirement, along with the entire provision, was set to expire on January 1, 2026. This bill proposes to let the FPPC also conduct audits and removes the reporting requirement and expiration date, making the provisions permanent. The bill states that these changes further the act's goals, which can be amended by a two-thirds majority vote in the Legislature.

AB 362 (**Ramos, D**) **Water policy: California tribal communities.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill would enhance water quality regulations in California by integrating considerations for tribal communities. It aims to protect tribal water uses by including them in the definition of "beneficial uses." Projects affecting water quality must assess their impact on tribal water uses, and the State Water Quality Control Board must report on these efforts biannually beginning in 2026. The bill mandates consulting with tribal communities in state and regional water quality policies and requires regional boards to consider tribal and environmental justice issues when setting water quality objectives. It also exempts the adoption of tribal water uses in quality plans from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would involve tribal

communities in the California Water Quality Monitoring Council and amends the memorandum of understanding to ensure their participation. Finally, it includes legislative findings to justify limiting public access to certain governmental proceedings and documents related to these efforts.

AB 367 (**Bennett, D**) **Water: County of Ventura: fire suppression.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law regulates wells, pumping plants, conduits, and streams, and requires the State Fire Marshal to identify fire hazard zones in California. This bill, effective July 1, 2027, mandates that water suppliers in Ventura County, California, which service over 20 residential dwellings in high or very high fire hazard zones, must have backup energy sources enabling the operation of critical wells and water pumps for at least 24 hours for fire suppression. The Ventura County Fire Department is required to inspect these systems annually. Additionally, water suppliers must inform the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services within three business days of any reduction in water delivery that could impact firefighting efforts or delay reservoir replenishment. If a fire renders more than 10 dwellings uninhabitable within a supplier's service area, a report must be filed by the Fire Department and the water supplier. This bill imposes new responsibilities on the Ventura County Fire Department, establishing a state-mandated local program and includes procedures for state reimbursement of any mandated costs.

AB 368 (**Ward, D**) **Energy: building standards: passive house standards.**

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

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission set regulations on building standards to reduce inefficient energy use in new residential and nonresidential buildings. This bill requires that the commission assess the cost-effectiveness of passive house energy efficiency standards, using specific metrics like long-term system costs, based on California's climate zones. The evaluation must consider the two energy models currently needed for passive house certification and compare passive house construction's cost-effectiveness against current construction methods. The commission is required to submit a report with its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by December 31, 2026.

AB 370 (**Carrillo, D**) **California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates that state and local agencies allow public access to their records, with certain exceptions. Agencies are required to determine if requested records are disclosable within 10 days of a request and can extend this period by up to 14 days in "unusual circumstances." This bill redefines such circumstances during a state of emergency by requiring the emergency to directly affect the agency's ability to respond to requests. Additionally, the bill extends the definition of unusual circumstances to include cyberattacks that hinder access to electronic records. The extension lasts only until systems are restored. This bill mandates local programs to comply with stricter response timelines and asserts the necessity of these changes to maintain public access to meetings and documents, as mandated by the California Constitution. No state reimbursement is required for the costs incurred by local agencies due to this act.

AB 372 (**Bennett, D**) **Office of Emergency Services: state matching funds: water system infrastructure improvements.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) under the Governor to coordinate state emergency activities. The California Emergency Services Act, contingent on legislative funding, requires the OES to collaborate with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection through a joint powers agreement to develop a wildfire mitigation program, including structure hardening and fuel modification. The law authorizes financial assistance and recipient contributions for this program. This bill, dependent on specific bond act funding, seeks to create the Rural Water Infrastructure for Wildfire Resilience Program within the OES. This program would distribute state matching funds to urban wildland interface communities in high fire hazard zones to improve water infrastructure. The OES would coordinate with various

state entities to implement this program and develop criteria for prioritizing fund distribution to rural communities.

AB 376 (**Tangipa, R**) **Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: wildfires: exclusions.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law generally define "gross income" in alignment with federal income tax law, including income from all sources unless specifically excluded, with various exclusions already established. This bill would create an exclusion from gross income for specific taxpayers for amounts received for costs and losses due to wildfires, applicable to tax years starting January 1, 2023, and ending before January 1, 2028. Existing law mandates that any new tax expenditure must include goals, purposes, objectives, performance indicators, and data collection requirements. The bill provides additional required information and makes findings and declarations concerning a gift of public funds.

AB 377 (**Tangipa, R**) **High-Speed Rail Authority: business plan: Merced to Bakersfield segment.**

Current Text: 02/03/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: The California High-Speed Rail Act establishes the High-Speed Rail Authority, which is responsible for developing a high-speed rail system in the state with specific powers and duties. As part of its responsibilities, the authority must prepare, adopt, and submit a detailed business plan to the Legislature every two years. This plan should include various specified elements and receive approval from the Secretary of Transportation. Additionally, the authority must provide biennial project update reports regarding the development of intercity high-speed train services to legislative budget and policy committees. The act mandates the authority to create schedules for tasks related to the Merced to Bakersfield segment of the project, including these in the project update report and business plan. By May 1, 2026, the authority is required to include a detailed funding plan for the Merced to Bakersfield segment in the business plan, outlining the funding gap and a strategy to address it.

AB 380 (**González, Mark, D**) **Price gouging.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law imposes penalties, including up to one year in jail or a \$10,000 fine, for selling goods and services over 10% above the pre-emergency price during a state of emergency declared by federal, state, or local authorities. This bill adjusts the duration of this law to cover the entire emergency period and increases the fine to \$25,000 for entities other than natural individuals. Additionally, current law limits rent increases and evictions after an emergency declaration but allows exceptions for cost-related repairs. The bill removes these exceptions and expands protections by broadening the definition of "housing" to all rental properties and applying restrictions to commercial property as well. It expands the scope of the crime, constituting a state-mandated local program, but specifies that no state reimbursement to local entities is required. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 381 (**Stefani, D**) **State contracts: certification process: forced labor and human trafficking.**

Current Text: 02/03/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill revises existing law regarding state contracts for apparel, garments, accessories, equipment, materials, and supplies. Under current law, contractors must certify that no items provided to the state were laundered or produced using forced labor. This bill adds requirements for contractors to certify compliance with human trafficking laws, expanding the definition of forced labor to include obtaining labor through threats or physical restraint. Contractors and subcontractors must notify employees of prohibited activities and consequences for violations. If a contractor fails to comply, they are barred from future bids. Due diligence in subcontractor compliance becomes mandatory, requiring certifications of compliance and implemented compliance plans.

AB 382 (**Berman, D**) **Pedestrian safety: school zones: speed limits.**

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

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law sets a default speed limit of 25 mph near schools, but allows local authorities to lower it following an engineering and traffic survey. The new bill, effective until January 1, 2029, lets local authorities immediately set a speed limit of 20 mph in school zones without needing a survey. After January 1, 2029, a 20 mph limit becomes standard under certain conditions, such as when children are present or during designated times. This requires updating local speed limit signs, creating a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill allows local authorities to set a speed limit of 15 mph in residential areas within school zones under certain conditions. The bill redefines "school zone" as the area within 500 feet of school grounds, and requires speed limits to be justified by an engineering survey unless exempted. It aligns with California's process for reimbursing local agencies for state-mandated costs.

AB 388 (Rogers, D) Electricity.

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Public Utilities Act gives the Public Utilities Commission authority to regulate public utilities, including setting just and reasonable rates for electrical corporations. This bill amends the definition of "electrical corporation" to exclude entities using specific solar or wind technologies to supply electricity through private lines solely to a single facility for new load or hydrogen production, and not for previous loads. It mandates private electric lines connecting such facilities to adhere to regulations and file wildfire mitigation plans in high fire threat areas. Additionally, the bill requires an evaluation by July 1, 2027, to potentially establish a tariff for large self-generation projects. This tariff would involve electrical corporations managing the cost-only purchase and resale of electricity between generation/storage facilities and these projects. Only participating customers would bear the costs, excluding nonparticipants from additional expenses. The consumed power for such projects would not contribute to procurement requirements of electrical corporations. Violating these provisions can result in criminal charges, and the bill specifies that no reimbursement for costs is required from local agencies, following statutory mandates.

AB 389 (Wallis, R) Personal Income Tax: tax credits: fire-resistant home improvements.

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law is introducing a new tax credit available from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030. This credit allows eligible taxpayers to receive 40% back on their qualified expenses, up to \$400 annually or a cumulative \$2,000 over the five years. The bill mandates that any new tax credit must specify its goals, purposes, and objectives, along with performance indicators and data collection protocols. The bill also includes extra requirements needed for new tax expenditures. It is set to become effective immediately as a tax levy.

AB 390 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: highway safety.

Current Text: 03/11/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Under existing law, drivers must approach stationary Caltrans vehicles with flashing lights cautiously, either changing lanes if safe or slowing to a reasonable speed. Ignoring this requirement results in a fine up to \$50. This bill expands this rule to include all marked highway maintenance vehicles and any stationary vehicle with flashing hazard lights or warning devices like cones or flares. This expansion creates a new state-mandated local program by broadening the definition of the crime. Although such mandates typically require state reimbursement to local agencies, this bill states no reimbursement will be provided for a specified reason.

AB 391 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) Mobilehome parks: notice to homeowner.

Current Text: 02/03/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law regulates residency conditions in mobilehome parks and dictates what should be included in rental agreements. Under current law, a copy of the Mobilehome Residency Law and a notice detailing the rights and responsibilities of homeowners and park managers must be included in rental agreements. These documents must be personally delivered or mailed to homeowners annually. This bill proposes that, with written agreement from the homeowner, these notices could also be delivered electronically.

AB 394 (Wilson, D) Public transportation providers.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Under existing law, battery is defined as the intentional and unlawful use of force or violence on another person. When battery occurs against someone working on public transport (e.g., a bus driver), knowing the victim is on duty, the offender faces up to a year in county jail, a fine up to \$10,000, or both. If the victim is injured, punishment could include up to three years in state prison in addition to the fine. This bill broadens this crime to include employees and contractors of public transportation providers, creating a locally enforced mandate. For cases of workplace harassment or violence, employers can seek temporary restraining orders. This bill mandates that such orders apply system-wide across public transit and can be enforced by relevant law enforcement agencies. Public transit systems must inform law enforcement of these orders. The bill states no reimbursement to local agencies is needed for implementing these rules, as defined by the California Constitution.

AB 399 (**Boerner, D**) **Coastal resources: coastal development permits: blue carbon demonstration projects.**

Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 mandates that any development in the coastal zone must obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or local government, in addition to any other permits required by law. This bill proposes that the commission can authorize "blue carbon demonstration projects," which aim to showcase and measure the carbon sequestration capabilities of certain projects. This is intended to support the state's strategies for natural lands and climate resilience. Furthermore, the bill allows the commission to require applicants of nonresidential projects that affect coastal, subtidal, intertidal, or marine environments to either establish or contribute to a blue carbon demonstration project.

AB 404 (**Sanchez, R**) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, reforestation, habitat restoration, thinning, or fuel reduction projects.**

Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment or issue a negative declaration if the project will not. If a project's potential impact can be mitigated, a mitigated negative declaration is required. Until January 1, 2028, prescribed fire management and related activities on federal lands are exempt from CEQA if they help reduce wildfire risks and have been reviewed following the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. When such projects are deemed exempt, the lead agency must file and post a notice of exemption. This bill seeks to make this exemption and associated requirements permanent. This extension creates a state-mandated local program, but the bill specifies that no state reimbursement for costs is necessary.

AB 406 (**Bennett, D**) **Energy: transportation fuels assessment.**

Current Text: 03/04/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission submit an assessment related to transportation fuels to the Legislature by January 1, 2024, and every three years after that. This bill modifies the process starting with the assessment submitted after January 1, 2025. From then on, the commission must include recommendations for solutions to mitigate any identified impacts. It also allows the commission to request information from the State Air Resources Board, the Geologic Energy Management Division, and other relevant state agencies to help prepare these recommendations and assessments. These entities are required to provide the requested information.

AB 413 (**Fong, D**) **Department of Housing and Community Development: guidelines: translation.**

Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Department of Housing and Community Development, part of the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, has existing laws that empower it to provide bilingual staff and offer departmental publications in languages other than English when necessary. These laws also allow the department to adopt and amend guidelines for purposes such as preparing housing elements and implementing uniform standards. This bill would mandate the department to review all its guidelines to identify those that explain rights or services available to the public. If such guidelines are found, the department would

be required to translate them into non-English languages spoken by a significant number of non-English-speaking individuals, as defined by the bill.

AB 417 (**Carrillo, D**) **Local finance: enhanced infrastructure financing districts: community revitalization and investment authorities.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The bill revises existing laws related to the establishment and functioning of enhanced infrastructure financing districts and community revitalization and investment authorities. It removes the condition that capital facilities must aim to foster pandemic recovery and instead focuses generally on community economic recovery. Public financing authorities for these districts must conduct meetings and public hearings to review and potentially amend infrastructure financing plans, which may include additional participating taxing entities. The bill mandates annual reporting within seven months of each fiscal year's close and allows for post-formation approval by affected taxing entities to participate in tax division financing. For community revitalization efforts, the bill reduces the required percentage of land meeting certain economic and structural conditions from 70% to 60%. Changes to public hearing procedures include reducing the number of required hearings from three to two and adjusting notice requirements. Notices must be provided in multiple languages if a significant portion of the population speaks another language, ensuring greater accessibility to the relevant information.

AB 418 (**Wilson, D**) **Property taxation: tax-defaulted property.**

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law allows a taxing agency to sell tax-defaulted property 5 or more years after it becomes tax-defaulted. County boards of supervisors or relevant state agencies can purchase such properties under certain conditions. Nonprofits can also buy residential or vacant property for low-income housing or public use, subject to county approval. The bill introduces additional requirements before approving the sale of tax-defaulted property. It mandates a public hearing with ample notice and sets criteria for sale approvals, specifically that the sale price meets or exceeds the tax sale value or that the tax sale value is below the redemption cost. Notices for these hearings must be sent 45 days in advance to relevant parties and include details such as the property description, proposed sale price, and hearing details. The costs of the hearing and related findings are to be borne by the taxing agency or nonprofit intending to purchase the property. The bill also allows for a judicial challenge of the board's decision, with requirements for notifying parties of their right to judicial review. The superior court can overturn the board's decision if it lacks substantial evidence or violates procedural requirements.

AB 420 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Public utilities: property, franchises, and permits: exemption.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law grants the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) the authority to regulate public utilities and requires them to obtain approval for disposing of significant assets. Transactions above \$5,000,000 require a commission order, and those at or below this amount require an advice letter. The bill proposes an exemption for public utilities with revenues of \$500,000,000 or more to convey easements or execute relocation agreements that impact ratepayers financially by \$100,000 or less without commission approval. Starting January 1, 2030, the financial thresholds would increase based on inflation every five years. Additionally, public utilities must report these exempt transactions in their general rate cases. Violations are considered crimes under the Public Utilities Act, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement for related costs is required.

AB 421 (**Solache, D**) **Immigration enforcement: prohibitions on access, sharing information, and law enforcement collaboration.**

Current Text: 02/05/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Values Act restricts state law enforcement from engaging in activities related to immigration enforcement, with certain exceptions like executing judicial warrants and sharing information about serious felons with federal authorities. This bill would extend these restrictions by preventing law enforcement from sharing any information with immigration authorities if enforcement actions are within one mile of specific sensitive locations, such as childcare centers, religious sites, or hospitals. The bill could mandate additional responsibilities for local law enforcement, constituting a state-mandated local program. Under the California Constitution, the state is required to reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated

costs, and this bill outlines that such reimbursement would follow established procedures. The bill is intended to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

AB 426 **(Dixon, R) Impeding emergency response with drone.**

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law criminalizes the use of drones at emergency scenes if they interfere with emergency or military personnel. Local public entities or employees are not liable for damage to drones if they are hindering emergency operations. The law also holds individuals accountable for privacy invasion if they capture images or recordings by trespassing into private land or airspace unpermitted. The proposed bill would further prohibit drone operation at emergency scenes unless the operator has a specific federal waiver, and allows legal action by the Attorney General or local authorities. Successful plaintiffs could be awarded civil penalties, injunctions, or attorney's fees.

AB 431 **(Wilson, D) Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act.**

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The State Aeronautics Act governs aviation matters and enables the Department of Transportation to create and enforce regulations for aviation management. This law also establishes the Advanced Air Mobility Zero-Emission and Electrification Aviation Advisory Panel, which evaluates the state's infrastructure feasibility for supporting a vertiport network and creates a three-year plan to advance air mobility services, ensuring equitable access. The Department must report on this by January 1, 2025. The proposed "Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act" requires the Department to develop a statewide plan addressing advanced air mobility needs, including vertiports and electric aviation charging, and designate an expert in this field. It ensures it does not conflict with Federal Aviation Administration authority, state laws, or airport operations. As part of the State Aeronautics Act, violating this would be a crime and impose a state-mandated program, but no state reimbursement is required for certain costs outlined in this bill.

AB 434 **(DeMaio, R) Battery energy storage facilities.**

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under existing law, individuals can apply to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for certification of energy storage systems capable of storing 200 megawatt-hours or more. This certification replaces other permits needed for site and facility use from state, local, or regional agencies. However, this bill excludes battery-based energy storage facilities from this process. It prohibits any public agency from authorizing the construction of battery energy storage facilities until January 1, 2028. By that date, the State Fire Marshal is required to set guidelines and minimum standards specifically for constructing battery energy storage facilities, aiming to prevent fires and protect surrounding communities. From January 1, 2028, any new construction must comply with these guidelines or stricter standards set by local agencies. This bill mandates additional responsibilities for local agencies and establishes a state-mandated local program.

AB 436 **(Ransom, D) Composting facilities: zoning.**

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, which aids the Governor in long-term planning, is responsible for assisting local governments in land use planning. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 oversees waste management, aiming to reduce landfill disposal of organic waste by 75% from 2014 levels by 2025. This bill mandates that by June 1, 2027, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, with input from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, must develop and publish guidelines for locating composting facilities to meet these waste reduction goals. This process will involve consulting with various entities to create a technical advisory available online. Additionally, the Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to include a comprehensive land use element in their general plans, outlining different land uses, including waste facilities. The bill requires that, starting January 1, 2029, whenever there's a significant update to this land use element, cities and counties must consider best practices from the technical advisory when identifying suitable locations for composting facilities. This imposes a new local program, but the bill states that no reimbursement from the state is required for carrying out these duties.

AB 439 (**Rogers, D**) **California Coastal Act of 1976: local planning and reporting.**

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 mandates anyone undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit, alongside other necessary permits from local or state agencies. Local governments are required to prepare local coastal programs, and port governing bodies must prepare port master plans for certification by the California Coastal Commission. If a proposed amendment to these plans is considered minor, it becomes part of the plan 10 days after the commission meeting unless objected by at least three commission members. This bill proposes making such amendments effective immediately after the meeting if there are no objections. The bill also addresses administrative penalties for violations of the Coastal Act. Currently, the commission staff must provide an annual report to the commission and the Legislature on penalties related to non-public access violations. The new bill suggests changing this report to every five years and expanding its scope to include violations related to public access. The report must now also include details on violations referred to the Attorney General, pending violations, and resolved cases that demonstrate significant public benefit. Additionally, the bill removes an outdated reporting requirement for public access violations.

AB 440 (**Ramos, D**) **Suicide prevention.**

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

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law allows the State Department of Public Health to create the Office of Suicide Prevention, which can assess and report on suicide prevention strategies. This bill mandates that the office collaborate with the Department of Transportation to find cost-effective ways to decrease suicides and attempts on state bridges and roadways. It also requires the office to submit a report detailing these strategies to the Legislature and specific policy committees by December 31, 2027. The provisions of this bill will expire on January 1, 2029.

AB 441 (**Hadwick, R**) **Wildfire prevention: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development: wildfire mitigation program.**

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: This bill outlines two main legislative updates related to wildfire management in California. First, the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development, which operates under the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, is responsible for researching and advising on new technologies to prevent and fight wildfires. Initially set to be repealed in 2029, this bill proposes extending its functions until 2033. Second, the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection have a joint agreement to create a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program. This involves the State Fire Marshal identifying cost-effective fire risk reduction measures eligible for financial assistance. The program's eligibility criteria and its financial assistance effectiveness must be reported to the Legislature. Originally, this program was set to end in 2029, and this bill proposes making it indefinite.

AB 442 (**Hadwick, R**) **Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973: working forest management plans: harvest area.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 establishes a state policy aimed at promoting responsible forest management on nonindustrial timberlands by pre-approving working forest management plans. Under current law, these plans must limit their harvest areas to a single hydrological region. This bill would remove this restriction, allowing harvest areas to extend beyond one hydrological area.

AB 443 (**Bennett, D**) **Energy Commission: integrated energy policy report: curtailed solar and wind generation: hydrogen production.**

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission adopt an integrated energy policy report every two years starting from November 1, 2003. This report reviews major energy trends, issues, and offers policy recommendations based on current analyses. It also assesses the reliability of energy systems and the need for additional resources, efficiency, and

conservation. Additionally, from November 1, 2004, the Commission must biennially prepare an energy policy review to update the previous report or highlight new energy issues. This bill requires that the 2027 report include an assessment of using excess solar and wind energy to produce hydrogen. It defines what constitutes curtailed solar and wind generation and requires the estimate of how much hydrogen can be feasibly produced using this energy. This requirement will be repealed on January 1, 2029.

AB 444 (**Wilson, D**) **General plan: circulation element.**

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/07/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that cities and counties create a general plan for land use development, including mandatory components like a circulation element. By January 1, 2028, they are required to update this circulation element according to specific criteria. This bill would not alter these core requirements but would make minor, non-essential adjustments to the existing legal text.

AB 452 (**Irwin, D**) **Coastal recreation: designated state surfing reserves.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 mandates the protection of oceanfront land for recreational use unless there's already sufficient provision for public or commercial recreation in the area. The State Coastal Conservancy manages various programs to preserve the coastal regions. Surfing is recognized as California's official state sport. This bill requires the Conservancy to establish criteria and an application process by July 1, 2026, to designate certain coastal areas as state surfing reserves. Local governments can apply for this designation, and the Conservancy must approve applications if they meet established criteria. Once approved, the area is designated as a state surfing reserve, and the Conservancy is responsible for publicizing the reserve and collaborating with local governments to mark it, with the option to accept donations for these activities. The Conservancy can revoke the designation if the criteria are no longer met. Additionally, they must notify the Ocean Protection Council for consideration in the state's 30x30 conservation goal.

AB 456 (**Connolly, D**) **Mobilehome parks: sales or transfers: prospective purchasers of mobilehomes.**

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The law governing mobilehome parks outlines rules for tenancy and conditions related to the sale or transfer of a mobilehome. Previously, park management could demand repairs on a mobilehome's exterior as a condition for its sale. Management was required to provide a written summary of needed repairs within 10 business days upon request. This bill prohibits management from requiring interior repairs or pre-approvals of such repairs. Instead, they must provide the list of necessary repairs or improvements within 15 days. If they fail to do so, it is considered a waiver of their rights to demand repairs. Additionally, while management could require approval of a mobilehome purchaser, they must notify the seller and prospective buyer of their decision within 15 days of receiving the necessary information. If management fails to notify within this period, the purchaser's application is automatically approved.

AB 462 (**Lowenthal, D**) **Land use: coastal development permits: accessory dwelling units.**

Current Text: 02/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law allows for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for single-family or multifamily residential use, either through local ordinances or by default if no ordinance is adopted. The California Coastal Act of 1976 mandates that anyone seeking to develop in the coastal zone must obtain a permit from a local government or the California Coastal Commission. The law regarding ADUs does not override the Coastal Act, with some exceptions. This bill proposes to exempt the construction of ADUs in Los Angeles County and other counties declared under a state of emergency by the Governor after February 1, 2025, from needing a coastal development permit. This bill asserts the necessity of a special statute for Los Angeles County and claims that the changes address a statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities. It declares its provisions effective immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 465 (**Zbur, D**) **Local public employees: memoranda of understanding.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act enables local public employees to engage in labor relations through employee organizations and obliges public agencies to negotiate in good faith with these organizations. Current law indicates that costs incurred by local agency employer representatives in fulfilling these duties are

not reimbursable by the state. This bill, effective January 1, 2026, mandates that memorandums of understanding between public agencies and employee organizations include certain provisions, such as progressive discipline with due process rights when disciplining employees. Failure to include these provisions is considered bad faith in negotiations. The bill imposes state-mandated local requirements and emphasizes its applicability to both general and charter cities. While the California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for state-mandated costs, this bill specifies no automatic reimbursements, although local agencies can seek reimbursement through other means.

AB 467 (Fong, D) Open meetings: teleconferences: neighborhood councils.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a legislative body of a local agency be open to the public, with specific exceptions. When conducting meetings via teleconference, it requires posting agendas at all teleconference locations, identifying each location, and ensuring they are accessible to the public. A quorum of the legislative body must participate from within their jurisdiction unless exceptions apply. Until January 1, 2026, certain neighborhood city councils can use alternate teleconferencing provisions if authorized by a city council resolution and a 2/3 majority vote. This bill proposes extending this permission until January 1, 2030, specifically for Los Angeles neighborhood councils. It includes legislative findings to demonstrate the need for this special statute and to align with constitutional requirements ensuring public access to meetings and public records.

AB 470 (McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law allows the Public Utilities Commission to regulate public utilities, including setting rates for services provided by telephone corporations. It previously required an examination of universal service definitions in telecommunications. This bill introduces procedures for telephone corporations to be relieved from their carrier of last resort obligations in unpopulated or well-served areas, pending approval from the commission. The commission is tasked to adopt a map by December 15, 2026, to designate well-served areas where telephone corporations can seek amended statuses. Additionally, the bill outlines conditions and notice requirements for telephone corporations seeking relief and establishes the Public Safety Agency Technology Upgrade Grant Fund to finance public safety technology improvements. The bill also contends with constitutional requirements regarding access to public meetings and writings, indicating no reimbursement requirement for certain state mandates. The bill imposes a potential local mandate since violations of its provisions would be considered crimes under existing law.

AB 471 (Hart, D) County air pollution control districts: board members: compensation.

Current Text: 02/06/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/10/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 66. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law mandates the establishment of a county air pollution control district in counties not included in other specified districts. Under certain conditions, the governing board of each county air pollution control district must include mayors, city council members, and county supervisors. This bill applies to these boards and stipulates that board members are eligible for reimbursement for actual expenses incurred during their duties. Additionally, if the county district board adopts a resolution, members are entitled to compensation, subject to daily and annual limits, for attending board meetings, committee meetings, or conducting official district business.

AB 472 (Rogers, D) Energy: integrated energy policy report: port infrastructure for offshore wind energy development.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to create a strategic plan for developing offshore wind energy in federal waters off California, involving coordination with various agencies. This plan was due to the Natural Resources Agency and Legislature by June 30, 2023. Additionally, the law requires the Energy Commission to plan improvements to waterfront facilities to support floating offshore wind activities, in collaboration with state and local agencies. Since November 1, 2003, the Energy Commission has been tasked with producing a biennial integrated energy policy report, which outlines major energy trends, state energy issues, policy recommendations, and forecasts on system reliability and resource needs. The bill mandates that starting with the 2027 report, and subject to funding, the Commission must include an assessment of funding needs for port infrastructure

related to offshore wind energy. This assessment should identify funding opportunities from federal, state, local, and private sources that can support the development of port infrastructure for offshore wind energy.

AB 476 (**González, Mark, D**) **Metal theft.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law oversees the buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand machinery and scrap metals, requiring dealers to maintain detailed records of sales and purchases, including the transaction location, date, and item descriptions. The law mandates that sellers declare ownership or disclose from whom they acquired the junk. Payment for nonferrous materials requires the seller's valid ID, and records must be preserved for two years, with violations considered misdemeanors. This bill introduces new requirements for these records, specifying that they must now include transaction time, amount, and employee details involved in the transaction. Additionally, it requires the inclusion of the seller's legal name, date of birth, and residence information. It also bans the purchase of nonferrous metals from individuals under 18. The law presently restricts possession of certain items without certification from the owning agency, and violators face fines up to \$3,000. The bill seeks to expand prohibited items to include streetlights and related attachments and raises fines to \$5,000. Currently, purchasing specific materials without verifying seller rights can result in fines up to \$1,000; the bill proposes increasing this to \$10,000. Expanding these regulations creates a state-mandated local program, but no reimbursement to local agencies is required.

AB 478 (**Zbur, D**) **Accessibility to emergency information and services: evacuations: pets.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows political subdivisions to provide mutual aid during emergencies as per local regulations and requires the sharing of updated emergency plans with the Office of Emergency Services. It mandates cities or counties to provide public information on pet emergency preparedness online. The proposed bill would introduce new requirements: cities/counties updating their emergency plans must designate procedures and contacts for rescuing and assisting pets during evacuations. These plans must ensure rescued pets are not adopted out, euthanized, or transferred within 90 days, and local partners should be notified before any transfer post-90 days. This bill would impose additional responsibilities on local agencies, which may lead to state reimbursement if verified as state-mandated costs by the Commission on State Mandates.

AB 480 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: insurance tax law: low-income housing tax credit:**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law outlines a low-income housing tax credit program managed by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC). This program sets procedures and requirements for distributing state tax credits to qualified low-income housing projects, aligning partially with federal regulations. These projects must either have been allocated or be eligible for a federal low-income housing tax credit and include farmworker housing. The law currently limits the total annual state low-income housing credits available when a corresponding federal credit is required. Taxpayers can elect to sell their tax credits in their CTCAC application. This bill seeks to modify this by allowing taxpayers to make this election in a manner specified by the CTCAC.

AB 485 (**Ortega, D**) **Labor Commissioner: unsatisfied judgments: nonpayment of wages.**

Current Text: 03/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce labor laws, including investigating employee complaints and addressing unpaid wages. Employers with unsatisfied final judgments for wage nonpayment cannot continue operating in California without a bond filed with the Labor Commissioner. In the long-term care industry, if such a judgment is violated, the State Department of Public Health or State Department of Social Services may deny license renewal or new licenses. This bill extends this requirement to all industries that need a state license or permit. It mandates that a state agency deny or not renew the license or permit of any employer found in violation. The Labor Commissioner must notify the relevant state agency upon discovering such a violation.

AB 488 (**Tangjira, R**) **Insurance: the California FAIR Plan Association.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law mandated that within 90 days after July 23, 2021, the California FAIR Plan Association must submit a new or amended rate application for basic property insurance to the Insurance Commissioner. Additionally, it required the association to provide and publish a statewide toll-free number for information and assistance with insurance applications. This bill proposes to repeal the requirement for submitting the rate application and to remove the obligation to publish the toll-free number in all general distribution telephone directories in California.

AB 491 (**Connolly, D**) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goals: natural and working lands.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions in California. It aims to reduce statewide emissions to at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The act sets a policy for achieving net zero emissions by 2045 and aims to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The board is responsible for creating and updating a scoping plan every five years to ensure maximum feasible and cost-effective emissions reductions. It collaborates with the Natural Resources Agency and other entities to set targets for natural carbon sequestration and nature-based climate solutions for the years 2030, 2038, and 2045, integrating these targets into state policies. The bill prioritizes rapid, significant, and cost-effective methods to increase carbon stocks and reduce emissions while supporting ecosystem functions. It also updates the definition of "natural carbon sequestration."

AB 493 (**Harabedian, D**) **Property insurance notice of cancellation.**

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law mandates that financial institutions offering loans backed by real estate, specifically one- to four-family residences, or purchasing related secured obligations, must pay interest on advance money received for property taxes, assessments, or insurance. These institutions cannot impose fees that result in an interest rate below 2% per annum on such funds. The term "financial institution" includes entities like savings associations. This bill modifies this by requiring that the stated interest payments also include insurance proceeds after property damage or loss. It maintains the prohibition on fees that lower the interest rate below 2% per annum. These changes apply only to loans made on or after January 1, 2026, with certain exceptions, and specifically address needs in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 497 (**Wilson, D**) **San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary Water Quality Control Plan.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/11/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

Summary: Existing law allocates bond funds to the Natural Resources Agency for various purposes, including the implementation of the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan. This plan specifies the necessary water quality controls and flow requirements to protect beneficial uses in the related watershed. This bill indicates the Legislature's intent to introduce future legislation concerning this water quality control plan.

AB 505 (**Castillo, R**) **Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: report.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law under the Multifamily Housing Program, managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development, allocates funds to support housing for individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness, particularly those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases. This allocation process is part of the Homekey program. This bill mandates the Legislative Analyst's Office to evaluate the effectiveness of Homekey in providing sustainable housing solutions for the homeless. The evaluation will include details such as the number of housing units funded, projects supported, and the efficiency of fund disbursement. A report with policy recommendations, based on this evaluation, must be submitted to the Legislature by July 1, 2027. The bill's provisions will expire on January 1, 2031.

AB 507 (**Haney, D**) **Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates each county and city to create a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element. This law allows certain housing developments to bypass conditional use permits if they meet specific planning standards. This bill introduces "adaptive reuse" projects as permissible in all zones, subject to a streamlined approval process if they adhere to prescribed criteria, such as age limits on buildings and historic preservation requirements. These projects must meet affordability criteria, setting aside specific proportions of units for lower-income households. Mixed-use projects must allocate at least 50% of their area to residential purposes. It removes parking requirements for projects lacking existing onsite parking and permits new construction on adjacent parcels if conditions are met. Local governments may create ordinances to manage adaptive reuse projects but cannot block these projects if developers choose to comply. Those without ordinances must promptly approve or deny adaptive reuse permits, providing reasons for any denials. Furthermore, local standards cannot force changes to existing building envelopes unless specified.

AB 513 (**Gonzalez, Jeff, R**) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing and regulating greenhouse gas emissions. The board must create and implement rules to achieve significant and cost-effective reductions, with the goal of reducing emissions to at least 40% below specified 1990 levels by December 31, 2030. Additionally, the board is required to develop and update a scoping plan every five years to reach these reduction targets. A new amendment mandates the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions from wildlands and forest fires in this plan.

AB 514 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Water: emergency water supplies.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Urban Water Management Planning Act mandates that public and private urban water suppliers, who provide water for cities, must create and adopt an urban water management plan. This plan must include a strategy for handling water shortages. The bill would establish a state policy that encourages, but does not require, local and regional water suppliers to develop emergency water supplies. This is to support their availability during droughts or unexpected disruptions in water service or supply.

AB 518 (**Ward, D**) **Low-impact camping areas.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Special Occupancy Parks Act regulates the construction, maintenance, and use of special occupancy parks, such as recreational vehicle parks and tent camps. This bill clarifies that "special occupancy parks" do not include "low-impact camping areas" in counties with ordinances permitting such camping. A "low-impact camping area" is defined as a private property space offering temporary sleeping arrangements for recreational purposes, which is not a commercial lodging facility and meets specific criteria. The county where such camping occurs must enforce certain regulations, including waste disposal and quiet hours. Additionally, counties authorizing low-impact camping must establish a registry of these camping areas.

AB 520 (**Castillo, R**) **Homelessness and mental health: state funding information.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law provides funding for homelessness prevention and mental health services through state programs like Housing First and the Early Psychosis Intervention Plus Program. The State Department of Health Care Services is required to implement mental health services via contracts with counties, and the Governor must create a California Interagency Council on Homelessness to facilitate statewide coordination and develop policies to end homelessness. This includes creating a statewide data system to align homelessness data with state programs' impacts. This bill mandates the Controller to develop an online search portal by January 1, 2027, in collaboration with the department and the council. This portal will display specified information on state funding for related programs, covering current and past 10 fiscal years, including details on the receiving state programs and administering bodies. Links to the portal must be

included on the websites of the Controller, department, and council, and they can request further information from state agencies for accurate reporting in the portal.

AB 523 (**Irwin, D**) **Metropolitan water districts: proxy vote authorizations.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Under the Metropolitan Water District Act, the board of a metropolitan water district must include at least one representative from each member public agency, with the possibility to appoint additional representatives based on property valuation criteria. This bill, effective until January 1, 2030, permits a representative from an agency allowed to appoint only one board member to authorize a proxy vote to a representative from another agency if they cannot attend board meetings. This proxy vote must be documented in writing and is restricted to no more than six meetings per year. The proxy cannot assume the officer position of the absent representative and is subject to all related laws and conflict of interest regulations.

AB 524 (**Wilson, D**) **Farmland Access and Conservation for Thriving Communities Act.**

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Farmland Conservancy Program Act, established within the Department of Conservation, allows for financial assistance to support agricultural conservation. This new bill mandates the department, alongside the California Agricultural Land Equity Task Force, to create the Farmland Access and Conservation for Thriving Communities Program. This program will offer financial and technical assistance for agricultural land acquisition and protection. It will provide financial support to qualified entities to acquire agricultural lands, with the aim of transferring or leasing them long-term to eligible farmers. Additionally, the bill establishes the Farmland Access Fund in the State Treasury, continuously appropriating funds for program use, and permits the department to contract nonprofit organizations to help manage the program.

AB 525 (**Lackey, R**) **Basic Inspection of Terminals program: agricultural vehicles.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Basic Inspection of Terminals (BIT) program currently requires motor carriers to register their vehicles, such as motortrucks of three or more axles over 10,000 pounds, with the Department of Motor Vehicles for inspections and maintenance records to ensure compliance. This program excludes agricultural vehicles from these requirements until January 1, 2026. Before this date, the California Highway Patrol, in coordination with the Department of Motor Vehicles, must report to the Governor and Legislature about the effects of this exclusion, including collision data and any related traffic safety concerns. This bill proposes to indefinitely exclude agricultural vehicles from the BIT program and will eliminate outdated provisions while making necessary adjustments to the law.

AB 526 (**Papan, D**) **Energy: in-state geothermal energy generation.**

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

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates California to source increasing percentages of its electricity from renewable and zero-carbon resources, reaching 100% by 2045 for general sales and by 2035 for state agencies. It also requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the Energy Commission, and the State Air Resources Board to issue a progress report every four years. The bill directs the Energy Commission to develop a strategic plan for expanding geothermal energy in California. This plan, to be completed by June 30, 2027, involves collaboration with other agencies and stakeholders. The goal is to identify suitable sites for geothermal development, establish leasing goals for 2035 and 2045, and coordinate with federal agencies on lease sales. It also requires an assessment of necessary transmission investments, treats new geothermal power as a priority for infrastructure planning, and aims to streamline the permitting process for geothermal projects. The plan will also assess geothermal rental and royalty structures to align with California's energy goals and competitiveness, while considering impacts on Native American communities and biodiversity, using data from the Geologic Energy Management Division to evaluate geothermal potential.

AB 527 (**Papan, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must evaluate the environmental impact of proposed projects. If a project might significantly affect the environment, the agency must prepare an environmental impact report. If not, a negative declaration is adopted. If potential impacts can be mitigated, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. The Geologic Energy Management Division oversees geothermal projects, usually acting as the lead agency; however, it can delegate this role to counties with relevant planning elements. A "geothermal exploratory project" involves evaluating geothermal resources and typically includes up to six wells. This bill extends this definition to include necessary interconnectivity equipment and activities. Until January 1, 2031, it exempts certain geothermal exploratory projects from CEQA if specific conditions are met and allows the lead agency to request an indemnity bond from applicants. Agencies must post a notice online and on-site at least 30 days prior to exemption determination and file notices with the State Clearinghouse and county clerk if exempt. This process, requiring counties to verify project eligibility for exemptions, constitutes a state-mandated local program. The bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for these actions.

AB 531 (Rogers, D) Geothermal powerplants and geothermal field development projects: certification and environmental review.

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) is responsible for developing and implementing California's energy policies. Under current law, individuals can apply to the Energy Commission by June 30, 2029, to certify certain electrical generation, transmission, hydrogen production, and energy storage projects as environmental leadership development projects. This certification streamlines the review process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) without additional requirements from the applicant or the Governor. The Energy Commission's certification replaces any required permits or documents from other governmental agencies and overrides applicable statutes or regulations, except as specified. This bill proposes to expand this certification eligibility to include geothermal power plants and geothermal field development projects.

AB 532 (Ransom, D) Water rate assistance program.

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 had mandated the federal Department of Health and Human Services to administer a Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program to help low-income households with high water and wastewater service costs. The Department of Community Services and Development managed this program in the state. However, this requirement is being repealed. This bill requires the establishment of the California Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, managed by the same department, to support residential ratepayers in disadvantaged communities once funds are allocated by the Legislature. Separately, the California Safe Drinking Water Act ensures safe and affordable public water. The state board was tasked to plan and report on a Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. This bill allows public urban retail water suppliers to provide specified water rate assistance to eligible low-income ratepayers, potentially reducing their water utility costs through various methods. Water suppliers could use their own available funds or voluntary contributions for this purpose and must report program details to the state board beginning in 2028. Additionally, the state board will conduct a survey on these programs by 2026.

AB 534 (Schiavo, D) Transitional housing placement providers.

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Community Care Facilities Act mandates licensing and regulation of transitional housing providers for foster youth by the State Department of Social Services. A "transitional housing placement provider" is defined as a licensed organization offering housing to foster children aged 16 and older. Violating this act is considered a misdemeanor. "Transitional Housing Program-Plus" refers to certified providers offering services to former foster youth who have left foster care after turning 18. These providers are exempt from licensure if certified and have local fire clearance. This bill proposes 10-year contracts for these providers, allowing counties to terminate contracts with a 90-day notice and to extend contracts if mutually agreed upon. This introduces new responsibilities for counties, constituting a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution requires state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for reasons outlined within it.

AB 538 (**Berman, D**) **Public works: payroll records.**

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Labor Commissioner investigate any allegations of violations related to public works projects, particularly around the payment of prevailing wages. Contractors and subcontractors must maintain accurate payroll records detailing essential information about each worker, including wages and hours worked. These records must be accessible to the public upon request. Non-compliance with record-keeping is considered a misdemeanor. This bill requires that if the public requests these records from the awarding body, and the records are not in hand, the awarding body must procure them from the contractor. It also allows the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to impose penalties if the contractor does not provide these records within 10 days. By expanding the obligations of contractors and others, the bill also broadens the scope of potential criminal violations and establishes a state-mandated local program. While typically the state reimburses local agencies for such mandates, this bill specifies no reimbursement is necessary.

AB 541 (**DeMaio, R**) **California Public Records Act Ombudsperson.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Under the California Public Records Act, state and local agencies must make their records available for public inspection unless there's a valid exemption. To enhance transparency, this bill proposes establishing the Office of the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson from now until January 1, 2029, conditional upon funding. The Governor would appoint the ombudsperson, who would review and investigate denied public records requests to ensure compliance with the Act. The ombudsperson would create a process for public requests for review and must make determinations within 30 days, potentially requiring agencies to release improperly withheld records. Additionally, the ombudsperson would protect the privacy of individuals whose information might be involved in a review. An annual report to the Legislature on review requests received is also mandated, starting by March 31, 2027.

AB 544 (**Davies, R**) **Electric bicycles: required equipment.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: Current law mandates bicycles, including electric ones, to have a red reflector or light at the rear visible from 500 feet when in front of vehicle headlights. Electric bicycles are defined as having pedals and a motor up to 750 watts and categorized into three classes. Violating these equipment requirements is an infraction. This bill would extend these lighting requirements to electric bicycles at all times, expanding the scope of an existing crime, and implementing state-mandated local programs. 2. Current law requires minors to wear safety-standard helmets while using bicycles, scooters, skateboards, and skates. If a minor violates this, no court record is made, and no fee is imposed if proof of owning a compliant helmet and completing a bicycle safety course is provided. The bill extends these provisions to include electric bicycles, stating that no record or fee will occur if proof is shown of completion of a specialized electric bike safety course, which the California Highway Patrol would provide.

AB 545 (**Davies, R**) **Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: Existing law categorizes electric bicycles into three classes based on their motor assistance features and speed limits. A "class 1 electric bicycle" gives motor assistance only when pedaling and stops at 20 mph. A "class 2 electric bicycle" can be propelled by a motor alone, also stopping assistance at 20 mph. A "class 3 electric bicycle" includes a speedometer, provides assistance only when pedaling, and stops assistance at 28 mph. It is currently illegal to sell products that modify these speed capabilities, with such an act being an infraction. This bill extends the prohibition to applications that can alter an electric bicycle's speed capability, thereby creating a new infraction and establishing a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution necessitates reimbursing local entities for certain state-mandated costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for reasons outlined in the act.

AB 546 (**Caloza, D**) **Health care coverage: portable HEPA purifiers.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 regulates health care service plans under the Department of Managed Health Care, making willful violations a crime. Health insurers are regulated by

the Department of Insurance, with specific coverage requirements in place to limit patient costs. This bill proposes that, starting January 1, 2026, large group health plans and insurance policies must cover portable high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) purifiers for enrollees who are pregnant or diagnosed with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, provided they live in regions under a wildfire emergency declaration. The cost for these purifiers is capped at \$500, adjusted for inflation. Violations would be criminal, establishing a state-mandated local program. The bill also indicates no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for certain costs, and it is to become effective immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 549 (**Gabriel, D**) **Emergency services: human trafficking.**

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office, led by a Director appointed by the Governor, to oversee emergency preparedness and response. This bill requires this office to collaborate with local entities to ensure safety and security at major events like the 2026 FIFA World Cup, Super Bowl LVI in 2027, and the 2028 Olympics and Paralympics. The office must focus on increasing safety and mitigating risks such as human trafficking. It will enter into agreements with host counties to implement these safety measures, forming a state-mandated local program. If the bill incurs costs for local governments, the state constitution mandates reimbursement through specified procedures.

AB 550 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **The California Endangered Species Act: take of species: renewable electrical generation facilities.**

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time and amended.

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act generally prohibits harming endangered or threatened species unless specified conditions are met. The Department of Fish and Wildlife can issue permits allowing certain entities to "take" these species, provided that the impact is minimized and mitigated. This bill proposes that if an "at-risk" species becomes listed as endangered, additional authorization for taking it will not be necessary if previous permits anticipated the listing and certain conditions are fulfilled. Specifically, this applies to permits for incidental harm caused by renewable energy projects. The bill allows collaborative research projects with permit holders to assess impacts, which can count towards a project's mitigation efforts. Additionally, the Department is required to report to the Legislature about species authorized for take under these conditions.

AB 553 (**Caloza, D**) **CalFresh: food access.**

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Under current federal law, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known as CalFresh in California, provides benefits distributed by counties to eligible individuals. The State Department of Social Services is required to pursue federal waivers to enhance food choices for CalFresh recipients, allowing them to buy hot foods as permitted by federal law. This bill would mandate the department to maximize all food options available to recipients, not limited to but including hot foods, according to federal regulations.

AB 555 (**Jackson, D**) **Air resources: regulatory impacts: transportation fuel costs.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law gives the State Air Resources Board the power to regulate transportation fuels, aiming to reduce vehicle emissions to meet air quality standards in the state. This bill would require that the board must report quarterly to certain legislative committees, detailing how their fuel regulations affect fuel prices for California consumers.

AB 557 (**McKinnor, D**) **California Factory-Built Housing Law.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. (Set for hearing on 05/14/2025)

Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires factory-built housing in the state to have an approval insignia from the department, ensuring compliance with local regulations. Current law also states

that local authorities cannot demand plan submissions for factory-built housing complying with these provisions. The department oversees the qualification of design approval agencies, whose approvals are equivalent to the department's own. Violations of these laws are classified as misdemeanors. This bill would make it mandatory for factory-built housing plans to be approved by unit serial number. These approved plans could be reused in future projects unless building standards change. The bill limits department and agency reviews to only unapproved sections of a plan. By doing so, it extends the scope of existing crimes, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that it does not require state reimbursement for these expanded responsibilities. The bill also states that these changes are of state importance and apply to all cities, including those with charters.

AB 571 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: Gypsum Canyon Veterans Cemetery.**

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

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency conducts an environmental impact report for projects potentially affecting the environment, or adopts a negative declaration for projects without significant impact. For projects that might impact the environment but can be revised to prevent this, a mitigated negative declaration is required. CEQA exempts particular projects, including some housing and prison-related activities, from these requirements. This bill proposes exempting activities necessary for completing the Gypsum Canyon Veterans Cemetery in Orange County from CEQA requirements. Local agencies will determine applicability for this exemption until the provision's expiration on January 1, 2030. The bill includes legislative findings justifying the special provision for Orange County and states that no reimbursement to local agencies is needed for implementing these exemptions. The bill is intended to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

AB 580 (**Wallis, R**) **Surface mining: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 mandates that surface mining operations require a permit, an approved reclamation plan, and financial assurances. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) can prepare a master reclamation plan that complies with reclamation requirements for specific counties. The State Mining and Geology Board acts as the lead agency for these actions when conducted by the MWD and is authorized to inspect mining operations every two years if the site is idle. The MWD is also responsible for overseeing any environmental reviews related to the master plan. Current legislation enabling the master reclamation plan expires on January 1, 2026. This bill proposes extending this provision until January 1, 2051. This extension would require local governments involved in environmental reviews to continue their duties for a longer period. The bill also states the necessity of this special legislation for the MWD. Lastly, it specifies that no state reimbursement is needed for the mandated duties outlined in this act.

AB 581 (**Bennett, D**) **State shrub.**

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 61. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law defines various state symbols, including the state flag and emblems, such as the golden poppy as the State Flower, the California redwood as the State Tree, and purple needlegrass as the State Grass. The proposed bill aims to recognize the bigberry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*) as the official State Shrub.

AB 582 (**Pacheco, D**) **Administrative Procedure Act.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/13/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act outlines the procedures state agencies must follow to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations and how these actions are reviewed by the Office of Administrative Law. It also specifies the code sections that make up the Act. This bill proposes a nonsubstantive change to these provisions, meaning it would not alter the law's meaning or impact significantly.

AB 590 (**Lee, D**) **Social Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: This legislation, the Social Housing Bond Act of 2026, would enhance existing housing assistance programs by authorizing \$950 million in bonds. These funds are designated for social housing initiatives and managed under the State General Obligation Bond Law. If approved by voters, the bill will establish the California Housing Authority, overseen by the California Housing Authority Board, to ensure social housing developments meet specified objectives. This authority will be able to issue bonds and leverage other funds to develop low, very low, and extremely low-income housing. The bill also introduces the Social Housing Revolving Loan Fund, which will provide zero-interest loans for constructing housing that accommodates diverse incomes. The bond act is set to be voted on during the November 3, 2026, statewide general election and would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 591 **(Caloza, D) Emergency services: mutual aid: public works.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services, managed by the Director of Emergency Services, to handle the state's emergency and disaster responses. This office also functions as the State Disaster Council under the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The law aims to facilitate aid to areas affected by emergencies, ensuring that emergency plans approved by the Governor satisfy the mutual aid requirements, negating the need for formal written agreements between agencies. This bill proposes that the Legislature also focus on facilitating public works resources crucial for disaster response and recovery. It mandates that aid during emergencies include public works personnel, equipment, and materials. Additionally, it requires the Office of Emergency Services, with public works agencies' input, to create a Public Works Emergency Mutual Aid Plan for efficient resource mobilization in emergencies. The bill would introduce a state-mandated local program requiring reimbursement for costs incurred by local agencies, in line with procedures established by the California Constitution and statutory provisions.

AB 592 **(Gabriel, D) Business: retail food.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the licensing for manufacturing, distributing, and selling alcoholic beverages in the state. It is unlawful for any non-licensee to engage in these activities, with certain exceptions. In response to COVID-19, the department allowed temporary relief measures like expanded sales areas and delivery privileges, which were set to expire in 2026. This bill extends these measures until January 1, 2029. The Planning and Zoning Law lets local governments regulate zoning and grant variances. Previously, modifications to accommodate outdoor dining due to COVID-19 could affect parking requirements until July 1, 2026. The new bill extends these provisions indefinitely, requiring local officials to adjust parking rules accordingly, establishing a state-mandated local program. The California Retail Food Code sets standards for health and sanitation in food facilities. It previously allowed temporary satellite food services without additional permits until 2026 due to COVID-19. This bill removes that expiration, allowing these provisions to operate indefinitely. Permanent food facilities must be enclosed by structures meeting specific standards. The bill permits them to be open during operation using elements like open windows or folding doors, but fully enclosed when not operating.

AB 596 **(McKinnor, D) Occupational safety: face coverings.**

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce safety and health standards. The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board is responsible for establishing and enforcing these standards. Violating these regulations is considered a crime in certain circumstances. Until February 3, 2025, regulations generally prohibit employers from stopping employees from wearing face coverings, such as respirators, unless it poses a safety hazard. This bill extends that prohibition, with a definition of terms consistent with existing regulations. Violating this prohibition is a crime, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary.

AB 605 **(Muratsuchi, D) Lower Emissions Cargo Handling Equipment Pilot program.**

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

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the State Air Resources Board allocate funds competitively for projects that achieve significant emission reductions from freight-related activities in California's trade corridors. The bill introduces the Lower Emissions Cargo Handling Equipment Pilot Program, which restricts the board from establishing regulations that prohibit the use of cargo handling equipment, purchased under the program before December 31, 2027, for its entire useful life. For equipment to participate in the pilot program, the manufacturer must certify that it meets specific emissions standards and label it accordingly. The equipment must also include a description or warranty of its useful life, with restrictions on how many years that life can be.

AB 608 (**Zbur, D**) **Coastal resources: local coastal program: submission.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/14/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 created the California Coastal Commission and set rules for creating, approving, and certifying local coastal programs that manage development in the coastal zone. Existing laws offer local governments different methods for submitting these programs for approval. This bill proposes minor, nonsubstantive updates to the existing submission procedures for these local coastal programs.

AB 609 (**Wicks, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: housing development projects.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency evaluates the environmental impact of projects potentially affecting the environment, requiring an environmental impact report unless it can issue a negative declaration, showing no significant effect, or a mitigated negative declaration if changes mitigate the impact. CEQA exempts certain projects, like housing developments that meet specific criteria, such as size, density, and proximity to freeways. This bill would exempt qualifying housing projects from some CEQA requirements but mandates an environmental assessment for hazardous substances. If hazards are found, further assessment and mitigation are required. The bill mandates local governments to determine project eligibility but states it does not require reimbursement to local agencies for compliance costs, as per California Constitution provisions.

AB 610 (**Alvarez, D**) **Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.**

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

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to create a general plan for land use, which must include a housing element that complies with the Housing Element Law. This law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure substantial compliance of housing elements with the law. Compliance is confirmed when a housing element is adopted by a local agency and deemed compliant by the department or a competent court, with no subsequent conflicting findings. The housing element must analyze governmental constraints on housing development and demonstrate efforts to remove these constraints to meet regional housing needs. This bill would add to this requirement by including a governmental constraints disclosure statement. It also prohibits adopting new or amended constraints within three years of compliance confirmation unless they are in the disclosure statement and previous commitments to mitigate constraints have been fulfilled, or if required by law. The bill would impose new requirements on local governments, but does not restrict the department's authority and claims that it addresses a statewide concern applying to all cities, including charter cities. No state reimbursement is provided due to the specifics of its requirements.

AB 612 (**Rogers, D**) **Transportation: Highway Design Manual: emergency response times.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law gives the Department of Transportation authority over the state highway system and mandates that it update the Highway Design Manual to include the "complete streets" concept. This bill requires that by January 1, 2026, the department must update the manual to instruct local governments to consult with local fire departments during road improvements to ensure that these changes do not adversely affect emergency response times.

AB 613 (**González, Mark, D**) **Property taxation: assessment: affordable commercial property.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (May 5).

Summary: Existing law mandates county assessors to factor in enforceable restrictions like zoning and government contracts when valuing real estate for tax purposes. The bill expands these restrictions to include specific renewable leases between a commercial community ownership entity and a community-serving small business or nonprofit. This expansion adds duties for local tax officials, creating a state-mandated local program. The law also requires any bill proposing a new tax expenditure to specify its goals, performance indicators, and data collection needs. This bill adds to those requirements. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and schools for certain state-mandated costs. If costs are mandated by this bill, reimbursement will follow established procedures. However, it specifies that no state funds will reimburse local agencies for lost property tax revenues due to this bill, which will become effective immediately as a tax levy.

AB 614 (**Lee, D**) **Claims against public entities.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Government Claims Act currently sets rules for when claims against public entities must be filed. For claims involving death or injury to a person, personal property, or crops, the claim must be filed within six months of the incident. Other claims must be filed within one year. This bill proposes eliminating the six-month deadline for death or injury claims, requiring all claims to be presented within one year unless a different timeframe is specified by law.

AB 615 (**Davies, R**) **Power facilities: emergency response and action plans.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, applications for electric transmission lines or thermal powerplants require certification by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. These applications must include safety and reliability information, such as emergency operations and shutdown plans. Additionally, those proposing an energy storage system can apply for certification instead of obtaining permits from various agencies. This bill mandates that all such applications now also include emergency response and action plans, funded by the applicant, considering impacts on surrounding areas during emergencies. These plans must be developed in coordination with local emergency management, unified program, and first response agencies. Applications for energy storage systems must further incorporate analysis from local emergency management agencies about supplemental first responder capabilities and comply with the National Fire Protection Association 855 Standard concerning setbacks.

AB 616 (**Caloza, D**) **Department of Parks and Recreation: state parks: California State Library Parks Pass Program.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Under existing law, the state park system in California includes all parks, public campgrounds, monument and landmark sites, and sites of historical interest managed by the state. The Department of Parks and Recreation oversees the administration of these park units. The California State Library, governed by the State Librarian, is authorized to manage library materials and equipment according to established standards. The 2024 Budget Act allocated funds to support the California State Library Parks Pass Program, which allows for free vehicle day-use annual passes to be issued by the department to support this program. This bill permits the department to issue these passes at its discretion.

AB 620 (**Jackson, D**) **Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program: rental vehicles.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Air Quality Improvement Program, managed by the State Air Resources Board, funds projects to reduce air pollutants and enhance air quality. Within this program, the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program offers financial and non-financial support to help operators convert their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require the state board to evaluate certain factors in regulations related to the program or the use of zero-emission vehicles by fleets, including the environmental and supply chain benefits of renting versus purchasing these vehicles.

AB 623 (Dixon, R) Fire prevention projects: California Environmental Quality Act: coastal development permits: exemptions.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: This bill exempts certain projects from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Coastal Act of 1976. Specifically, it exempts fuel modification and fuel reduction projects, which are designed to create defensible space and prevent wildfires, as well as electrical grid resilience or hardening projects, from CEQA requirements. These exemptions aim to streamline projects that maintain a 500-foot defensible space around structures and prevent the spread of wildfires. For the California Coastal Act, the bill exempts similar fuel projects from needing a coastal development permit. The bill mandates that lead agencies determine a project's eligibility for these exemptions, imposing a state-mandated local program, but it specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these costs.

AB 624 (Dixon, R) Office of Emergency Services: federal grant funding; Community Relief Act.

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to manage disaster response and preparedness. This bill proposes that the OES be required to maximize local funding from the federal Emergency Management Performance Grant Program and share agreements with legislative committees regarding state use of federal grants, including those from the State Homeland Security Grant Program. The OES may retain up to 3% of these funds for admin purposes. Additionally, under the California Disaster Assistance Act, the Director of Emergency Services must financially support local agencies in emergencies. The bill introduces the Community Relief Act, establishing a grant program to assist local agencies, tribal governments, and others with disaster-related costs, funded by the Disaster Assistance Fund. This bill allows the director to regulate the program's administration.

AB 628 (McKinnor, D) Hiring of real property: dwellings: untenability.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 10.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law mandates that buildings with residential units must meet certain conditions to be considered livable, such as having proper heating and hot water systems. This bill would add the requirement of a functioning stove and refrigerator, which must be able to safely cook food and store it, respectively. These new conditions would apply to leases that are entered into, amended, or extended from January 1, 2026, onward. However, the bill exempts specific dwelling types, including permanent supportive housing, from these requirements.

AB 632 (Hart, D) Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (May 6).

Summary: Existing law allows local agencies to make ordinance violations subject to administrative fines or penalties and requires them to define procedures for imposing and reviewing these penalties. The bill permits local agencies to file a certified copy of a final administrative order or decision regarding these fines or penalties with the county's superior court clerk, who must then enter judgment immediately. Additionally, local agencies can create an ordinance to collect fines through a lien on the property where the violation occurred, provided a specific notice is served. The bill confirms that these remedies or penalties are in addition to any other legal remedies available.

AB 635 (Ahrens, D) Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program: Attorney General.

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

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law establishes regulations for tenancies in mobilehome parks, classifying management failures and rule violations as public nuisances that can be addressed through civil actions. The Attorney General can initiate such actions. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, within the Department of Housing and Community Development, enforces these regulations and mandates referrals of any suspected violations. This bill would require that the department refers up to 25 of the most serious alleged violations each fiscal year to the Attorney General, who can take further legal actions,

including arbitration and pursuing judicial remedies. It also involves allocating funds from the Mobilehome Dispute Resolution Fund to the department or Attorney General as needed. Additionally, the department must include details about expenditures by the Attorney General and the number of complaints referred in its annual report to the Governor and Legislature. Finally, the bill extends the expiration date of the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2030.

AB 637 (Flora, R) False or misleading commercial disaster communication.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under existing law, insurance practices are regulated to prevent unfair competition and deceptive acts in the insurance industry. Specifically, making false or misleading statements about insurance in publications or advertisements is prohibited. Violators may face a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 or \$10,000. The bill would allow courts to increase this penalty by up to \$2,500 if the violation involves a "commercial disaster communication," defined as certain communications made after a state of emergency or catastrophic disaster is declared. This increased penalty can apply until 60 days after the emergency ends, but it cannot exceed 180 days for each specific emergency or disaster. The bill also includes related findings and declarations.

AB 638 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) Stormwater: uses: irrigation.

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Stormwater Resource Planning Act currently allows public agencies to create stormwater resource plans to manage stormwater and dry weather runoff. By July 1, 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board had to establish guidance for these plans. This bill mandates that by June 1, 2026, the board must provide guidance specifically for using captured stormwater to irrigate urban public lands. This guidance should address reducing the use of potable water and include criteria for pathogens, pathogen indicators, and total suspended solids.

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

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law aims to reduce methane emissions by targeting a 75% reduction in landfill disposal of organic waste from 2014 levels by 2025. To meet these goals, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, along with the State Air Resources Board, must create regulations. Local jurisdictions are allowed to include compost produced from specific operations as part of their organic waste recovery efforts. This bill would also let local jurisdictions count organic material used as an agricultural amendment toward their recovery targets, provided it is processed at an authorized facility using approved technologies and licensed as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

AB 647 (González, Mark, D) Housing development approvals: residential units.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law allows proposed housing developments with up to two residential units in single-family residential zones to be approved without a detailed review if certain conditions are met. The proposal must be within urban areas or clusters. Local agencies can enforce objective zoning standards, but cannot apply standards conflicting with state law. This bill expands the process to allow developments with up to eight units to also be considered without detailed reviews if specific criteria are met—like reserving at least one unit for low-income households. Local agencies cannot block developments meeting these criteria and cannot impose restrictive zoning standards, such as setback or height limitations, that would reduce development capacity. The bill mandates that applications are processed within 60 days, approving them if not addressed within that timeframe. If an application is denied, agencies must explain why and how deficiencies can be corrected. Local agencies can only reject applications if there is a significant health or safety impact that cannot be mitigated. Ordinances implementing the bill do not require CEQA review, as they are not considered projects under CEQA. Changes apply statewide, even in charter cities, as matters of state concern. The bill specifies that local and school district reimbursements are not required under this legislation.

AB 650 (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates every county and city to create a long-term general plan for development, which must include a housing element. This involves ensuring housing and community development activities promote fair housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development must develop a standardized reporting format for actions taken to further fair housing by December 31, 2026. Further, for housing element revisions, the timeline for determining housing needs and consulting with councils of governments is extended from two years to three years, and from 26 months to 38 months, respectively. Also, cities and counties forming subregional entities for housing distribution now have up to 34 months before revisions, while the council of governments has up to 31 months to determine housing need distribution among subregions.

AB 654 (**Caloza, D**) **Homelessness resource telephone system.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law allows local public agencies to set up a "311" phone system for nonemergency access to public safety services or other local services. Additionally, there are various programs for homeless individuals, such as the Homeless Emergency Aid program and the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, which provide financial support for shelters and services. Also, counties can form teams to help identify and connect homeless individuals to housing and support. This bill mandates Los Angeles County to create a dedicated telephone system for homelessness resource assistance. This system will handle calls about people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and help connect them to appropriate resources. This requirement represents a state-mandated local program. If the bill leads to state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures are outlined in the California Constitution, which will be followed if the Commission on State Mandates determines such costs are applicable. The bill emphasizes the unique necessity of this program specifically for Los Angeles County.

AB 657 (**Alvarez, D**) **Department of Transportation: state highways.**

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/15/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Existing law assigns the Department of Transportation, along with the California Transportation Commission, the responsibility for all state highways and related properties. The Department is authorized to design and build state highways as designated by law and locations approved by the Commission. This bill proposes nonsubstantive changes to these legal provisions and makes minor adjustments without altering the fundamental roles or responsibilities already established.

AB 658 (**Gonzalez, Jeff, R**) **Vehicles: registration fees.**

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that a registration fee be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for each vehicle or trailer that needs to be registered, except for vehicles explicitly exempt from these fees. This bill proposes that if there is an increase in the registration fee, the DMV must complete and publish an affordability impact analysis on its website within six months of the fee increase taking effect. This analysis must include details such as the average increase in annual vehicle registration costs over the past five years and the total number of vehicles with overdue registrations.

AB 660 (**Wilson, D**) **Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill makes updates to existing planning and zoning laws concerning local agency procedures for postentitlement phase permits. Specifically, it limits local agencies to two reviews of building permit plans and restricts additional requests or changes after a building inspection, except in specified cases. The bill also removes the requirement to pause time limits during external reviews and eliminates certain appeal process specifications, such as the necessity for appeals to both planning commissions and governing bodies. Additionally, the bill reduces the timeline for issuing a final decision on appeals: to 30 business days for projects with 25 or fewer units, and 45 days for projects with 26 or more units. It allows applicants to seek a writ of mandate if their appeal is wrongly denied or mishandled within this timeframe. Moreover, the bill incorporates these changes to ensure compliance with the Housing Accountability Act, indicating that any

violations would trigger these regulations. It includes provisions stating that changes address statewide concerns and do not require state reimbursement to local agencies.

AB 663 (McKinnor, D) Hydrofluorocarbon gases: sale and distribution prohibition: exemptions.

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law forbids the sale, distribution, or commerce of bulk hydrofluorocarbons with high global warming potential (GWP) in the state, starting January 1, 2025, with even stricter limits set for 2030 and 2033. Previously, hydrofluorocarbons that were reclaimed under federal regulation were exempt from this rule. This bill would remove this exemption, instead creating an exemption for certified reclaimed refrigerants. Removing the existing exemption for reclaimed hydrofluorocarbons expands the scope of what constitutes a crime under the law, leading to the introduction of a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution mandates reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for specific state-imposed costs, this bill states that no reimbursement will be required for the changes introduced. Additionally, the bill is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 668 (Lowenthal, D) Alcoholic beverage control: large outdoor events: drink spiking.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, managed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, oversees the licensing and regulation of alcoholic beverage sales. Violations generally result in misdemeanors and potential suspension or revocation of licenses. Until January 1, 2027, new or existing Type 48 on-sale general public premises license holders must offer drug testing devices and drink lids to customers and post related notices. They are also required to inform law enforcement or emergency medical services if notified of suspected drink spiking incidents. Starting July 1, 2026, until January 1, 2029, individuals with catering authorizations or daily licenses for large outdoor events must follow these drink spiking precautions. Violations of these specific requirements will not be considered a crime.

AB 670 (Quirk-Silva, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: converted affordable housing units.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Under existing Planning and Zoning Law, cities, counties, and city-counties must adopt a general plan, which includes a housing element. After adopting the plan, a planning agency is required to submit an annual report by April 1st to specified entities. This report includes data on housing development applications, the number of housing units demolished, and new units created. This bill proposes additional reporting requirements, such as detailed information on new housing units, demolished units, and replacement housing. For the housing element, the current law allows the inclusion of multifamily buildings converted to deed-restricted housing for moderate-income households. The bill extends this to allow reporting on multifamily buildings converted to affordable housing for low-income households, with long-term affordability covenants of at least 55 years.

AB 672 (Caloza, D) Public employment: notifications and right of intervention.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to resolve disputes and enforce duties and rights related to collective bargaining for specified public employers and employees. PERB has the authority to investigate unfair practice charges and determine appropriate remedies. The bill mandates that plaintiffs or petitioners seeking injunctive relief against strikes or labor actions by public employees, governed by PERB, must serve a copy of their petition via email to PERB's general counsel if PERB is not part of the action. Additionally, if applying for a temporary restraining order in such cases, they must notify PERB's general counsel by email when notifying the other party. The bill also gives PERB the right to intervene in civil actions connected to labor disputes involving public employees that may affect the administration of relevant statutes by PERB. Furthermore, the Judicial Council must establish rules to create a panel of court of appeal justices qualified to handle cases enjoining strikes or labor activities by trial court employees, ensuring a single justice hears these cases in superior court following specific procedures.

AB 674 (Connolly, D) Clean Cars 4 All Program.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Clean Cars 4 All Program aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance air quality, and benefit low-income residents by replacing high-pollution vehicles with cleaner options. This bill introduces changes to ensure incentives are available throughout the state, including areas not participating in the program locally, where the state board will manage incentives distribution. It emphasizes prioritizing vehicle retirement in specific areas and mandates a program guideline update by July 1, 2027. The bill also requires expanded evaluation of outreach funding, targeting communities with many older vehicles. In funding allocation, the state board must now consider additional metrics like the total value of vouchers and a specific metric for retired vehicles, removing the previous focus on eligible ZIP Code populations. Additionally, it calls for a means-based strategy to identify potential incentive recipients, providing increased incentives to those who meet specific criteria.

AB 678 (Lee, D) Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law mandates the Governor to establish an Interagency Council on Homelessness, which includes specific members and aims to facilitate collaboration among various governmental and non-governmental entities to develop strategies to end homelessness. It also requires the council to provide policy and procedural recommendations to legislators and other governmental bodies. This bill would further require the council to work with LGBTQ+ community representatives to recommend policies and best practices for inclusive services for LGBTQ+ individuals experiencing homelessness. This includes expanding data collection to better understand their needs in state homelessness programs. The council must submit a report with these recommendations to certain legislative committees by January 1, 2027.

AB 685 (Solache, D) Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Act.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to support small businesses. It also sets up the California Small Business Technical Assistance Program (SB-TAP) to offer consulting and training via grants with technical assistance centers. The OSBA oversees the Capital Infusion Program (CIP) under SB-TAP. This bill introduces the Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Act to aid small businesses affected by the January 2025 wildfires in those counties. It allocates \$50 million from the General Fund to create the Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Fund, managed by OSBA, to support the CIP and SB-TAP. Additionally, it calls for a new program to assist employees of impacted businesses. GO-Biz must report to the Legislature on fund use, and the act will end on January 1, 2031. The bill is declared an urgency statute, effective immediately.

AB 687 (Patterson, R) Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 requires that timber operations have an approved timber harvesting plan devised by a registered professional forester, enforced by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Violating this act is considered a misdemeanor. Additionally, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects potentially affecting the environment, or adopt a negative or mitigated declaration if no significant impact is expected. This bill allows up to 35 annual noncommercial wildfire fuels reduction projects on timberland under 1000 acres, using public funds, to submit a timber harvesting plan to comply with CEQA. The bill expands criminal scope by creating a state-mandated local program, but no reimbursement is required as per specified reasoning, per the California Constitution's provisions for cost reimbursements to local agencies.

AB 693 (Boerner, D) Broadband: state oversight.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill proposes establishing the Broadband and Digital Equity Commission, which will replace the California Broadband Council in July 2027. Members of this new commission will receive compensation and necessary expenses for their duties. A new Department of Broadband and Digital Equity will be created within the Government Operations Agency to focus on expanding broadband access in neglected areas statewide. By July 2027, this department will centralize broadband and digital equity activities and oversee establishing relevant rules and regulations. The commission will appoint the department's executive director,

who is responsible for hiring necessary staff with the commission's approval. The department will manage previously existing broadband initiatives such as the California Advanced Services Fund and Broadband Loan Loss Reserve Fund. It will also maintain an interactive broadband accessibility map and the statewide open-access middle-mile network. The bill allows the department to undertake tasks requested by the commission, but the commission can seek additional resources if needed. The commission will help in policy formulation, advise the Legislature, and engage in federal rulemakings.

AB 696 (**Ransom, D**) **Lithium-ion vehicle batteries: emergencies: advisory group.**

Current Text: 03/11/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group until January 1, 2027, to advise on policies for the recycling of lithium-ion batteries in vehicles. This bill proposes that by July 1, 2026, the Secretary should convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Advisory Group to focus on policies related to the safety and management of such batteries during emergencies. The Secretary must appoint members from specified sectors, and the group must meet quarterly until July 1, 2028. They are to consult with experts in universities, research institutions, car manufacturers, and first responders. By July 1, 2028, the group must submit policy recommendations to ensure effective emergency response to lithium-ion battery incidents. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2029.

AB 698 (**Wicks, D**) **Local taxation: real property transfers.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Proposition 62, approved in 1986, prohibits local governments from imposing transaction or sales taxes on real property sales, except as allowed by law. While the California Constitution allows charter cities to enforce ordinances related to municipal affairs that override general laws, existing law, the Documentary Transfer Tax Act, permits cities and counties to impose taxes on certain property transfer instruments. The bill would require cities to conduct and publish an analysis on how any new transfer tax on real property sales would impact affordable housing production, including within market-rate projects, before adopting such a tax. The bill asserts that the changes address statewide concerns, therefore applying to all cities, including charter cities.

AB 699 (**Stefani, D**) **Elections: local tax measures.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill addresses how information regarding proposed local tax measures and bond issuances is presented to voters. Under current law, if a local measure proposes or increases a tax, details about the tax amount, rate, and duration must be included on the ballot. The bill allows local governments or measure proponents to instead direct voters to the county voter information guide for this information, rather than displaying it all on the ballot. If this option is chosen, local elections officials must mail a measure information statement with the sample ballot, describing the tax's purpose, rates, duration, and revenue usage. This requirement creates a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill permits electronic transmission of tax rate statements for bond measures, aligning with existing procedures for electronic voter information distribution. The bill also details that if any state-mandated costs arise, reimbursement procedures as specified by California law will apply.

AB 709 (**Gonzalez, Jeff, R**) **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans.**

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act mandates that all high- or medium-priority groundwater basins must be managed through sustainability plans. Once a groundwater sustainability plan is created, it must be submitted to the Department of Water Resources for review. If multiple plans are developed for the same basin, the responsible agencies must submit all plans along with an explanation of their compliance and a coordination agreement to the department. The department then has two years to evaluate each plan. This bill clarifies that agencies are allowed to amend the coordination agreement after the department issues its assessment of the plans, without breaching submission requirements.

AB 712 (**Wicks, D**) **Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law includes various reforms and incentives to speed up affordable housing construction. It allows courts to award legal costs to a public entity or nonprofit involved in low- or moderate-income housing if they win certain legal actions. This bill proposes that if an applicant for a housing development project wins a lawsuit to enforce a public agency's compliance with housing reform laws, the applicant would be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. It also mandates fines on non-compliant local agencies and prohibits them from requiring applicants to indemnify or defend the agency if accused of violating the applicant's rights. The bill defines housing reform laws as those providing protections to housing project applicants or imposing restrictions on public agencies for their benefit.

AB 713 (Solache, D) Public postsecondary education: student employment.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HIGHER ED. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act outlines the roles of California's public higher education institutions, namely the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges. The Act's stipulations apply to the University of California only if the Regents consent through a resolution. This bill intends to prevent these institutions from disqualifying students from employment due to lack of federal work authorization, except when federally mandated or when the funding source of the job requires it. Additionally, the bill mandates these institutions to interpret the federal prohibition on hiring undocumented noncitizens as non-applicable to state entities. If student employment is seen as a "benefit" under federal law, the bill allows this benefit to be granted. The institutions must implement these requirements by January 6, 2026. The provisions apply to the University of California only if the Regents agree. This bill will result in a state-mandated local program, and if there are state-imposed costs, the state is responsible for reimbursing these expenses following existing legal procedures.

AB 716 (Carrillo, D) Fire safety standards: hydrogen facilities.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to focus on fire and safety issues. The bill mandates that the State Fire Marshal implement the National Fire Protection Association Hydrogen Technologies Code (NFPA 2) as the standard for fire safety at hydrogen-related facilities across the state. Local governments, in collaboration with the State Fire Marshal, would be allowed to adopt stricter fire safety standards if specific local hazards and risks justify such measures. Additionally, the bill requires the State Fire Marshal to appoint a hydrogen fire expert with particular responsibilities and to provide ongoing training for local fire departments and building inspectors.

AB 719 (Calderon, D) County emergency plans.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services, responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response. The Governor is tasked with coordinating the State Emergency Plan and guiding local political subdivisions in emergency mitigation efforts. The law defines "political subdivision" and "emergency plans" for local governments' roles in emergency services and mandates each local governing body to comply with the State Emergency Plan. The Act also requires the Office to set best practices and review procedures for county emergency plans. Under this bill, counties must review and update their emergency plans every two years, creating additional responsibilities for local officials and establishing a state-mandated local program. It eliminates a previous deadline of January 1, 2022. The California Constitution mandates reimbursement to local agencies for state-imposed costs, and the bill specifies that reimbursement will follow the existing statutory procedures if state-mandated costs are identified.

AB 721 (Soria, D) Huron Hawk Conservancy.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law allows various conservancies to acquire and manage lands in the state. This bill proposes the creation of the Huron Hawk Conservancy under the Natural Resources Agency. It aims to manage and conserve public lands within the Huron Hawk area for purposes such as recreational use, wildlife habitat restoration, protection, and educational purposes. The conservancy would be governed by a board of directors, including members appointed by local agencies, with specific responsibilities outlined in the bill. It

establishes the Huron Hawk Conservancy Fund, which will be used to finance these activities once the Legislature appropriates funds or approves a bond. The conservancy can also accept various contributions from public agencies, private entities, or individuals, which will be deposited into the fund. By assigning new responsibilities to local agencies, the bill creates a state-mandated local program. If it incurs state-mandated costs, the California Constitution requires reimbursement procedures to be followed as per existing statutory provisions.

AB 722 (Ávila Farías, D) **Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill proposes the establishment of the Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development. By July 1, 2026, and subject to funding by the Legislature, the department must provide grants for innovative or evidence-based housing and employment solutions aimed at helping recently incarcerated individuals avoid homelessness and maintain stable housing. The initiative involves collaboration with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and local counties. Program applicants will be scored competitively based on set criteria, and recipients must use funds for long-term rental assistance, landlord incentives, and other supportive housing services. Contracts will be awarded for five years, with the possibility of renewal. Award recipients must submit annual progress reports, and an independent evaluator will assess the program's outcomes, with findings reported to specific legislative committees.

AB 726 (Ávila Farías, D) **Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.**

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must create a comprehensive long-term plan for their physical development, including a mandatory housing element. Every April 1st, the planning agency of each city or county is required to submit an annual report to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This report must detail their progress in meeting regional housing needs. This bill allows local agencies to also report the number of deed-restricted affordable housing units, over 15 years old, that have been significantly rehabilitated with a minimum of \$60,000 per unit in city or county funds. These units cannot be considered when determining eligibility for streamlined approval processes. Additionally, the bill updates the name reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

AB 729 (Zbur, D) **Public utilities: climate credits.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 empowers the State Air Resources Board to monitor and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, allowing for the use of market-based compliance methods. Regulations enable the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to electrical and gas corporations, with the resulting revenues credited to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive customers, known as the California Climate Credit. The Public Utilities Commission oversees utilities, mandating that these credits be applied to specific customer bills. This bill specifies that the electric Climate Credit be issued in August and September, and the natural gas Credit in February unless the commission advises otherwise. Violations of these regulations are considered crimes, potentially imposing a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies no reimbursement for local agencies or schools for costs incurred due to this mandate.

AB 734 (Schultz, D) **Environmental protection: biological resources data: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: powerplants: power lines: applications.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law grants the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission the authority to certify sites for constructing electrical transmission lines and thermal power plants, with certain exceptions. It allows the commission to exempt from certification thermal power plants with a generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts, or modifications to existing facilities that do not increase capacity by more than 100 megawatts, if the changes do not cause significant environmental or energy resource impacts. The bill mandates that any biological resources data submitted to the commission for certification or exemption must be publicly accessible, unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that making such data

public poses a significant risk to certain species. In such cases, the department must specify how much data can be safely released. The bill requires this determination to be submitted to the commission and the public docket. Additionally, until June 30, 2029, individuals proposing eligible facilities, like solar or wind power plants with capacities of 50 megawatts or more, must also adhere to these public disclosure requirements for biological data.

AB 735 (**Carrillo, D**) **Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Beginning January 1, 2026, a new law sets statewide standards for warehouse developments, including design, energy efficiency, and operational logistics. The law defines "21st century warehouse" and "tier 1 21st century warehouse" as facilities meeting these standards, which include specifics such as conduits and electrical hookups at loading bays. "Logistics use" is revised to mean buildings used primarily for warehousing and distributing goods, involving heavy-duty trucks, and not mainly serving retail customers on-site. The bill mandates that building permits must align with the standards in effect at the time of issuance and clarifies permissible use of electrical connections. Additionally, before any operations begin, operators must create and submit truck routing plans for city or county review. By 2028, cities and counties must update traffic plans and post appropriate signage for truck routes. If a jurisdiction does not meet these requirements, fines can be imposed by the Attorney General. Moreover, for logistics development projects requiring demolition of occupied housing, there's a requirement for a 2-to-1 housing replacement unless the housing was deemed substandard before purchase. Compliance with other protective provisions preventing unauthorized demolition of protected units is also mandatory.

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

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

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Under existing law, various assistance programs support emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low-income and low-income households, and down payment assistance for first-time home buyers. The law also permits issuing bonds to fund these programs and related projects, like infill development and housing-related parks. The bill, the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, seeks to authorize \$10 billion in bonds to support affordable rental and home ownership programs, such as the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. To take effect, this bill needs to be approved by voters in the June 2, 2026, statewide primary election, and it has been declared an urgency statute to ensure immediate implementation if passed.

AB 737 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Energy: building decarbonization: notice and recordation of a decarbonization charge.**

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Public Utilities Commission or the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative requires energy suppliers, including various types of utilities and cooperatives, to record a notice of decarbonization charge within 30 days after funding a decarbonization upgrade. This recording must be with the county recorder where the property is located. After the full cost of these charges is recovered, the energy supplier must then record a notice of full cost recovery and charge removal with the county recorder within 30 days. This bill extends the definition of "energy supplier" to include gas corporations. Violating these procedures would be considered a crime, thereby implementing a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution requires state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, this bill specifies that no such reimbursement is needed for the given provisions.

AB 738 (**Tangipa, R**) **Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law empowers the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to set building standards that enhance energy and water efficiency. This includes regulations for solar-ready buildings and mandatory photovoltaic systems for low-rise residential buildings constructed after January 1, 2020. The bill in question modifies these requirements for residential buildings that are being repaired, restored, or replaced due to disaster-related damage in areas under a state of emergency. Until January 1, 2028, such construction must comply only with photovoltaic requirements that were applicable when the building was initially built, rather than current standards. This exception applies under certain conditions related to the owner's income, insurance, and the specifics of the construction. The legislation mandates local

agencies to verify compliance with older photovoltaic standards, thus creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement for these local costs is required, citing a particular reason for this decision.

AB 745 (Irwin, D) Electricity: clean energy transmission projects: utility infrastructure undergrounding: financing.

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water Wildfire Prevention Drought Preparedness and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved as Proposition 4, authorizes the issuance of \$10 billion in bonds to fund projects related to safe drinking water, drought and flood resilience, wildfire and forest management, and various other environmental and energy initiatives. Of this amount, \$850 million is allocated for clean energy projects, with \$325 million reserved for clean energy transmission projects, aimed at achieving the state's clean energy goals and reducing ratepayer costs. Existing and proposed legislation prioritize projects that offer multiple benefits, such as reducing wildfire risks and dependency on fossil fuels in disadvantaged areas. The bill enables the Legislature to allocate additional funding for clean energy transmission projects. It also allows the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to issue financing orders for recovery bonds, supporting electrical corporations in financing underground utility infrastructure costs deemed reasonable by the PUC. The bill prohibits including undergrounding costs in an equity rate base for large electrical corporations.

AB 750 (Quirk-Silva, D) Homeless shelters: safety regulations.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The State Housing Law mandates that the Department of Housing and Community Development create rules to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents in various housing structures statewide. Local authorities are responsible for enforcing these laws, and violations are categorized as misdemeanors. Specifically, if a homeless shelter is found substandard following a complaint, cities or counties must inspect and issue correction notices to the shelter's owner or operator. The law now requires annual inspections of homeless shelters, which can occur with or without notice, and shelters must inform residents of their rights and how to report issues. Owners of shelters failing to rectify violations within a designated timeframe may face civil penalties and become ineligible for state funding, with potential legal actions enforced by local governments or the Department of Housing. Additionally, cities and counties must report annually on shelter inspections, listing any owners with multiple violations. Failure to comply with reporting can result in withheld state funding for the city or county itself. The introduction of these mandates constitutes a new local government program under state law. Although typically the state reimburses local agencies for mandates, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required, unless determined necessary by the Commission on State Mandates.

AB 760 (Ta, R) Mobilehome parks: rental restrictions: exemptions: emergencies.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law currently regulates mobilehome parks, ensuring management follows the same rules as residents. This includes prohibiting park management from renting out mobilehomes they own, except in specific circumstances such as housing onsite employees, avoiding a vacancy, or continuing rentals started before January 1, 2022. Certain mobilehomes are exempt, especially those under nonprofit or government affordable housing. This bill proposes additional exemptions for mobilehome parks in areas currently or recently under a state or local emergency, extending these exemptions for the duration of a tenant's residence. The bill clarifies that these changes are of statewide importance and apply to all cities, including charter cities.

AB 766 (Sharp-Collins, D) State agencies and departments: strategic plans: diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 5.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The State Government Strategic Planning and Performance and Review Act mandates that each agency, department, office, or commission recommended for strategic planning must create a strategic plan. They must report annually by April 1 to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on their strategic planning process, including elements of the plan, the development and adoption process, and the timeline for completion. This bill requires these agencies, under the Governor's authority, to update strategic plans to incorporate data analysis and inclusive practices aimed at advancing racial equity. This includes

addressing disparities through organizational changes in policies, programs, and operations. Furthermore, a racial equity analysis must be conducted before implementing budgets or regulations, to be overseen by the designated diversity, equity, and inclusion officer or as specified in the bill.

AB 768 (**Ávila Farías, D**) **Mobilehome parks: rent protections: local rent control.**

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law governs issues related to mobilehome park tenancies, particularly for those with ownership in subdivisions, cooperatives, or resident-owned parks. It outlines residents' and homeowners' rights concerning property use. Under current law, if a mobilehome space is not a homeowner's main residence and is not rented out, it is exempt from local rent control measures. This bill changes this, applying the exemption only if the space is neither the sole nor the principal residence of the homeowner. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that rent or tenancy terms cannot be altered based solely on discovering through official records that a mobilehome is not the main residence of the homeowner without first notifying them. It also narrows the existing exemptions to rental agreements, now only applying to mobilehomes currently up for sale.

AB 769 (**Wilson, D**) **Regional park and open-space districts.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing legislation establishes the framework for creating and managing regional park and open-space districts, including appointing a general manager and other officers. Current rules forbid these districts from selling land used for park or open-space purposes without majority voter consent if a land lease exceeds 25 years. The bill proposes extending this requirement to leases over 50 years. It also amends land exchange rules, allowing a 2/3 board vote for exchanges and increasing the allowable land exchange limit to 80 acres per year for certain districts. The bill also permits the East Bay Regional Park District to accept compensation for land exchanges when necessary, provided the funds are used for acquiring new park or open-space land. Additionally, the bill allows general managers in districts with populations over 200,000 to make larger financial commitments for equipment and materials if approved by the board. These changes address specific needs of the East Bay Regional Park District, among others.

AB 782 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Subdivisions: security.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act allows local legislative bodies to regulate subdivision design and improvement, outlining processes for approval and modification of subdivision maps, which may require developers to provide security. The Real Estate Commissioner examines subdivisions, issuing public reports to authorize lot sales unless certain conditions, like inadequate financial arrangements for improvements, are unmet. This bill would restrict local agencies and the Real Estate Commissioner from demanding additional security for improvements that are privately maintained if security for these improvements has already been furnished under real estate laws, or for publicly maintained improvements if local agencies have received adequate security for them.

AB 790 (**Ávila Farías, D**) **Homelessness: single women with children.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.

Summary: Existing law mandates that starting January 1, 2024, cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding must include families, individuals fleeing domestic violence, and unaccompanied women in their homeless support systems. They must develop analyses and goals with victim service providers to address the needs of these populations using data outside the Homeless Management Information System, following federal policies. The Interagency Council on Homelessness is tasked with setting and measuring progress on goals to prevent and end homelessness for these groups. This bill adds women with children to these vulnerable populations. It requires cities, counties, and continuums of care to report analyses and goals to the Interagency Council on Homelessness, which must then publish these on its website. This bill introduces a state-mandated local program, requiring reimbursement procedures if the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs.

AB 792 (**Lee, D**) **Court interpreters.**

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act organizes trial courts into four regions, each with a committee responsible for determining employment terms for court interpreters. Compensation across these regions must be consistent, although health, welfare, and pension benefits may align with those of other trial court employees. Additionally, local courts can offer extra compensation if certain conditions are met. This bill allows for a recognized employee organization to request multiregional bargaining if more than one region is involved in bargaining within a calendar year. This request must be accepted within 30 days unless all but one region has already reached an agreement.

AB 794 (**Gabriel, D**) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.**

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

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act mandates that the State Water Resources Control Board regulate drinking water for public safety. This responsibility includes enforcing federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law allows the state board to enact emergency regulations aligning with federal standards, subject to certain conditions. This bill clarifies that the board's power to adopt emergency regulations includes implementing requirements from a federal regulation effective as of January 19, 2025, even if those federal requirements are later repealed or made less stringent. The bill also states that emergency regulations cannot implement less stringent standards than existing ones and can impose stricter monitoring demands. However, maximum contaminant levels and their compliance deadlines set by emergency regulations cannot be stricter than those set by federal standards. By December 31, 2026, the board must adopt an emergency regulation and begin establishing primary standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional changes to procedures for setting public health goals and standards are also included.

AB 797 (**Harabedian, D**) **Community Stabilization Act.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill, known as the Community Stabilization Act, requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to establish a program to issue securities. This program aims to stabilize property values in areas affected by disasters. Qualified investors can purchase these securities, with the funds allocated to investment entities that manage and resell residential land. Profits from these investments are shared between investors and the state, with administrative costs reimbursed to the entities. The bill mandates that the securities comply with municipal bonding requirements and be funded through investments aligned with the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. Investments must be repaid upon a liquidity event, such as the sale or refinancing of a property, or within ten years. Proceeds from the securities are deposited into the newly created Community Stabilization Fund, managed by GO-Biz. The fund is designated for investment in disaster-declared regions. Qualifying investment entities, including specific nonprofit organizations, must meet certain requirements for property management. The bill also allows investors to defer up to 30% of their capital gains taxes for ten years or until they realize returns on their investment. The act asserts immediate implementation due to its urgency.

AB 801 (**Bonta, D**) **Financial institutions: California Community Reinvestment Act.**

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time and amended.

Summary: The Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, directed by the Commissioner, oversees financial laws for institutions like banks and credit unions in California. Until January 1, 2030, it also manages the Financial Empowerment Fund to support financial education and empowerment programs for at-risk populations. This bill would enact the California Community Reinvestment Act, requiring financial institutions to serve the financial needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income areas and communities of color. The Commissioner will evaluate these institutions' performance in this regard every three years, assigning one of five ratings based on their performance, which could impact their ability to open branches or hold state contracts. Poorly rated institutions would be restricted from receiving state funds or contracts. The bill also allows the Commissioner to investigate and ensure compliance with state and federal laws, creating the Community Reinvestment Fund for this initiative. Institutions failing their obligations may face penalties up to \$100,000, with funds going to this new fund.

AB 813 (**Solache, D**) **Mobilehome parks: termination of tenancy.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law sets the rules for living in mobilehome parks, allowing management to end a tenancy if a resident's behavior becomes a significant nuisance to others. The new bill expands this authority, permitting tenancy termination if a resident's conduct is a substantial annoyance not only to other residents but also to park staff, park employees, or service providers connected with the park.

AB 818 (**Ávila Farías, D**) **Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law, known as the Permit Streamlining Act, mandates that public agencies assess the completeness of a development project application within certain time limits and decide on approval or disapproval within specified periods. Similarly, the California Emergency Services Act allows local governments to declare emergencies, granting them specific powers. This mandates local agencies to make decisions on permit applications needed for rebuilding or repairing affected properties promptly. Specifically, it requires local agencies to approve construction permits for certain structures within 14 days of application. This bill imposes additional responsibilities on local agencies, creating a state-mandated local program. It asserts that the changes address statewide concerns, thus applying to all cities, including charter cities. Additionally, though the California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for the changes it introduces.

AB 820 (**Pellerin, D**) **Homelessness: transport.**

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: This bill prohibits local government or law enforcement employees from transporting and dropping off homeless individuals within a jurisdiction without first coordinating shelter or long-term housing for them. It mandates a \$10,000 civil penalty for each violation. The bill applies statewide, including in charter cities, addressing issues beyond municipal jurisdiction.

AB 823 (**Boerner, D**) **Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law bans the sale or promotion of personal care products with plastic microbeads used for exfoliating or cleansing in rinse-off products, such as toothpaste, unless they contain less than one part per million (ppm) of plastic microbeads. Violators face civil penalties up to \$2,500 per day, enforceable by the Attorney General and local officials. Starting January 1, 2029, the law will extend to prohibit products with plastic glitter or non-rinse-off and cleaning products with microbeads exceeding one ppm. The same penalties will apply for these new restrictions.

AB 825 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Public Transmission Financing Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial aid for economic and public development facilities. Proposition 4, passed in 2024, allocates \$10 billion in bonds for various projects, including \$850 million for clean energy. Of this amount, \$325 million is earmarked for public financing of clean energy transmission to help meet state targets while reducing ratepayer costs. The bill proposes creating the Public Transmission Financing Fund to finance projects reducing ratepayer costs. The I-Bank will manage this program, providing financial assistance for eligible transmission projects. The I-Bank may issue bonds but cannot finance projects recovering costs through Federal Energy Regulatory Commission-approved tariffs unless conditions are met. The California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority Act allows financing and construction of power projects to ensure energy reliability and efficiency. The bill would enable partnerships for new transmission projects, allowing requests for revenue requirements from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or charging for capacity use. It also authorizes partnerships for shared transmission ownership and revenues.

AB 830 (Rogers, D) State highways: encroachment permits: relocating or removing encroachments: public utility districts.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law gives the Department of Transportation control over state highways and any related property. The department can issue permits that allow certain activities on highways, including placing or modifying infrastructure. If a county, city, public corporation, or political subdivision needs to relocate or remove such infrastructure due to highway improvements, they must do so at their own expense. However, this bill proposes that public utility districts with 5,000 or fewer ratepayers be exempt from this requirement. Instead, the Department of Transportation would cover the cost of relocating or removing the infrastructure for these small utility districts, and must keep them informed at each stage of the project involving such changes.

AB 838 (Ta, R) Taxation: renter's credit.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law currently offers a renter's credit of \$120 for certain households or \$60 for other individuals, with income limits adjusted annually for inflation. For 2024, these limits are \$52,421 and \$104,842. This bill would expand this credit over five taxable years starting with the activation of its funding. Under this bill, the renter's credit would increase to \$2,000 for spouses filing jointly, heads of household, and surviving spouses, and to \$1,000 for other individuals, with higher income limits of up to \$150,000 and \$75,000 respectively. If the increased credit is included in a Budget Act, these values would apply; otherwise, the original values remain. The credit amount exceeding a renter's tax liability would be refundable, subject to legislative appropriation. The Franchise Tax Board would adjust these amounts annually for inflation. The bill aims to establish specific goals, objectives, and performance indicators for this tax credit, and would come into immediate effect as a tax levy.

AB 839 (Rubio, Blanca, D) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: sustainable aviation fuel projects.

Current Text: 04/11/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for projects that might significantly affect the environment. If a project is not expected to have such an impact, a negative declaration is adopted instead. For projects that might initially have a significant impact, but can be revised to avoid or mitigate that impact, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. The Governor of California can certify certain projects as infrastructure projects, enabling them to benefit from streamlined processes. These include preparing the record of proceedings during the environmental review and aiming to resolve legal challenges within 270 days. Currently, a lead agency must notify the public within 10 days of certifying an infrastructure project, and certifications are invalid if the project isn't approved by January 1, 2033. This bill allows the Governor to certify up to three sustainable aviation fuel projects as infrastructure projects, granting them streamlined benefits as well. This legislation increases local agency responsibilities by adding infrastructure and sustainable aviation fuel projects, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these costs.

AB 841 (Patel, D) State Fire Marshal: personal protective equipment: battery fires.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law allows the State Fire Marshal to standardize fire protective equipment across the state. This bill mandates that the State Fire Marshal, in collaboration with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, form a working group to recommend updates on personal protective equipment for lithium-ion battery fires. The group must at least evaluate new protective gear minimizing exposure to lithium and heavy metals, technology for cleaning gear, the necessity of different protective gear for various battery fires, and current decontamination practices. The group's recommendations are to be submitted to the Legislature by September 1, 2026.

AB 846 (Connolly, D) Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act restricts the taking of endangered or threatened species unless authorized by the Department of Fish and Wildlife through permits. Current law mandates that the State Fire Marshal classify state areas into fire hazard severity zones, and local agencies must designate these zones based on these classifications. This bill allows local agencies to submit a wildfire preparedness plan to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for activities in fire hazard zones that consider impacts on wildlife, particularly candidate, threatened, and endangered species. These plans must detail the activities, timeline, and species involved. The department may charge a fee for plan reviews and is required to determine within 90 days if permits or further action are needed. This includes potential exemptions or streamlined processes. The department must also provide guidance on avoiding or mitigating impacts on species. By July 2026, a standard form for submitting wildfire preparedness plans will be available, and starting in 2027, a summary of all plans will be posted online annually. The bill also requires the creation and update of maps indicating critical habitats in fire hazard zones, using existing data, to be reviewed every five years and made available to local agencies.

AB 851 (McKinnor, D) Real property transactions: County of Los Angeles wildfires: unsolicited offers.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law governs property sales and mandates specific disclosures in contracts. Following a state of emergency declared in January 2025 in Los Angeles and Ventura due to fires and windstorms, the Governor issued Executive Orders N-7-25 and N-17-25. These orders prohibit buying property in certain Los Angeles ZIP Codes for less than the fair market value as of January 6, 2025, for three months. This bill extends these prohibitions, requiring buyers and sellers to affirm compliance through a written attestation when transferring property title. This attestation must be attached to the deed to record the title transfer, expanding the crime of perjury and creating new duties for county recorders, thus leading to a state-mandated local program. Violations by licensed real estate professionals would breach their licensing laws. The bill empowers legal authorities to enforce these provisions and allows buyers to cancel contracts and impose penalties for violations, which would be considered misdemeanors. The provisions are set to be repealed on January 1, 2027. Notably, no state reimbursement to local agencies for costs is mandated under this bill, which takes effect immediately as an urgency statute.

AB 852 (Wallis, R) Air pollution: oxides of nitrogen: furnaces and water heaters.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law assigns responsibility for regulating air pollution from stationary sources to local air districts and from mobile sources to the State Air Resources Board. This bill clarifies that any rules banning or limiting the sale or use of gas-fired appliances, based on nitrogen oxide emissions, would not apply if the appliance will be used exclusively with a propane conversion kit.

AB 854 (Petrie-Norris, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 4/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment or a negative declaration if they do not. If a project's potential environmental impact can be avoided or mitigated through revisions, a mitigated negative declaration is required. This bill proposes exempting certain electrical transmission projects from CEQA requirements if they involve inspection, maintenance, or equipment changes meeting specific criteria. When a project is deemed exempt, the lead agency must file a notice of exemption with appropriate offices. This bill increases responsibilities for lead agencies, constituting a state-mandated local program, but it states that no reimbursement is needed under the California Constitution's reimbursement procedures.

AB 861 (Solache, D) Community colleges: students: public transportation: Los Angeles Community College District.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/23/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the Board of Governors as a public postsecondary education segment and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro) to manage transportation in Los Angeles County. The bill mandates that the Los Angeles

Community College District annually sign a memorandum with LA Metro to provide GoPass TAP cards to enrolled students. It also requires the creation of a student ambassador program where students assist with security, rider aid, and maintenance on LA Metro services near the campuses. An annual report on these programs must be submitted by the district to the Department of Finance and budget committees. This bill imposes new responsibilities on the community college district and LA Metro, constituting a state-mandated local program. Additionally, if state-mandated costs arise, reimbursement procedures are outlined per the California Constitution.

AB 863 (Kalra, D) Residential rental properties: language requirements.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (May 6).

Summary: Existing law requires landlords to notify tenants when terminating leases and outlines the process for filing unlawful detainer actions. It mandates plaintiffs to serve summons and complaint documents to defendants in civil suits. The bill adds that landlords must provide these notices and complaints in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean, as well as in English, if the lease was originally negotiated in one of these non-English languages or if informed by the tenant of their primary language. Both language versions must be included in unlawful detainer complaints. Failing to do so, or any discrepancies between versions, can be used as a defense in legal actions. Additionally, it requires that summonses also be provided in the relevant language if available online, and failing to do so is also a valid defense.

AB 864 (Ward, D) Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to create regulations for managing hazardous waste and allows the department to classify end-of-life photovoltaic modules as universal waste if they are hazardous. This bill proposes that solar photovoltaic modules not classified as hazardous waste be exempted from state hazardous waste regulations if they are transferred to approved recycling facilities that meet certain criteria. For photovoltaic modules intended for recycling and not suitable for resale, reuse, or refurbishment, the universal waste designation will apply until new regulations are established. Additionally, the bill categorizes modules that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material, with an accompanying conforming change to the law.

AB 872 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/24/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Green Chemistry program requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate chemicals within consumer products by prioritizing and analyzing those that could be considered harmful. This involves an alternatives analysis to develop regulatory responses, which can range from no action to banning harmful chemicals. New legislation mandates that starting January 1, 2028, products containing added PFAS cannot be sold unless a regulatory response has been issued or federal law preempts this requirement. The bill allows manufacturers to petition for product evaluation and requires DTSC to establish regulations by 2028. The department may also categorize and report on PFAS presence in products and industrial processes. Additionally, by January 1, 2029, the DTSC is tasked with adopting regulations to enforce PFAS restrictions, including banning the sale of certain products with PFAS. From July 1, 2030, it must ensure compliance with these regulations. Manufacturers need to register, pay fees, and certify compliance by mid-2029. DTSC can test products, issue violations, and impose penalties for non-compliance, as well as seek legal action against entities violating PFAS prohibitions.

AB 874 (Ávila Farías, D) Mitigation Fee Act: waiver of fees: affordable rental housing.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act governs how local agencies impose fees on development projects. It ensures that these fees, which fund improvements serving the development or cover public improvements, adhere to specific conditions. The Act prohibits local agencies from requiring payment for public improvements related to residential developments until the final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy. However, utility fees are an exception. This bill would require local agencies to waive fees for constructing public improvements for residential developments that meet certain income and affordability guidelines, as

long as they have a regulatory agreement with a public entity. Fees related to school facilities and costs for code enforcement or local ordinance enforcement would not be waived under this bill.

AB 880 (**Bennett, D**) **State government grants and contracts: payment of claims and grantees' indirect costs.**

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 21. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Prompt Payment Act requires state agencies to pay grants or contracts within 45 calendar days upon receipt of an undisputed invoice, or else incur penalties. The act initially provided an exception from penalties for grants or contracts under the Medi-Cal program awarded to nonprofits for less than \$500,000. This bill intends to remove this exception and redefine "grant" to include agreements between a state agency and a nonprofit organization. The bill seeks to remove the "nonprofit service organization" term and defines "nonprofit organization" according to the IRS 501(c)(3) criteria. Additionally, the bill revises what qualifies as "reasonable cause" for disputing invoices by a state agency to discrepancies over \$250 or 5% of the invoice amount. It mandates states to reimburse grantees' indirect costs at specified rates unless prohibited by other laws and allows for the establishment of indirect cost pools. These provisions apply to state-administered grant programs, irrespective of whether the funding is sourced from state, federal, or a combination of funds.

AB 881 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Public resources: transportation of carbon dioxide.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 tasks the State Fire Marshal with overseeing the inspection of intrastate pipelines carrying hazardous liquids, enforcing penalties for willful violations. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 reduces greenhouse gas emissions and empowers the State Air Resources Board to implement its regulations. This bill would revise the definition of "pipeline" to include those for transporting carbon dioxide (CO₂). It mandates the State Fire Marshal to establish safety regulations by 2026, aligned with federal guidelines, and allows modifications to these rules. The bill prohibits the use of pipelines originally built for different substances for CO₂ transport and permits shutdowns for safety violations. To comply with the Global Warming Solutions Act, CO₂ pipelines must meet newly established safety standards. Initially, pipelines are restricted to CO₂ capture and sequestration projects only after state regulations are finalized, specifically impacting intrastate—not interstate—pipelines. The bill specifies it does not necessitate state reimbursement to local agencies and districts due to a specified exemption.

AB 883 (**Lowenthal, D**) **California Public Records Act: personal information of elected and appointed officials.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates that state and local agencies must allow public access to their records unless specific exemptions are applicable. The act restricts the online posting of an elected or appointed official's personal details, such as home addresses and phone numbers, without their permission. It criminalizes posting such information if intended to cause harm. This bill proposes changes, including expanding the scope of protected information to cover residential addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, and driver's license numbers, regardless of whether the disclosure is online. It also broadens the prohibition to include selling such information and applies these rules to verify consumer requests, not just written demands. The bill extends protections to the immediate family members of officials living with them. Legislative findings are included to ensure alignment with the California Constitution's requirement for public access and privacy protections. The Constitution mandates that the state reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, and this bill addresses reimbursement procedures and conditions.

AB 888 (**Calderon, D**) **California Safe Homes grant program.**

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner, responsible for overseeing various programs, including those that cover costs for property retrofitting. The bill would establish the California Safe Homes grant program within the department to reduce wildfire losses at local and state levels. In allocating grant funds, the department must prioritize certain needs. Eligible applicants include individuals, cities, counties, and special districts, which must meet specific criteria. The bill also creates a Sustainable Insurance Account within the Insurance Fund, with funds available to the

department as appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, the department must gather data on the program's performance and publish a report by January 1, 2027, and every two years thereafter, which will be available online and submitted to the Legislature.

AB 891 (**Zbur, D**) **Transportation: Quick-Build Project Pilot Program.**

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation to enhance and sustain state highways. This bill introduces the Quick-Build Project Pilot Program within the department's maintenance program, aimed at speeding up the creation and execution of low-cost projects on state highways. By December 31, 2027, the department must develop and release guidelines for implementing district quick-build projects. Furthermore, by December 31, 2028, the department is required to identify and allocate funding for at least six quick-build projects across the state.

AB 893 (**Fong, D**) **Housing development projects: objective standards: campus development zone.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 allows developers to apply for streamlined approval for affordable or mixed-income housing projects that meet specific standards and criteria, valid until January 1, 2033. These developments must be in zones where office, retail, or parking are usually permitted. Projects meeting these criteria can undergo one of two expedited review processes, depending on affordability requirements. The Department of Housing and Community Development must conduct studies by 2027 and 2031 to evaluate the act's outcomes. This bill extends eligibility for streamlined approval to include projects within campus development zones, provided they meet affordability and objective standards. These projects will be included in the 2031 outcomes report. The bill also impacts the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as ministerial projects, like those under this expanded framework, are exempt from CEQA's environmental review process. Additionally, the bill modifies parking setback requirements, requiring a 25-foot setback only for aboveground parking. This change alters local agency approval processes, resulting in a state-mandated local program, but the bill specifies that no state reimbursement for local costs is necessary.

AB 900 (**Papan, D**) **Environmental protection: 30x30 goals: land conservation: science-based management and stewardship.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-82-20 aims to address biodiversity and climate issues by setting a 30x30 goal, which is to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. The Natural Resources Agency released a report, "Pathways to 30x30 California," to guide this effort. Existing law requires an annual report on the progress towards this goal. By July 1, 2026, the agency must update this report to include strategies for improving science-based management and stewardship of conserved lands, reducing barriers, and enhancing support from federal, state, and local entities. Furthermore, the 2024 approved bond act (Proposition 4) provides \$10 billion for projects related to safe water, wildfire prevention, biodiversity, and more, and it supports grants to achieve conservation and biodiversity goals. The bill also allows bond funds to be used for science-based management and stewardship within land acquisition projects.

AB 902 (**Schultz, D**) **Transportation planning and programming: barriers to wildlife movement.**

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: Existing law creates the Transportation Wildlife Connectivity Remediation Program, managed by Caltrans with input from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to improve how wildlife moves across transportation systems in certain areas. Caltrans is tasked with developing projects to enhance wildlife connectivity and can receive compensatory mitigation credits for approved projects. This bill mandates that lead agencies include wildlife passage features in transportation projects in designated connectivity areas. It also permits the use of compensatory mitigation credits to meet this requirement. If the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs in the bill, local agencies and school districts will be reimbursed according to procedures outlined by the California Constitution.

AB 906 **(González, Mark, D) Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.**
Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 30).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: The bill modifies several aspects of California's Planning and Zoning Law related to housing plans that cities and counties are required to adopt. It removes the requirement for a housing element to include analysis on furthering fair housing. However, it imposes new obligations on local governments to identify housing sites that affirmatively further fair housing, requiring the rezoning of sites and a demonstration that sites will contribute to fair housing goals. The bill mandates public assessments and comments to be part of housing element revisions and requires a standardized reporting format for implementing fair housing strategies. It allows for accessory dwelling units to count as part of meeting housing needs if they have recorded deed restrictions. Furthermore, it demands land inventory distribution in a manner reducing residential segregation while ensuring development sites meet regional housing needs across all income levels. The California Department of Housing and Community Development will develop an online tool by April 2027 to ensure cities and counties comply with these distribution requirements. The bill also states that the requirements apply to all cities, including charter cities, and that no state reimbursement for these mandates is needed.

AB 914 **(Garcia, D) Air pollution: indirect sources: toxic air contaminants.**
Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 4.) (April 28).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: Existing law assigns the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the primary entity responsible for managing vehicular air pollution, while air pollution control districts handle non-vehicular sources. It allows these districts to regulate emissions from indirect sources. This bill mandates the ARB to set and enforce rules for these indirect emission sources, potentially including a fee schedule on facilities and mobile sources to fund regulation enforcement. These fees would support the Air Pollution Control Fund and require legislative appropriation. The bill also requires the establishment of a statewide reporting program to monitor emissions from indirect sources annually. Furthermore, current law mandates the ARB to identify and manage toxic air contaminants, designating any federally recognized hazardous air pollutants as toxic air contaminants, with control measures implemented accordingly. The bill would enable the ARB to impose fees on those emitting toxic contaminants, directing these funds to the Certification and Compliance Fund for regulatory use upon legislative approval. Violations of non-vehicular air pollution control laws are misdemeanors, and offenses related to new ARB regulations would result in criminal charges. The bill specifies that despite these state-mandated regulations, no reimbursement to local agencies or school districts is required due to the nature of the mandate.

AB 920 **(Caloza, D) Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects: centralized application portal.**
Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act mandates that public agencies leading development projects decide on approval within set timelines. Existing laws require cities or counties with websites to offer a fee estimate tool for housing developments online. This bill mandates that cities or counties with over 150,000 residents and a website must provide a centralized application portal for housing project applicants. This portal must allow applicants to track their application's status. However, it is not required to track permits or inspections from other local or state agencies, or utility providers. The bill allows these jurisdictions to delay portal implementation until January 1, 2030, if specific actions are taken by January 1, 2028. The bill also clarifies that these changes are of statewide importance, applying to all cities, including charter cities. Finally, it states that no state reimbursement is required for the costs incurred by the bill.

AB 939 **(Schultz, D) The Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026.**
Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.
Summary: The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, known as Proposition 1B, was approved in a statewide election and authorized \$19.925 billion in bonds for various transportation projects. These projects included improvements to high-priority corridors, State Route 99, trade infrastructure, port security, school bus upgrades, and state transportation improvements, among others. This bill, the Safe Sustainable Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026, proposes to authorize \$20 billion in bonds, contingent on voter approval, to support similar transportation projects, including transit and rail

improvements, road enhancements, zero-emission vehicle investments, and essential safety upgrades. This bond act is set to be presented to voters during the November 3, 2026, general election.

AB 945 (Fong, D) Density Bonus Law: incentives and concessions: green housing developments.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates that cities or counties must offer developers a density bonus and additional incentives if they build a certain percentage of affordable housing units. The number of incentives depends on the percentage of affordable units and other target populations served. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) oversees housing programs, while the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission manages energy usage. This bill introduces mandatory additional incentives for developers who propose green housing projects. Initially, these green projects must receive three incentives, and HCD is tasked with evaluating and reporting the construction and types of green housing developments. The report will determine whether to adjust the incentives offered. Cities or counties must also report annually on green housing projects requesting incentives. The bill prohibits requiring parking in green developments and expands local administrative duties, creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement for local costs is required.

AB 961 (Ávila Farías, D) Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 grants certain property owners, such as innocent landowners, bona fide purchasers, or contiguous property owners, immunity from liability under specific state laws for pollution caused by hazardous materials, provided they fulfill certain conditions like entering an agreement for site assessment and response planning. The law currently prevents certain state agencies from requiring them to undertake response actions unless specified. Originally set to be repealed on January 1, 2027, the act allows those who qualify for immunity by that date to retain it if they remain compliant with the act's requirements. This bill proposes extending the repeal date to January 1, 2037, allowing continued immunity for those qualifying before this new date, given continued compliance.

AB 986 (Muratsuchi, D) State of emergency and local emergency: landslides and climate change.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor or local officials to declare a state of emergency when specific dangerous conditions threaten safety and property. Under current law, there are three levels of emergencies defined. This bill would expand the definition of emergencies to include landslides and preexisting conditions worsened by climate change.

AB 1002 (Gabriel, D) Contractors: failure to pay wages: discipline.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Contractors State License Law regulates contractors through the Contractors State License Board and the registrar of contractors. Current law mandates the registrar to initiate disciplinary action against contractors within 18 months if they breach labor laws, as found by the Labor Commissioner or related citations by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. This bill would allow the Attorney General to seek civil actions against contractors who do not pay their workers lawfully, do not fulfill wage judgments, or violate court orders on wage payments. This includes possibly suspending or revoking licenses and barring or denying future licensure of any involved individuals within the contractor's business. The Attorney General must notify the registrar before taking legal action, and the board is permitted to intervene. A court would be required to order actions against the contractor if the Attorney General proves the violations.

AB 1007 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Land use: development project review.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act mandates public agencies to decide on development projects within certain time limits. For agencies other than the California Coastal Commission acting as responsible agencies,

they must currently make these decisions within 90 days of either the lead agency's approval or the receipt of a complete application, whichever is longer. This bill proposes to shorten this decision period to 45 days, increasing local officials' responsibilities and establishing a state-mandated local program. It emphasizes that these changes are of statewide importance, applicable to all cities, including chartered ones.

AB 1021 (**Wicks, D**) **Housing: local educational agencies.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill modifies existing laws regarding housing developments on properties owned by local educational agencies in California, extending the suitable legislative framework until January 1, 2036. It mandates counties and cities to include a housing element in their general plan, applicable for these developments, with specific conditions such as providing at least 10 units, prioritizing housing for local educational and public employees, and setting income restrictions for the majority of units. It revises the Planning and Zoning Law to align with the Housing Accountability Act's procedural requirements and grants eligible projects a density bonus. The bill also impacts the sale, lease, or rental practices of excess school district property, allowing school boards to bypass appointing an advisory committee for properties used for employee housing, consistent with the new housing provisions for educational agencies. Additionally, it amends the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to exempt certain affordable housing projects owned by educational agencies from environmental review requirements. The bill emphasizes that the changes address statewide concerns, thus applying uniformly across all cities, including those with charter status.

AB 1026 (**Wilson, D**) **Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits: electrical corporations.**

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

Status: 04/21/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: Existing law requires local agencies to provide a detailed list and examples of documentation needed for postentitlement phase permits for housing projects, making these resources available to applicants by January 1, 2024. This bill extends similar requirements to electrical corporations, mandating them to provide needed information, post example documents, and determine application completeness by July 1, 2026. It also emphasizes timely reviews of applications. The Housing Accountability Act restricts local agencies from disapproving certain compliant housing projects without specific evidence-based findings. It allows eligible parties to file lawsuits for enforcement. This bill establishes deadlines for reviewing application completeness and approval, with any delays constituting a violation of the Act. The California Coastal Act manages development within the coastal zone through a permit process. The bill clarifies that its new provisions do not apply to permits issued by certain government agencies, including the California Coastal Commission.

AB 1050 (**Schultz, D**) **Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: reciprocal easement agreements.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law states that certain private restrictions on land use, found in property transfer documents, cannot be enforced against owners of affordable housing developments if a specific modification document has been recorded publicly. To do this, the owner must submit relevant documents to the county recorder, and the county counsel must verify if the property qualifies as affordable housing and if the modification document can be recorded. This process does not permit developments that conflict with local planning and zoning rules. The bill expands these provisions to include housing developments on redeveloped commercial properties with residential uses as allowed by state or local laws. The bill also covers restrictions in reciprocal easement agreements, maintaining consistency with state housing laws. Additionally, it places more responsibilities on county officials, creating a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution typically requires state reimbursement for local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for a particular reason.

AB 1059 (**Garcia, D**) **Vehicles: Blackout License Plate Program.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to run the California Legacy License Plate Program, which creates specialized plates based on historical designs. The bill mandates the DMV to establish a Blackout License Plate Program, creating plates with a black background and white lettering, provided that they receive at least 7,500 applications by January 1, 2030. Applicants must pay

additional fees for issuing, renewing, retaining, or transferring these plates. Once the program achieves sufficient funds, the money can be allocated for administrative costs, with any surplus going to the California Environmental License Plate Fund for further legislative appropriation.

AB 1061 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: This bill is related to urban planning and zoning in California. The bill amends existing laws which allow local governments to regulate building uses and land through ordinances and manage subdivisions through the Subdivision Map Act. Existing law requires local agencies to approve housing developments and urban lot splits if they meet certain requirements, including not being located in historic districts or on historic properties. The bill introduces changes that would require local agencies to approve housing developments and urban lot splits if the sites are not individually listed as historical resources. The bill adds new provisions, such as limits on demolishing more than 25% of a building's exterior or altering historic features, and it removes a previous setback prohibition. It allows local governments to adopt standards to protect historic properties, ensuring developments don't harm historic values. These requirements impose additional duties on local agencies, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no reimbursement for these costs is needed from the state.

AB 1102 (**Boerner, D**) **Sea level rise and groundwater rise: contaminated sites: report.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-fer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under current law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control oversees the management of hazardous materials and waste. The bill mandates that by January 1, 2027, this department, along with the State Water Resources Control Board, must report to the Legislature. The report should contain specific information, particularly regarding contaminated sites that are at risk due to sea level rise and groundwater rise.

AB 1106 (**Rodriguez, Michelle, D**) **State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-fer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law assigns the State Air Resources Board to manage vehicular air pollution, while air pollution control districts and air quality management districts handle non-vehicular pollution. The state board is tasked with identifying and monitoring air pollution sources within the state's air basins. The bill proposes expanding the state board's incident air monitoring program, contingent on legislative funding, to support regional air quality incident response centers managed by air districts. This includes establishing at least one center in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Before setting up these centers, the state board must collaborate with relevant air districts to develop operational plans. Funding available to the state board can be used for planning, creating, equipping, and maintaining these centers. The bill would also increase responsibilities for air districts, creating a state-mandated local program that, under the California Constitution, requires state reimbursement to local agencies for certain mandated costs. If state-mandated costs are identified, reimbursement will follow statutory procedures.

AB 1110 (**Ortega, D**) **Safety rules and regulations: notice.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-fer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The current law mandates that the Division of Occupational Safety and Health must create a notice for employers to display, detailing workplace safety rules and regulations. This notice already includes specific information, such as the address and phone number of the nearest division office. This bill would add to the requirement that this notice also include the email address of the nearest division office.

AB 1131 (**Ta, R**) **General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly.**

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

Status: 04/30/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law mandates that each planning agency create, and the legislative body of each county and city adopt, a comprehensive long-term general plan that includes specified elements like a housing element. This housing element must be updated according to a specific schedule. Once a

general plan or part of it is adopted, the planning agency must annually report specific information by April 1 to various entities. The Department of Housing and Community Development, in collaboration with each council of governments, determines each region's current and projected housing needs. Each council of governments, or the Department for areas without such councils, must adopt a regional housing need plan that allocates housing needs to each area to meet specific objectives. The bill allows planning agencies to include in their reports the number of units approved for elder congregate care, covering up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category, starting from the 7th revision of the housing element onward.

AB 1152 (**Patterson, R**) **Housing Crisis Act of 2019: development policy, standard, or condition.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 restricts certain regions from creating or enforcing non-objective design standards for development on or after January 1, 2020. It allows these regions to prohibit commercial uses on land designated for residential purposes. The term "development policy standard or condition" is defined specifically within the act, but it clarifies that this does not include actions by these regions to establish conservation easements to preserve residentially zoned property, given that certain conditions are satisfied.

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

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law includes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program, which provides grant funds for regional coordination and local efforts to address homelessness, overseen by the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency. The Department of Housing and Community Development within this agency manages various state housing programs. The proposed California Housing Justice Act of 2025 would create a California Housing Justice Fund dedicated to addressing homelessness and housing unaffordability. It would require the state legislature to allocate ongoing funds to this new fund, which would be used for developing and maintaining affordable housing for low-income groups. Additionally, by 2027, the department must create finance plans with local entities to tackle homelessness and housing unaffordability, along with annual performance metrics. Local entities will have new responsibilities, constituting a state-mandated local program. Starting in 2027, the agency must annually report progress to the Legislature and update its goals online. If the bill results in state-mandated costs, there are provisions for reimbursing local agencies according to existing statutory procedures.

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

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates that workers on public works projects must be paid no less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages determined by the Director of Industrial Relations. The contracting body must obtain these wage rates from the director for similar work in the locality and for holiday and overtime work for each type of worker required. If the director identifies a change in the prevailing wage rate during a quarterly review, this is made available to the awarding body and is considered final. However, it does not affect contracts for which the bidding notice has already been published. Starting July 1, 2026, this bill states that if the director determines a wage change during a semiannual review, it will apply to any public works contract awarded or noticed post-July 1, 2026. Affected contractors or awarding bodies can file a petition within 20 days to challenge the rate change. The director must investigate or hold a hearing and make a final determination within 20 days of the petition. This decision becomes effective 10 days after issuance unless altered by the director later.

AB 1206 (**Harabedian, D**) **Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows counties and cities to create and manage zoning laws and administer general plans. Current law mandates that each local agency must establish a program by January 1, 2025, to preapprove accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill extends the requirements to include both single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, mandating agencies to develop preapproval programs by July 1, 2026. Local agencies can charge a fee for these preapproval applications and must publish approved plans and applicant details online. They are required to make approval or denial decisions within 30 days if conditions are met, following the current building standards. The bill allows agencies to accept higher

density plans voluntarily. These changes, aimed at statewide concerns, apply to all cities, including charter cities, and do not require state reimbursement as per the bill's provisions.

AB 1227 (**Ellis, R**) **Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor to declare a state of emergency during disasters and suspend regulations if they hinder emergency response efforts. On March 1, 2025, Governor Gavin Newsom declared such an emergency to expedite critical fuels reduction projects, which aim to reduce wildfire risks by clearing hazardous vegetation. This declaration allows temporary suspension of environmental regulations by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency, pending eligibility determinations for individual projects. By January 31, 2026, these agencies must report to the Legislature on the implementation of this emergency proclamation. Additionally, the bill temporarily exempts qualified fuels reduction projects in high fire hazard zones from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements until January 1, 2028. CEQA typically demands environmental impact assessments for projects with potential negative environmental impacts, but projects meeting the exemption criteria are not required to undergo this process. Local agencies must determine project eligibility for this exemption, but no state reimbursement for related costs is provided under this bill.

AB 1232 (**Ávila Farías, D**) **Administrative Procedure Act: proposed regulations: cost of living impact on residents of the state.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act governs how state agencies create, amend, or repeal regulations, including economic assessments of their impact on businesses and individuals. This bill introduces requirements for these assessments to consider the cost of living effects on California residents. For non-major regulations, agencies must assess cost of living impacts, while major regulations must include these impacts in their standardized analyses. The bill mandates that agencies inform the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) if they need external help for analyses, with the OAL managing this process and creating a standardized cost of living methodology. Additionally, when reviewing regulations, the OAL must consider cost of living impacts and can return regulations to agencies if significant impacts are found. The bill extends the OAL's review period for major regulations from 30 to 60 days and requires explanations if regulations are disapproved due to cost of living concerns, urging the agency to find less costly alternatives.

AB 1236 (**Rodriguez, Celeste, D**) **Insurance: Climate and Sustainability Insurance and Risk Reduction Grant Program.**

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

Status: 04/23/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner, to investigate and suggest risk transfer market mechanisms that encourage investment in natural infrastructure to mitigate climate change risks. This involves creating investment incentives and providing private investment mitigation strategies to reduce risks to public safety and infrastructure. The bill would establish the Climate and Sustainability Insurance and Risk Reduction Grant Program, funded by legislative appropriation, to achieve goals such as developing and testing new insurance models and reducing insurance costs. The department must report the program's outcomes to legislative insurance committees by January 1, 2029, and every three years afterwards. The provisions are set to expire on January 1, 2035.

AB 1243 (**Addis, D**) **Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025.**

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

Status: 04/29/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 permits the State Air Resources Board to establish a market-based system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions until 2031. Revenue from this system goes to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which finances efforts to lower emissions. The California Climate Crisis Act mandates achieving net-zero emissions by 2045 and further reducing emissions afterward. This bill, the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025, aims to financially hold fossil fuel companies accountable for their environmental impact from 1990 to 2024. The California Environmental Protection Agency will oversee this program, identifying responsible companies and calculating their share of the total climate-related damages to California, which include both past and future impacts until 2045. Companies must pay these costs, which go into the new Polluters Pay Climate Superfund. This fund supports projects

mitigating climate damage in the state. The bill also outlines initial and ongoing costs for implementation, which responsible parties will help cover. It requires immediate enactment due to its urgency.

AB 1244 (Wicks, D) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impact mitigation: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for any project it undertakes that could significantly affect the environment. If a project is found not to have such an effect, a negative declaration is adopted instead. A mitigated negative declaration is required if project revisions can reduce environmental impact, provided there is no substantial evidence indicating significant effects. The Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, overseen by the Department of Housing and Community Development, supports higher-density development near transit stations and provides funding through loans when available. This bill would allow projects needing to mitigate transportation impacts under CEQA to do so by contributing to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund instead of implementing other mitigation measures. Contributions are based on a price per vehicle mile traveled set by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, which is updated periodically. These funds are allocated to support developments within the same region, prioritizing certain projects, with the requirement for the estimated reduction in vehicle miles traveled to be verified. Additionally, related information must be posted online by the department.

AB 1250 (Papan, D) Transit operators: paratransit: recertification of eligibility.

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

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, allows counties to allocate funds from a 0.25% sales tax to transit operators and community transit services. This requires transit operators receiving these funds to offer dial-a-ride or paratransit services according to specific standards. Starting January 1, 2027, this bill will prevent these operators from requiring individuals, who qualify for paratransit services due to a disability or medical condition that is unlikely to improve, from re-certifying their eligibility. Exceptions include cases of temporary eligibility or reviews to expand the person's eligibility. Temporary eligibility is set to last for 180 days and can be renewed six times consecutively at most. If this bill leads to new responsibilities for local agencies, it would activate a state-mandated local program requiring the state to reimburse these agencies for certain costs, following established procedures under the California Constitution. If the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs in the bill, reimbursement must follow the statutory procedures.

AB 1260 (Ward, D) Electricity: renewable energy subscription programs.

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill revises requirements for customer renewable energy programs monitored by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). It mandates that these programs include benefits based on specific avoided cost values. Key provisions include limiting facilities to 5 megawatts each for generation and storage, capping total program capacity at 5 gigawatts or closing subscriptions after 7 years, and requiring updates to the PUC's community renewable energy program by 2026. Community choice aggregators and electric service providers must inform the PUC of their participation decisions within 180 days of program updates and can start or end participation at any time with notice. The PUC will periodically evaluate the program's compliance and may terminate or modify it if it fails to meet standards. The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission will assess community solar and storage projects as load-modifying resources by 2026. If violated, this bill's requirements would constitute a crime under the Public Utilities Act. However, the bill specifies no state reimbursement is needed for local agencies and schools for compliance costs.

AB 1266 (Solache, D) Air districts: administrative rulemaking: standardized regulatory impact analysis.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/28/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law grants regional air pollution control and air quality management districts the authority to regulate air pollution from nonvehicular sources. It requires state agencies to conduct a standardized regulatory impact analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing major regulations. This bill mandates that specific air districts, based on population size, also perform the standardized regulatory impact analysis when

making regulatory changes. The bill introduces new obligations on these regional districts, creating a state-mandated local program. Under the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. This bill specifies that for some mandates, no reimbursement is necessary for a specific reason, but for others, if the Commission on State Mandates finds state-mandated costs, reimbursement will follow established procedures.

AB 1275 (**Elhawary, D**) **Regional housing needs: regional transportation plan.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under the existing Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities are required to create a comprehensive long-term plan for development, which includes a housing element detailing land suitable for housing. For the fourth and subsequent revisions of this housing element, the Department of Housing must determine the current and projected regional housing needs, coordinating with councils of governments. This bill would extend the timeline for determining housing needs from two to three years before the housing element revision and extending the consultation timeline with councils from 26 to 38 months before revision. Additionally, the bill modifies transportation planning requirements, integrating housing and transportation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Councils of governments must now consider sustainable community strategies as part of their housing allocation methodology. It mandates that final housing need plans be informed by these strategies. This bill, by adding these requirements, creates a state-mandated local program. If the bill imposes costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and schools will follow established statutory procedures.

AB 1276 (**Carrillo, D**) **Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows developers to apply for streamlined approval of projects without needing a conditional use permit if they meet certain objective planning criteria. The Housing Accountability Act, part of this law, prevents local agencies from disapproving or making housing projects for low to moderate-income households or emergency shelters unfeasible, unless they provide specified evidence. It allows local agencies to enforce objective, quantifiable development standards that align with regional housing needs. A project is considered in alignment with local plans if substantial evidence supports that conclusion. Typically, projects must adhere only to the rules in place when they first apply, which include general and specific plans, zoning, and fees. Recent amendments expand the definition of applicable standards to include materials and permit requirements from other public agencies. This imposes additional responsibilities on local agencies and applies statewide, including to charter cities, but does not require state reimbursement for associated costs.

AB 1294 (**Haney, D**) **Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.**

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill outlines a legislative bill modifying processes related to housing development project applications. It proposes changes to the Permit Streamlining Act, requiring a development project application to be considered complete once permit processing fees are paid and certain information is provided. By 2026, the Department of Housing and Community Development must adopt a standardized application form for housing entitlements, which all cities and counties must accept without additional forms. Local government entities cannot impose extra penalties, fees, or requirements when this standardized form is used. The bill also amends the Housing Accountability Act to include prohibitions on local agencies determining an application as incomplete based on disallowed requirements. Local agencies must justify the necessity of any required item on their application checklist when challenged. Additionally, cities and counties with websites must publish the standardized application form or their own approved templates online. The bill asserts these changes address statewide concern, applying to all cities including charter cities, and mandates a state-funded local program to cover any resulting costs.

AB 1308 (**Hoover, R**) **Residential building permits: fees: inspections.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The State Housing Law sets standards for building construction and occupancy related to human habitation. It allows local governments to charge fees for permits and requires them to inspect permitted work within 60 days of completion notice, else reimburse the permit fees. The bill mandates that local building departments create and publicly post their residential permit fee schedules online. If inspections are delayed beyond 30 days, applicants can hire private inspectors. These private inspectors must submit affidavits and reports to the building department, which then has 14 days to issue final approval or notify of non-compliance. The bill applies specifically to new residential builds and certain residential renovations. It includes provisions that expand perjury crimes and create new local duties, but specifies no state reimbursement is required for compliance.

AB 1319 (Schultz, D) Protected species: California Endangered Species Act.

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time and amended.

Summary: This bill would enhance regulations on the trade and protection of wildlife and plants in California. It extends the unlawful activities to include transporting, selling, or possessing wildlife or plants taken in violation of U.S. laws related to national and international trade as of January 19, 2025. These provisions are set to become inoperative by December 31, 2031, and will be repealed on January 1, 2032. Since violations of this provision would be punishable as crimes, it imposes a state-mandated local program. The bill also requires the Fish and Game Commission to consider emergency listing of federally protected species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) if federal actions decrease their protection, provided listing under CESA might afford better protection. This too is temporary, with the same inoperative and repeal dates. Finally, it specifies that no state reimbursement will be required for implementing these provisions.

AB 1326 (Ahrens, D) Masks: individual or public health.

Current Text: 04/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law outlines various scenarios where wearing a mask is necessary for health purposes, such as maintaining a statewide stockpile of PPE for emergencies, requiring hospital employees providing direct patient care to use PPE, having commercial cannabis business employees wear masks for respiratory protection, and ensuring peace officers have masks when performing CPR to prevent disease spread. This bill grants individuals the right to wear masks in public to protect their health or public health related to communicable diseases or air quality, while also defining a mask and public place for these purposes. However, it specifies that this right does not interfere with requirements for mask removal in certain situations, such as security identification, job qualifications, or emergency health protocols.

AB 1353 (Haney, D) State real property: office space: consolidation.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law in California establishes the Department of General Services, headed by the Director of General Services, under the Government Operations Agency. This department requires state agencies to annually review their landholdings and report any excess land to the department. By January 1, 2024, the department is tasked with reporting to the Legislature a plan for converting underutilized multistory state buildings into affordable housing. This bill requires the department, starting January 1, 2027, to annually audit state office space usage to identify opportunities for consolidation of space. This consolidation effort will focus on freeing up space, which must be reserved for use by the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges.

AB 1359 (Ahrens, D) Planning and zoning: development conditions: housing-forward jurisdictions.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to create a general plan for land use, which includes a housing element. This housing element must be updated regularly, considering regional housing needs for various income levels. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses whether the housing element complies with these laws and designates certain areas as "prohousing." Local agencies can establish accessory dwelling units through ordinances or ministerial approvals, but they cannot impose specified prohibitive standards without justification. The Density Bonus Law requires cities and counties to offer incentives to developers who build a certain percentage of units for low or very low income households. The bill proposes that jurisdictions labeled as "housing-forward," which have met their housing needs and are designated as prohousing, can impose conditions on development

projects. These conditions include preventing the reduction of bicycle parking through density bonuses and imposing impact fees on certain accessory dwelling units.

AB 1371 (Sharp-Collins, D) Occupational safety and health: employee refusal to perform hazardous tasks.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 mandates that employers obey specific safety and health standards and assigns enforcement to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. Current law prevents employers from laying off or firing workers who refuse to perform tasks that clearly violate safety standards and create hazards. This bill updates the existing provisions, allowing employees to refuse, in good faith, to perform tasks that violate safety standards or pose a reasonable risk of injury or illness, provided they have tried to notify the employer about the risk and received no reasonable response. The bill requires employers to continue paying the employee until the risk is resolved and prohibits using task refusal as a basis for disciplinary action, while ensuring retaliation protections. It also removes the inclusion of domestic workers in the definition of "employee" under these provisions.

AB 1381 (Muratsuchi, D) California School Finance Authority: Educational Workforce Housing Revolving Loan Fund.

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California School Finance Authority Act forms the California School Finance Authority, which can issue revenue bonds to fund or refinance educational facility projects for various educational entities. This legislation introduces the Educational Workforce Housing Revolving Loan Fund to support local education agencies (LEAs) in predevelopment activities for educational workforce housing. Loans from this fund will have no interest and are based on LEA attendance figures. A designated statewide nonprofit will aid in developing the criteria for these loans. To qualify, LEAs must submit an application and meet certain conditions, like ensuring the fund has a positive balance. Loan repayments will be deducted from LEA apportionments by the Controller. The authority can establish necessary rules, including emergency regulations, and administrative costs to the nonprofit cannot exceed 2% of loans issued. Additionally, the Educational Workforce Housing Security Fund will back the Revolving Loan Fund against loan defaults. The authority is responsible for monitoring these funds and reporting to the Department of Finance and the Controller. This includes assessing whether transfers from the Security Fund to the Revolving Fund are needed to cover any defaults, with annual reporting on fund conditions provided to the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

AB 1407 (Wallis, R) Planning and Zoning Law: housing elements: rezoning.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Under existing law, cities and counties must create a general plan, including a housing element that identifies adequate housing sites, assesses housing needs, and inventories resources and constraints. If these sites are insufficient for different income levels, rezoning is required. If a local government fails to adopt a compliant housing element within 120 days of the deadline, current law mandates rezoning within one year of this deadline. This bill proposes extending that rezoning deadline to one year and six months.

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

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Current law mandates the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to form a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee, in collaboration with the Secretary of Transportation. This committee is responsible for guiding the development and assessment of a pilot program that explores mileage-based revenue collection as a potential alternative to the gas tax system. The Transportation Agency, together with the commission, is required to implement this pilot program as outlined. These provisions are scheduled to be revoked on January 1, 2027. However, this bill proposes to extend these provisions until January 1, 2035, and includes additional findings and declarations related to the program.

AB 1445 (Haney, D) Downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing districts.

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: Existing law permits cities and counties to create special financing districts to fund public projects, including housing for low-income individuals. San Francisco is specifically allowed to set up a district focused on converting commercial spaces to residential units, using the tax revenues generated from these conversions to finance them. This requires the district to establish a governing board and prepare a comprehensive financing plan to manage the tax revenues for up to 30 years or until the district no longer exists. These projects must pay prevailing wages and comply with the local labor standards specified by San Francisco's Board of Supervisors. The proposed bill would extend these allowances to other cities and counties, excluding San Francisco, enabling them to create similar districts for commercial-to-residential conversion projects, while adhering to the same rules as San Francisco. The bill proposes adjustments to ensure these new districts follow the existing framework.

AB 1455 (Bryan, D) California Environmental Quality Act: certified regulatory program: State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection: ember-resistant zone.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an environmental impact report for any project potentially affecting the environment or adopt a negative declaration if the project is deemed not to have significant environmental effects. If alterations to the project can mitigate potential impacts, a mitigated negative declaration is required. If a state agency's regulatory program includes a detailed environmental plan, certified by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, it may replace the need for an environmental impact report. A new bill requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop regulations for creating defensible space around structures in high fire risk areas to resist embers. These regulations must be enacted as emergency measures, following a specific rulemaking process. The Office of Administrative Law will evaluate whether these regulations are critical for public safety and welfare. Additionally, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency must certify these regulations for compliance with CEQA.

AB 1456 (Bryan, D) California Environmental Quality Act: California Vegetation Treatment Program.

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

Status: 04/29/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a lead agency prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or adopt a negative declaration to assess the environmental effects of a proposed project. If a project is likely to have significant environmental impacts, a mitigated negative declaration can be used if the project is revised to avoid or mitigate these impacts. CEQA also permits the use of a program EIR for broader plans or policies and requires examination of subsequent activities under this framework. This bill mandates that by January 1, 2027, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection must update the California Vegetation Treatment Program's Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR). This update should expand the treatable landscape area and acknowledge cultural burning as a treatment activity. Additionally, it allows public agencies to collaborate with federally recognized California Native American tribes for projects under the FPEIR.

AB 1529 (Committee on Housing and Community Development,) Housing omnibus.

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under existing Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must adopt a long-term general plan that includes a housing element, assessed by the Department of Housing and Community Development for compliance with the Housing Element Law. The Housing Accountability Act, part of the Planning and Zoning Law, restricts local agencies from denying or making housing projects for low- or moderate-income households infeasible unless specific conditions are met. This bill adjusts a cross-reference related to "builder's remedy projects" within this context. Current law requires owners of assisted housing developments planning to end subsidy contracts or alter rental agreements to notify tenants and offer a chance to purchase the property. The notice must now coincide with a 12-month change notice, and the bill removes the requirement for the owner to declare an interest in selling, while clarifying entities' rights to submit offers to buy.

ABX1 1 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - From committee without further action.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 initially provided funding for the state government for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. An amendment to this Act proposes adjustments to the existing financial allocations. The bill specifies that it will be enacted immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 2 **(Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - From committee without further action.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. A new bill proposes amendments to this act, adjusting the previously decided appropriations. This bill is designated to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 4 **(Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/24/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/24/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024–25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amendments to the act by adding more appropriations and introducing additional modifications. It also states that it will become effective immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 5 **(Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died on inactive file.

Summary: This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 6 **(Patterson, R) Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.**

Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 mandates that timber operations cannot proceed without an approved timber harvesting plan by a registered professional forester. Violating the act is a misdemeanor. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the evaluation of environmental impacts for projects, with a report or declaration necessary depending on potential effects. This bill allows noncommercial wildfire fuel reduction projects on timberland, funded partly or wholly by public money, to use a timber harvesting plan instead of complying with CEQA, treating these as timber operations. It expands the definition of crime, thus creating a state-mandated local program.

ABX1 8 **(Essayli,_) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 provides financial resources for state operations for the 2024–25 fiscal year. An amendment to this act mandates the State Air Resources Board to appoint public fire protection agencies, or similar entities, to supervise controlled burning activities. It also allows wildland vegetation management burns to be exempt from permit requirements if they are overseen by these designated agencies. This bill is considered urgent and is intended to be implemented immediately as a budgetary measure.

ABX1 9 **(Essayli,_) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024, which allocates funds for state government operations for the fiscal year 2024–25, is being amended. This amendment specifies that approving a large electrical corporation's plan to place distribution infrastructure underground is not considered a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). However, any environmental review required by CEQA must still happen before approving projects that would cause physical changes to the environment. The amendment is set to take immediate effect as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 13 **(Gonzalez, Jeff, R) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.**

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Read first time. Died at Desk.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing and regulating greenhouse gas emissions sources. It mandates the board to establish rules to achieve the most technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions, aiming to lower statewide emissions to at least 40% below a defined limit by December 31, 2030. The board must also develop a scoping plan for these reductions and update it at least every five years. This bill proposes that the scoping plan should now also consider greenhouse gas emissions from wildlands and forest fires.

ABX1 14 **(Castillo, R) Generators: air pollution regulations: income tax credits.**

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Read first time. Died at Desk.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor to declare a state of emergency due to various conditions like fires or floods. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to regulate emissions from new small off-road engines. This bill proposes to exempt the sale and purchase of portable or emergency backup generators from these regulations during a state of emergency caused by electrical service loss. Additionally, this bill introduces a tax credit under the Personal Income Tax Law, starting from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031. The credit is for purchasing backup generators, up to \$7,000, with an annual limit of \$3,500, for use in homes or businesses. The bill also mandates that new tax expenditure authorizations include specific goals, performance indicators, and data collection requirements.

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

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Constitution allows the state to create housing for low-income individuals with financial assistance from federal or state sources, contingent upon local voter approval. The proposed Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) Act seeks to establish a fund within the state's General Fund starting in the 2027-28 fiscal year. Each year until September 30, 2036, at least 5% of the estimated General Fund revenues would be allocated to this account. The funds would be managed by the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, which would use them for initiatives related to homelessness and affordable housing. The agency must create a 10-year strategy, with input from relevant stakeholders, detailing how to accomplish goals like producing affordable housing and ending homelessness. Additionally, the agency is required to submit annual progress reports to the Legislature, outlining its success in achieving specific performance measures and goals, until October 1, 2036.

ACR 12 **(Quirk-Silva, D) Fernando Valenzuela Day.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The proposed measure aims to designate November 1, 2025, as Fernando Valenzuela Day to recognize and celebrate the positive influence of his legacy on the Latino and Hispanic community.

SB 2 **(Jones, R) Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2025 - March 19 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 2.) Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions. The act mandates the board to create and implement rules to achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction in emissions, aiming to cut statewide emissions by at least 40% below designated limits by December 31, 2030. The board has implemented regulations under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard to help reach this goal. However, a new bill proposes to nullify specific amendments to these regulations set for November 8, 2024, or any future specified amendments. This bill is designed as an urgency statute, meaning it would take effect immediately.

SB 5 **(Cabaldon, D) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts and community revitalization and investment areas: allocation of taxes: agricultural land exclusion.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, known as the Williamson Act, allows cities or counties to make contracts with agricultural landowners to preserve land for farming in exchange for lower property taxes. Landowners can petition to cancel these contracts to designate the land as a farmland security zone, which keeps the land taxed at a reduced rate for special taxes. Additionally, cities or counties can create

enhanced infrastructure financing districts or community revitalization and investment authorities to fund important local projects by allocating a portion of property taxes. However, this new bill proposes that taxes on land under a Williamson Act or farmland security zone contract will not be included in these tax allocations for infrastructure or revitalization projects.

SB 9 (**Arreguin, D**) **Accessory Dwelling Units: owner-occupant requirements.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) through local ordinances or, if none exist, through ministerial approval following specific standards. It restricts local agencies from requiring owners to live on the property or imposing extra standards not specified in the law for ADUs associated with single-family dwellings. Additionally, local agencies cannot impose parking standards for ADUs, regardless of whether they have implemented a local ordinance. The bill clarifies that the prohibition on owner-occupancy requirements applies universally, with or without a local ordinance.

SB 16 (**Blakespear, D**) **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: housing element: unsheltered and chronic homelessness: assessment and financing plan.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to create a general plan for land use, including a housing element. This housing element must analyze housing needs, set goals, and outline plans for housing development and improvement. The law also establishes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program (HHAP) for grants to address homelessness. If a local government does not receive HHAP funding, it must include data on unhoused individuals and strategies to address homelessness. The Governor must create the Interagency Council on Homelessness to identify resources to prevent and end homelessness and offer policy recommendations. The Department of Housing and Community Development oversees housing development programs. The council must provide reports on homelessness programs, with interim and final reports due in 2022. This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to complete an assessment and plan to address unsheltered and chronic homelessness over the next decade, with a report due by December 31, 2027. This plan must include data on unsheltered populations and involve consulting local agencies and individuals with homelessness experience. The bill's changes are deemed to concern statewide issues, affecting all cities.

SB 18 (**Rubio, D**) **Food Desert Elimination Grant Program.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The existing law established the Office of Farm to Fork under the Department of Food and Agriculture to improve access to agricultural products in underserved communities and schools. It aims to identify and address distribution barriers and enhance the nutritional quality of school food offerings. This bill would create the Food Desert Elimination Grant Program to increase access to healthy foods in defined food deserts and areas at risk. The program, managed by the department, would provide grants to grocery store operators to promote grocery store establishment in these areas. It establishes the Food Desert Elimination Fund for funding, which can receive federal and private contributions and can be appropriated by the Legislature. The department can issue guidelines and distribute grants only if the Legislature provides funding. The bill, and its provisions, are set to expire on December 31, 2030.

SB 20 (**Menjivar, D**) **Occupational safety: fabrication activities on stone slab products.**

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations to improve the welfare, conditions, and employment opportunities for California's wage earners, as well as enforce occupational safety and health standards. The law includes the creation of the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board for setting these standards, particularly those involving harmful airborne contaminants. Violations of these standards can be criminal offenses. This bill specifies regulations for fabricating stone slab products, used in countertops, requiring wet methods instead of dry. Violations of these new rules can lead to disciplinary action but are not categorized as crimes. By July 1, 2026, the Department must create a training program for safe stone slab fabrication, certifying individuals who complete it. From July 1, 2027, those involved in fabrication must complete this training before starting work, and a certification process for fabrication shops will be established.

SB 21 (**Durazo, D**) **Single-room occupancy units: demolition and replacement: housing assistance programs: eligibility for homeless individuals and families.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 restricts cities and counties from approving housing projects that involve demolishing protected units unless specific conditions are met, such as replacing all previously demolished or existing protected units. Additionally, the number of residential units in a new development must match the highest number present on the site in the last five years. However, this bill allows cities or counties to reduce the number of replacement units required when rehabilitating or replacing single-room occupancy buildings, provided certain criteria, like converting them to affordable rental units, are met. Furthermore, the Department of Housing and Community Development administers programs like the Multifamily Housing Program, offering financial aid through deferred payment loans for housing projects. This department has the authority to enter long-term contracts to support these programs. The bill also clarifies the definition of homelessness for eligibility in housing projects funded by the department, ensuring that individuals or families meeting these criteria are not mandated to fill units through a coordinated entry system. The implementation of these provisions depends on legislative funding.

SB 24 (**McNerney, D**) **Electrical and gas corporations: rates: political influence activities and promotional advertising.**

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The bill amends existing law governing public utility rates, stipulating that those rates must be just and reasonable. It prohibits electrical and gas corporations from charging ratepayers for political influence activities, promotional advertising, and efforts against municipalization unless stated otherwise. These corporations must disclose whether advertising costs are covered by shareholders or ratepayers. By April 30, 2026, and annually, they must report their expenses to the Public Utilities Commission, detailing activities linked to political or promotional efforts. The report will be public. The commission will impose penalties for non-compliance. Violations align with the Public Utilities Act, making them criminal offenses. While the California Constitution requires compensation to local entities for state-mandated expenses, this bill specifies no reimbursement is necessary for its implementation.

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

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Drug Court Programs Act allows counties to implement drug court programs, mandating a collaborative plan between county alcohol and drug program administrators and county judges. These programs must adhere to state and national guidelines and cover juvenile offenders and parents in specific family law cases. The Judicial Council is required to update judicial administration standards by January 1, 2026, to align with recognized best practices. Proposition 36, known as the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, lets eligible defendants participate in treatment instead of serving time, provided certain criteria are met. Any amendments to this initiative require significant legislative approval or voter consent. This bill mandates that treatment court programs be accessible to all eligible California defendants. It introduces a requirement for a drug addiction expert to conduct evaluations as part of the program and eliminates the requirement for the Judicial Council to update administration standards. It also requires adherence to current judicial standards for treatment availability under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, effectively amending it. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 30 (**Cortese, D**) **Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill restricts public entities from selling, donating, or transferring decommissioned diesel-powered rail equipment for continued use unless specific conditions are met. An exemption is allowed if the equipment meets certain federal emissions standards for locomotives and if the public entity can certify that the transaction will result in an overall air quality improvement in the area where the equipment will be used.

SB 31 (**McNerney, D**) **Water quality: recycled water.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Water Recycling Law promotes the use of recycled water and requires reporting any unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more. This bill clarifies that discharges from decorative waters

during storms are not unauthorized if evaporation replenishment used recycled water. Additionally, the bill allows incidental mists or runoff of disinfected tertiary treated recycled water into outdoor dining areas when used in park irrigation. Public agencies can mandate recycled water for residential irrigation, and for irrigation of homeowner's association common areas, it's not considered a dual-plumbed system but must meet specific standards. Furthermore, recycled water usage is authorized in food handling or processing facilities for non-potable purposes like toilet flushing or outdoor irrigation, provided it doesn't enter food handling areas.

SB 33 (Cortese, D) Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The bill proposes the establishment of the California Success Opportunity and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program by the State Department of Social Services, provided it receives funding from the Legislature. This program aims to offer twelfth-grade homeless students a monthly income of \$1,000 for four months from May to August 2026. A fund will be created to gather and allocate moneys to counties participating in the program for distribution to eligible students. In addition, existing federal law, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, is set up to support the education of homeless youth, requiring schools to identify and support homeless students. Under the new bill, participating counties will have local educational liaisons ensure eligible students receive information and enrollment forms for the SOAR program. For tax purposes, income received through the SOAR program from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, will be excluded from personal income tax calculations and will not affect eligibility for certain tax credits like the California Earned Income Tax Credit, young child tax credit, or foster youth tax credit.

SB 34 (Richardson, D) Air pollution: South Coast Air Quality Management District: mobile sources: public seaports.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The State Air Resources Board oversees vehicular air pollution, while air pollution control districts handle pollution from non-vehicular sources, including indirect sources. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) was established to manage air quality in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. It must adopt rules aligning with the South Coast air quality management plan and ensure these do not conflict with state or federal laws. Recently, SCAQMD proposed Rule 2304, which mandates the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to develop comprehensive plans for non-combustion energy infrastructure for port equipment and vehicles. If this rule is amended or adopted, a related bill requires the ports to conduct energy assessments, supply cost estimates, assess workforce and environmental impacts, and establish a timeline extension process for compliance. The bill prohibits caps on cargo throughput or operational limits at the ports and will be effective until January 1, 2036. This bill introduces a state-mandated local program, imposing additional duties on the SCAQMD and ports. According to the California Constitution, local agencies must be reimbursed for state-mandated costs, with procedures in place for such reimbursement. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for certain mandates, while others might require it if determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

SB 38 (Umberg, D) Second Chance Program.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Second Chance Program to support individuals in the criminal justice system through mental health and substance use treatment, focusing on reducing recidivism for those convicted of less severe crimes. The Board of State and Community Corrections oversees a grant program associated with this initiative, only funding proposals that provide mental health services, substance use disorder treatments, misdemeanor diversion programs, or combinations of these services. The Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, finances these efforts. Additionally, under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, individuals with multiple substance-related convictions can choose treatment instead of incarceration by pleading guilty and participating in an approved treatment program. This bill would expand the grant program to include proposals offering mental and behavioral health services and drug court or collaborative court programs, including treatment under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, effectively broadening the fund's purpose and making an appropriation.

SB 42 (Umberg, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: public campaign financing: California Fair Elections Act of 2026.

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits public officers and candidates from using public funds for election purposes. This bill would allow them to use public funds, unless those funds are designated by state or local entities for education, transportation, or public safety. Candidates would need to adhere to specific spending limits and criteria to qualify for these funds. Public funds could not be used to pay legal defense fees, fines, or to repay personal campaign loans. The bill would also allow local laws to set higher spending limits for candidates who voluntarily participate by following a specified formula. The Fair Political Practices Commission would not be responsible for enforcing public funding systems set up by local agencies. Existing law also bans foreign entities from contributing to state or local elections or ballot measures; violators can be fined up to three times the amount spent. Changes to the Political Reform Act require voter approval, so this bill would be submitted for voter approval during the November 3, 2026, statewide general election.

SB 52 (**Pérez, D**) **Housing rental rates and occupancy levels: algorithmic devices.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law dictates the hiring and rent increase notification requirements for residential units. The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act limits local rent control for certain properties and allows owners to set initial and subsequent rental rates, subject to limitations. This bill makes it illegal to sell or provide a rental pricing algorithm to multiple people for setting rental rates, lease terms, or occupancy rates for residential properties if used by others in the same market. It also forbids using nonpublic competitor data for such algorithms. The bill authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to file civil actions against violations, considering them unlawful under the Cartwright Act and unfair competition under the Unfair Competition Law. This bill would broaden the scope of activities prohibited by the Cartwright Act, punishable as a crime. It establishes no state reimbursement for the costs incurred by local entities due to this expansion.

SB 56 (**Seyarto, R**) **Property taxation: disabled veterans' exemption: household income.**

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The California Constitution mandates all property to be taxable and assessed at a standard percentage of its fair market value, unless exceptions are provided. There are various exemptions, notably for disabled veterans, which partially exempt the principal residence of veterans, their spouses, or unmarried surviving spouses, if the veteran sustained specific injuries or died on active duty. Existing law exempts up to \$100,000 or \$150,000 of residence value based on the household income threshold of \$40,000, adjusted for inflation. This bill proposes to exclude service-connected disability payments from the "household income" definition, potentially increasing the exempt amount. It also aims to correct a reference error in current laws. While this bill imposes new duties on local tax officials, necessitating state reimbursement for mandated costs, it distinctly states that no reimbursement will be made for lost property tax revenues due to the bill's implementation. This bill is set as a tax levy and would be effective immediately.

SB 57 (**Padilla, D**) **Electrical corporations: tariffs.**

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

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The bill known as the Ratepayer and Technological Innovation Protection Act mandates the Public Utilities Commission to establish or modify a specific tariff for electrical corporations by July 1, 2026, which ensures fair rates without causing cost shifts to customers not receiving the tariff. It allows the commission to require eligible customers to install energy storage and backup power systems to help meet emission reduction goals. The commission can also set minimum zero-carbon procurement requirements for these customers. Non-compliance with the commission's directives is considered a crime, leading to a state-mandated local program. However, this bill specifies that no state reimbursement is required for associated costs incurred by local agencies or school districts.

SB 61 (**Cortese, D**) **Private works of improvement: retention payments.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law regulates retention payments in private construction projects, requiring owners to pay withheld retention to direct contractors within 45 days after project completion. This bill would limit retention payments to a maximum of 5% of each payment in the contract chain, affecting payments from owners to direct contractors and further down to subcontractors. It also mandates that courts award reasonable attorney's fees to the winning party in any legal action to enforce these provisions.

SB 63 **(Wiener, D) San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: transportation funding.**

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill is related to transportation planning and funding in the San Francisco Bay Area. It proposes creating the Transportation Revenue Measure District, covering Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco counties, governed by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's board. The bill allows a retail transactions and use tax of up to 0.5%, pending voter approval in November 2026, to support public transportation. This tax, after accounting for administrative costs, would fund various transit services and district counties' transportation expenses. The bill also mandates a financial efficiency review of transit operators receiving tax proceeds, requiring them to develop and submit efficiency plans to continue receiving funds. Key compliance includes maintaining effort and adhering to the commission's regional policies. Additionally, it requires the commission to report by March 31, 2026, on expected ridership impacts from planned projects. The bill adjusts tax provisions for San Mateo and San Francisco counties, allowing for incremental tax rates. Finally, it states that the bill's sections are independent and provides for state reimbursements if determined necessary by the Commission on State Mandates.

SB 65 **(Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/13/2025 - Read first time.

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

SB 70 **(Seyarto, R) Public contracts: Small Business Procurement and Contract Act.**

Current Text: 03/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Small Business Procurement and Contract Act allows state agencies or the California State University to award contracts for goods, services, or information technology, valued between \$5,000 and \$250,000, to certified small businesses—including microbusinesses and disabled veteran business enterprises—without following competitive bidding processes. This bill would increase the maximum value of these contracts from \$250,000 to \$350,000. Starting January 1, 2028, and every two years thereafter, the Director of General Services must review this maximum value and may adjust it according to changes in the California Consumer Price Index.

SB 71 **(Wiener, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects.**

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) necessitates environmental impact assessments for projects potentially affecting the environment. Projects with no significant impact may be given a negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration if revisions mitigate any potential impact. CEQA, until 2030, exempts some transportation projects like pedestrian, bicycle plans, and transit improvements involving street restriping or bike storage from its requirements. This bill intends to extend this exemption indefinitely and adds more projects, such as certain transit route changes, to be exempt as well. The bill also exempts projects improving public transit services like buses and ferries, including infrastructure used by zero-emission technologies, from CEQA requirements. Some exclusions apply, such as certain ferry terminal projects or those involving transportation network companies. The bill imposes state-mandated local programs as lead agencies must determine exemption qualifications and requires adjustments of specified project cost thresholds in line with the California Consumer Price Index starting in 2026. This bill asserts that it does not require state reimbursement for local mandates.

SB 72 **(Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.**

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

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Department of Water Resources in California must update "The California Water Plan" every five years to manage the state's water resources. This plan includes strategies for water storage, conservation, recycling, desalination, and transfers. This bill proposes changes, such as expanding the advisory committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice groups. By the 2033 plan update, the department must revise planning targets for 2050, considering water needs for urban, agricultural, tribal, and environmental uses, and ensuring safe drinking water for all. The plan must outline the costs, benefits, and impacts of recommended projects to meet water supply targets. The department is also required to report updates and recommendations to the Legislature and host public workshops for feedback.

SB 73 **(Cervantes, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.**

Current Text: 01/15/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 1/29/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a negative declaration for projects with potential significant environmental effects. Certain projects, such as residential and mixed-use developments in transit priority areas, are exempt if they align with an existing specific plan with a certified EIR. This bill would expand exemptions to projects in areas of very low vehicle travel and mandates they follow specific planning guidelines, including development on previously used or qualified vacant sites. It also changes rules for exemptions related to agricultural employee housing, affordable housing, and infill residential projects, potentially allowing these within state conservancy boundaries and adjusting project size and location criteria. Additionally, exemptions for sustainable transit priority projects located in low vehicle travel areas are revised, requiring previous development or specific vacant site criteria. Lead agencies must file notices of exemption for qualifying projects, imposing additional local program requirements. The bill states no reimbursement is required by the state under its mandates.

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

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

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office to assist with long-term planning and state planning. This law allows local agencies to finance infrastructure projects using various methods, such as creating enhanced infrastructure financing districts. The proposed bill introduces the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program, requiring the office to offer grants to local agencies for infrastructure projects that encounter unforeseen costs after beginning construction. The office can fund up to 20% of these additional costs, provided the agency has covered at least 45% of the initial project cost with local tax revenue. When applying, local agencies must demonstrate difficulties in meeting timelines and budgets, and explain how their projects align with state and local objectives. The office is tasked with developing guidelines to evaluate and fund grant applications, and these provisions will take effect on January 1, 2030.

SB 76 **(Seyarto, R) Vehicles: registration fees and penalties.**

Current Text: 01/15/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law imposes penalties for late vehicle registration payments, with certain exceptions. It allows the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to waive these penalties if the buyer was unaware of unpaid fees at the time of purchase, and if the vehicle's license plate displays a validating device with the appropriate registration year. Additionally, any unpaid fees and penalties are considered the personal debt of the seller and can be collected through legal action if the DMV waives them. However, the new bill changes this by mandating the DMV to waive these fees and penalties when a buyer applies for registration transfer, provided the fees were due before the purchase. It also requires the DMV to establish a system to collect these amounts from the seller, removing the option for collection through civil actions. These changes will take effect on January 1, 2030.

SB 77 **(Grove, R) State vehicle fleet: light-duty vehicles: raw materials: child labor.**

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates that, starting from the 2024–25 fiscal year, at least 50% of light-duty vehicles purchased for the state fleet must be zero-emission, unless this cannot meet state needs. This bill adds that suppliers of these vehicles must certify that materials like aluminum, cobalt, and lithium are sourced from mining operations free of child labor. Suppliers must also report the mining locations and average wages of workers. This information, along with a list of vehicles certified as child labor-free, must be published on the department's website.

SB 78 **(Seyarto, R) Department of Transportation: report: state highway system: safety enhancements.**

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law gives the Department of Transportation full control over the state highway system. This bill mandates that the department create a report identifying potential safety improvements for the highway system, analyzing common causes for any delays in implementing these improvements, and

proposing strategies to speed up their implementation. This report is to be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2027.

SB 79 (**Wiener, D**) **Local government land: public transit use: housing development: transit-oriented development.**

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 12 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: This bill discusses legislative changes related to land use, housing development, and environmental regulations in California. Existing regulations require local agencies to classify land as "surplus" if it is not needed for agency use. The bill broadens the definition of "agency's use" to include land leased for public transit operations and allows districts or public transit operators to use land for commercial or industrial purposes. Current Planning and Zoning Law mandates each county and city to have a general plan for development, including a housing element. This bill requires that projects near transit-oriented development (TOD) stops be allowed on land zoned for residential, mixed-use, or light industrial purposes. It sets standards for height, density, and floor area ratio based on proximity to TOD stops. Developments compliant with these new standards are presumed to meet Housing Accountability Act requirements. Projects under these provisions can receive streamlined approval but must meet certain affordability and demolition regulations. The Department of Housing and Community Development will oversee compliance.

SB 80 (**Caballero, D**) **Energy: Fusion Research and Development Innovation Hub Program.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement California's energy policies, which includes assessing fusion energy's potential contribution to the power supply in the 2027 energy policy report. The commission must also conduct technical assessments on various energy forms such as advanced nuclear concepts, fusion, and fuel cells. This bill would create the Fusion Research and Development Innovation Hub Program within the commission. This program aims to expedite the growth of fusion energy by fostering scientific and technological advancements, targeting the establishment of a fusion energy pilot plant in California by the 2040s. The commission would establish innovation hubs in southern California, the Central Valley, and the San Francisco Bay Area, funded through grants from a newly established Fusion Research and Development Fund. The bill's execution depends on financial appropriations by the Legislature.

SB 82 (**Umberg, D**) **Contracts: consumer goods and services: dispute resolution provisions.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law governs contracts for the sale or lease of consumer goods or services and sets restrictions, such as prohibiting clauses that prevent consumers from making statements about the seller or service provider. It also disallows clauses that limit a consumer's ability to file complaints or partake in investigations with regulatory boards overseeing service providers. This bill focuses on consumer use agreements, specifically restricting dispute resolution terms to issues directly related to the use or provision of goods, services, money, or credit specified in the agreement. It would render any waiver of these protections void and unenforceable, emphasizing consumer protection. The bill dictates that its obligations and duties are additional to existing laws and do not alter other legal rights or remedies. Definitions for relevant terms are also provided in the bill.

SB 84 (**Niello, R**) **Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.**

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law prohibits discrimination based on certain personal characteristics, including disability. It mandates statutory damages for construction-related accessibility violations if they deny equal access to public accommodations, with some limits on liability if violations are corrected within a set time. This bill proposes that statutory damage claims for accessibility issues cannot be initiated against businesses with 50 or fewer employees unless they have not corrected alleged violations within 120 days after being notified. If the violations are corrected within this period, the defendant is not liable for damages, attorney fees, or costs. The bill also prevents plaintiffs from bypassing these provisions by pursuing general discrimination damages under the Americans with Disabilities Act if the claim is based on not meeting California's physical accessibility standards.

SB 88 (Caballero, D) Air resources: carbon emissions: biomass.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates the State Air Resources Board, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to create a standardized system to measure carbon emissions and decay from fuel reduction for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund reporting. This bill requires this system to be finalized by January 1, 2027. By January 1, 2028, the state board must adopt a method to quantify life-cycle emissions from alternative uses of forest and agricultural biomass. The board must also assess by 2028 whether a carbon credit or offset protocol for carbon removal products, like biochar, can be developed for the state's compliance offset program. By January 1, 2029, the board must decide on the inclusion of this protocol if deemed appropriate. The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection must ensure all state-funded forest health projects incorporate a scientifically-based biomass disposal method. Additionally, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must consider the benefits of using biomass for low- and negative-carbon fuels, such as hydrogen, in its reports and documents.

SB 90 (Seyarto, R) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: grants: improvements to public evacuation routes: mobile rigid water storage: electrical generators.

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water Wildfire Prevention Drought Preparedness and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by voters under Proposition 4, allows the issuance of \$10 billion in bonds to fund a variety of environmental and safety projects in California. These projects target areas such as safe drinking water, drought and flood resilience, wildfire and forest management, coastal resilience, climate adaptation for farms, and clean air programs. Specifically, the act allocates \$135 million to the Office of Emergency Services for a wildfire mitigation grant program. This program will fund various initiatives like loans, direct assistance, and matching funds to prevent wildfires, enhance community resilience, and maintain wildfire risk reduction projects. Eligible projects include grants for fire prevention and evacuation infrastructure, improving firefighting resources, and enhancing community safety against wildfires. This bill proposes grants for public evacuation route improvements, and support for firefighting through mobile water storage solutions. It also suggests collaboration with the Public Utilities Commission to fund backup electrical generators for water reservoirs, ensuring water supply resilience in high fire risk areas.

SB 92 (Blakespear, D) Housing development: density bonuses.

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates that cities and counties offer developers certain benefits, like density bonuses and reduced development standards, if developers dedicate a portion of their housing project to lower or very low-income households. However, this bill clarifies that these benefits do not automatically apply to transient lodging, a type of temporary accommodation, unless specified. Additionally, the bill states that cities and counties can, but are not obligated to, offer these incentives to increase floor area for nonresidential parts or specific parking areas of a housing development.

SB 94 (Strickland, R) Transportation funding: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Motor Vehicle Fuel Account.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - April 23 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 4.) Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing greenhouse gas emissions and allows for market-based compliance strategies. Currently, funds from these emissions regulations go into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, with 25% continuously allocated to the High-Speed Rail Authority. This bill would end this allocation by June 30, 2026. Instead, from the 2026-2027 fiscal year until December 31, 2030, it proposes transferring 25% of the fund to the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account. The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law governs taxes on each gallon of motor vehicle fuel. Revenues from these taxes go to various accounts for transportation purposes, according to constitutional restrictions. The bill also proposes reducing the fuel tax rate from July 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, depending on the amount received from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, resulting in a reallocation of funds for transportation use.

SB 98 (Pérez, D) Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing laws in California limit schools and universities from collecting or disclosing information about the citizenship or immigration status of students and their families, except when required by federal or state law. School superintendents and principals must report any requests for immigration-related information from law enforcement to their governing bodies while ensuring privacy. The Attorney General was tasked to create guidelines to minimize assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools and maintain these as safe spaces regardless of immigration status. This bill builds on this by mandating that if immigration enforcement is confirmed on a school or university campus, all teachers, staff, students, and parents need to be informed. This applies to K-12 institutions and higher education institutions including California State University, University of California, and community colleges. The bill could introduce new responsibilities for educational bodies, which may require state reimbursement if determined to involve costs mandated by the state. The bill is meant to be implemented immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 220 **(Allen, D) Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, responsible for transportation planning and operations in Los Angeles County, governed by a 14-member board. This board includes the Mayor of Los Angeles, two public members, a city council member appointed by the mayor, four members from other county cities, the five-member board of supervisors, and a non-voting member appointed by the Governor. If the number of board supervisors increases, the authority must propose a revised board composition to the Legislature within 60 days. Starting January 1, 2029, this bill will expand the board to 18 members by including the county executive and three public members appointed by this executive. Additionally, if changes occur to the County's charter that affect the Board of Supervisors' size or eliminate the county executive, the authority must submit a revised composition plan to the Legislature within 60 days. This bill imposes new duties on Los Angeles County, creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-imposed costs, following established procedures. If the Commission on State Mandates confirms state-mandated costs in this bill, reimbursement will be provided according to these procedures.

SB 222 **(Wiener, D) Climate disasters: civil actions.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - April 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.)
Reconsideration granted.

Summary: This bill addresses the legal aftermath of climate-related damages. It allows individuals who suffer physical harm or property damage of at least \$10,000 due to climate disasters to sue responsible parties for damages, restitution, and other relief. These parties would be held jointly, severally, and strictly liable. Lawsuits must be filed within three years of discovering the harm. In terms of insurance, the bill specifies that insurers have the right of subrogation, meaning they can pursue damages from parties responsible for climate disasters. The California FAIR Plan Association must exercise this right if requested by policyholders after paying claims. Insurers are assessed based on market share if payment capacities are exhausted, with adjustments depending on whether they file or join subrogation lawsuits. Furthermore, the bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute, indicating its provisions are considered critical.

SB 223 **(Alvarado-Gil, R) The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act mandates the State Department of Public Health, in coordination with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to establish a statewide data platform by July 1, 2028. This platform will integrate wildfire smoke and health data from various sources to understand the health impacts of wildfire smoke on Californians. It aims to evaluate the effectiveness of investments in forest health and wildfire mitigation. The bill includes developing protocols for data sharing and quality control, promotes open-source platforms, and allows using existing data sources for implementation. It also establishes the Wildfire Smoke and Health Administration Fund, dedicated to managing and enhancing wildfire smoke and health data, with funding allocated by the Legislature. The bill does not change existing jurisdictional laws.

SB 224 **(Hurtado, D) Department of Water Resources: water supply forecasting.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Department of Water Resources in California is required by existing law to collect data for annual water forecasts and update the state's water resources plan, known as "The California Water Plan," every five years. This bill mandates that by January 1, 2027, the department must adopt a new water supply forecasting model and procedures that incorporate the effects of climate change. This includes establishing a formal policy to document operational plans and reasons for water releases from reservoirs. The department must publish criteria to assess when the new model is ready for each watershed. By January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the department must report their progress on the new model to the Legislature and post it online. They are also required to submit annual reports explaining the rationale behind their operational decisions from the previous water year. Starting in 2027, they must present this information in five public meetings across the state, compile it into a report, and share it online and with the Legislature.

SB 231 (Seyarto, R) California Environmental Quality Act: the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: technical advisory.

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for any project that might significantly affect the environment. If the project is determined not to have this impact, a negative declaration is adopted. If revisions to a project could mitigate significant effects, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared, provided no evidence suggests the project will still have significant effects after changes. The Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, an existing state planning agency, is tasked with long-range planning. This bill requires this office, by July 1, 2027, to consult with various agencies to develop a technical advisory on environmental thresholds for greenhouse gas and noise pollution, assisting local agencies. This advisory, with suggested thresholds for the entire state, will be available online, and lead agencies can choose to adopt these thresholds.

SB 232 (Seyarto, R) California Environmental Quality Act: guidelines: study.

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare and certify an environmental impact report for projects potentially impacting the environment, or adopt a negative declaration if there is no significant impact. If a project could have a significant impact, but revisions mitigate this, a mitigated negative declaration is needed, provided there is no substantial evidence of a significant effect after revisions. The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, previously known as the Office of Planning and Research, along with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, are tasked with developing and adopting CEQA implementation guidelines. Upon deciding that an environmental impact report is necessary for a project, the lead agency must notify relevant parties immediately. This bill requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to study how "locked-in guidelines" affect regulatory certainty and review process efficiency under CEQA. "Locked-in guidelines" refer to the CEQA guidelines in effect when the initial notice of preparation for a project is issued, which remain applicable throughout the review process despite later changes. The office must report its findings to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2027, with the provisions ending on January 1, 2028.

SB 233 (Seyarto, R) Regional housing need: determination: consultation with councils of governments.

Current Text: 03/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/10/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that every county and city establish a comprehensive general plan for their physical development, which must include a housing element. For the 4th and later revisions of this housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with relevant councils of governments, is required to determine the existing and projected housing needs for each region. This involves discussions about the assumptions and methods used to assess these needs, occurring at least 26 months before the housing element's revision. This bill extends these requirements by mandating that for the 7th revision, the department should engage with the councils of governments at least 38 months ahead of the revision. This same 38-month consultation requirement will also apply for the 8th and subsequent revisions, with exceptions for certain councils.

SB 234 (Niello, R) Wildfires: workgroup: toxic heavy metals.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill mandates the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, along with the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish a workgroup focused on

the exposure to toxic heavy metals following wildfires. This will occur upon legislative appropriation. The workgroup's tasks include developing best practices and recommendations to protect wildfire-affected communities, first responders, and cleanup personnel from heavy metal exposure. The Department may collaborate with public universities, research institutions, and other experts to aid the workgroup. The three departments must report their findings to the Legislature by January 1, 2027.

SB 235 (**McNerney, D**) **Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report.**

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is responsible for solid waste management and recycling programs. This bill mandates the department to prepare a report by January 1, 2028, for the Legislature. This report will focus on the collection, recycling, reuse, and storage of precious metals and critical minerals within products in California. The department must involve public input and reach out to interested stakeholders in this process. Additionally, the bill allows the department to suggest ways to foster a circular economy for these materials, including best practices for product design to enhance recycling at the end of the product's life.

SB 237 (**Grayson, D**) **Single-family residential property: sale: disclosures.**

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/11/2025 - Set for hearing May 6.

Summary: Existing law mandates that specific disclosures be made when transferring ownership of single-family residential properties through various means, such as sale or lease. This bill adds to these requirements by obligating sellers of single-family homes rebuilt after destruction due to a declared emergency, and with a certificate of occupancy issued on or after January 1, 2025, to provide additional disclosures. These disclosures must include the names and license numbers of all contractors and licensed third parties who worked on the property, as well as the permits obtained to rebuild.

SB 238 (**Smallwood-Cuevas, D**) **Workplace surveillance tools.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law tasks the Department of Industrial Relations with overseeing employment and working conditions. A new bill mandates that employers must annually inform this department about all workplace surveillance tools they use. This notice must detail the personal data collected from employees and consumers, and whether there is an option to opt-out of this data collection. The department is required to publish these notices on its website within 30 days of receipt. The term "employer" in the bill includes certain public employers as well.

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

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

Status: 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing May 6.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a legislative body of a local agency must generally be open to the public, allowing attendance and participation. If teleconferencing is used, certain conditions must be met, including posting agendas at all teleconference locations, identifying these locations in notices, and ensuring public accessibility. A quorum must usually participate from within the agency's jurisdiction, except in specific cases. Until January 1, 2026, neighborhood city councils are permitted to use alternative teleconferencing rules if approved by a two-thirds vote and after adopting an authorizing resolution. This bill extends similar provisions to subsidiary bodies, requiring them to post agendas at designated physical locations and to have members appear visibly on camera during online meetings. These bodies must also document remote participation in meeting minutes, and their legislative body must formally establish the subsidiary body and make specific findings prior to using teleconferencing. Subsidiary bodies must approve teleconferencing by a two-thirds vote, but those dealing with police oversight, elections, or budgets are exempt from these provisions.

SB 240 (**Jones, R**) **San Diego Association of Governments: board of directors: County of San Diego.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The San Diego Regional Transportation Consolidation Act establishes a 21-member board to govern the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), including two directors from the San Diego County Board of Supervisors. These directors, known as primary and secondary representatives, are chosen

from districts representing incorporated and unincorporated areas. This bill would replace the secondary representative with a resident from an unincorporated area, selected and potentially recalled by local community planning groups. The bill would remove the requirement for representatives to come from specific district types and allow an alternate if the secondary is unavailable. It also includes provisions for state reimbursement if the bill imposes costs on local agencies, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

SB 250 (**Ochoa Bogh, R**) **Medi-Cal: provider directory: skilled nursing facilities.**

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, provides health services to low-income individuals in California through fee-for-service or managed care systems. It is partially governed and funded by federal Medicaid program regulations. Federal law mandates the state to publish an online directory of physicians and optionally other providers. State law requires informing Medi-Cal beneficiaries about their healthcare options, which includes accessing certain provider directories. The department has created an online directory called Medi-Cal Managed Care Health Care Options. This bill mandates that the online provider directory include skilled nursing facilities as one of the searchable provider types, and this requirement should be implemented alongside the existing provisions.

SB 252 (**Valladares, R**) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: undergrounding powerlines.**

Current Text: 02/03/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) obliges a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for projects that could significantly affect the environment. If a project is determined not to have this effect, the agency can adopt a negative declaration. For projects where revisions could mitigate environmental impact, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. This bill proposes to exempt projects that involve undergrounding powerlines from CEQA requirements. This exemption task requires a lead agency to assess eligibility, thus creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution mandates reimbursements for certain state-imposed costs on local agencies. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for its requirements.

SB 254 (**Becker, D**) **Electricity: wildfire mitigation: rate assistance: Policy-Oriented and Wildfire Electric Reimbursement (POWER) Program.**

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill outlines several proposed changes to existing energy regulation and infrastructure laws in California, aiming to enhance wildfire mitigation, financial oversight, clean energy development, and utility management. First, it repeals the Wildfire Safety Division and shifts responsibilities to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, extending the timeframe for electrical corporations to submit comprehensive wildfire mitigation plans from three to four years. It also revises the submission process, requiring preliminary plans aligned with other regulatory filings, and expands on specifics like speed and cost-efficiency of mitigation measures. Changes to the California Global Warming Solutions Act include adjustments to financial credits for low-income customer assistance programs and calls for the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to reassess how these credits are distributed, placing greater emphasis on peak demand periods. The bill further sets conditions under which the PUC can approve bonds to cover utility infrastructure projects, including restrictions on how much can be absorbed into the rate base, particularly for energization projects, and mandates adjustments in rate cases to consider inflation constraints, requiring a transparent public explanation of rate increases.

SB 256 (**Pérez, D**) **Electricity: electrical infrastructure: wildfire mitigation: emergency operations.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law grants the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are governed by their boards. It mandates that electrical corporations, cooperatives, and local utilities maintain and operate their electrical systems to minimize wildfire risks and submit annual wildfire mitigation plans. The bill introduces new requirements for these plans, emphasizing consideration of areas near high fire-threat zones and including protocols for disabling electrical systems. It stresses communication with non-customer residents and public safety partners and considers cost-effective underground infrastructure rebuilding post-wildfires. The bill mandates workshops with local fire departments to improve emergency communication and updates. For large utility

companies, it restricts recovering some fire risk mitigation costs through equity rate bases. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for disaster management, and new procedures are outlined for coordination between utilities and emergency agencies. Utilities with service areas overlapping state regional emergency centers must ensure representation and training at these centers. The bill's requirements could result in criminal charges for non-compliance, and while it imposes new duties on local utilities, it does not require state reimbursement for specific reasons.

SB 260 **(Wahab, D) Unmanned aircraft.**

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill modifies existing laws regarding the use of unmanned aircraft by insurers and introduces new penalties for unauthorized drone activities. It requires residential property insurers to notify policyholders at least 30 days before using drones to capture aerial images of their property, unless for claims evaluation. Insurers must provide these images if requested and give policyholders 120 days to address issues found during drone inspections before terminating contracts, with evidence of work sufficing to prevent contract termination. The bill mandates insurers destroy drone-captured data within 90 days, with some exceptions. The bill also creates new infractions for operating unmanned aircraft over critical infrastructure or specific properties without consent, including the State Capitol, unless authorized by government entities. Additionally, it stipulates that using drones over schools with intent to surveil or threaten individuals is now a misdemeanor. The penalty for operating drones over penal institutions increases from \$500 to \$1000. These changes create state-mandated local programs, but no reimbursement is required for costs incurred as a result.

SB 262 **(Wahab, D) Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.**

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must develop a long-term general plan for their physical development that includes a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development checks if these housing elements comply with the law. The department also identifies "prohousing" jurisdictions, which are rewarded with additional points when applying for state programs if they comply with specific provisions. "Prohousing local policies" include financial incentives for housing and zoning laws that allow residential and mixed-use development without special permits. This bill proposes to expand the definition of "prohousing local policies" to include those that help keep people housed.

SB 263 **(Gonzalez, D) International trade: tariffs: impact study.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Transportation Agency to create a comprehensive state freight plan for planning activities and capital investments related to freight movement. It also requires forming a freight advisory committee to assist in developing this plan. This bill proposes that the agency, alongside the Department of Finance and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, study the impact of potential future tariff changes on California's economic output, focusing on imports and exports. The freight advisory committee will help define the study's scope. The agency must submit the study to the Legislature by January 1, 2026. The bill allocates \$500,000 from the General Fund to support this study and is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 269 **(Choi, R) Personal income taxes: Fire Safe Home Tax Credits Act.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law currently allows credits against taxes for specified purposes. A new bill proposes tax credits for qualified taxpayers for costs associated with "qualified home hardening" and "qualified vegetation management" for taxable years from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031. These tax credits are subject to a total cap of \$500 million per year. To be eligible, taxpayers must reserve a credit and provide necessary information. The bill also outlines goals, performance indicators, data collection requirements, and tasks the Legislative Analyst's Office with preparing a report on these credits. The bill will become effective immediately as a tax levy.

SB 272 **(Becker, D) San Mateo County Transit District: job order contracting: pilot program.**

Current Text: 03/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act outlines how local agencies should procure services or construction work, with specific rules for certain transit districts, including San Mateo County Transit District, regarding construction contracts. The Act allows some agencies to use a method called job order contracting. This bill would create a pilot program letting the San Mateo County Transit District use this method, imposing a \$5 million cap on total awards per contract and a \$1 million cap per job order. The initial contract term can be up to 12 months, with possible extensions. The bill requires the district to report on this method's usage by January 1, 2030, to relevant legislative bodies, with the pilot program ending on January 1, 2032. This bill recognizes the unique needs of the San Mateo County Transit District.

SB 273 **(Grayson, D) Surplus land.**

Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Current law states that surplus government land should be used for affordable housing, especially near transit stations, as well as for parks, recreation, or open-space purposes. This bill proposes a nonsubstantive change to this law, meaning it would not significantly alter its meaning or application.

SB 280 **(Cervantes, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: prohibition on contributions in state and local government office buildings.**

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

Status: 04/22/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 governs political campaigns, including rules on campaign contributions. Initially, it banned receiving or delivering contributions in the State Capitol, state office buildings, and state-rented offices, except for legislative district offices. This proposes to extend these prohibitions to local government office buildings and rented offices by local governments, removing the exception for legislative district offices. Violating the act is considered a misdemeanor, and expanding these restrictions would broaden the scope of this crime, implicating a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for this expansion. Furthermore, the bill claims to advance the purposes of the original act, requiring a two-thirds majority vote in the legislature to be amended.

SB 282 **(Wiener, D) Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC: installations.**

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill outlines new legislative requirements related to the installation and inspection of heat pump systems in California. It mandates cities and counties to offer asynchronous inspections for certain residential heat pump installations, allowing communication between inspectors and contractors remotely. If issues are found, traditional inspections requiring both parties' presence can be scheduled. The legislation also sets guidelines for issuing permits, emphasizing online, automated systems that expedite the permitting process and require checking code compliance in real time. Additionally, it limits permit fees to reasonable costs, with exceptions requiring justification. The bill supports environmental goals by prohibiting any rule that restricts replacing fuel-gas-burning appliances with electric ones and nullifies agreements that limit heat pump installations. Furthermore, it requires local governments to use standardized checklist forms by 2026 and outlines the exemption criteria for smaller populations. Finally, it includes provisions for reimbursing local agencies if state-mandated costs are determined, reinforcing this as a statewide issue that affects all municipalities, including charter cities.

SB 283 **(Laird, D) Energy storage systems.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law sets up the California Building Standards Commission to adopt and codify building standards into the California Building Standards Code. This bill mandates that the commission and the Office of the State Fire Marshal consider integrating the latest National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard for energy storage systems into updates of the Building Standards Code after July 1, 2026. It enables individuals proposing large energy storage systems (200 megawatt-hours or more) to seek certification from the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, ensuring compliance with NFPA 855. Applications must include a certification of design compliance with NFPA 855 and proof of consultation with the local fire department. Prior to operation, facilities must be inspected by local fire departments or the State Fire Marshal's representative at the applicant's cost. Systems with over 600 kilowatt-hours storage capacity must be in a noncombustible building or outdoor installation. The bill imposes

additional duties on local governments, constituting a state-mandated local program, but states certain mandates will not require reimbursement unless determined otherwise by the Commission on State Mandates. Changes from the bill are considered matters of statewide importance, affecting all cities equally, including charter cities.

SB 285 (**Becker, D**) **Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.**

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board (CARB) the responsibility for overseeing and controlling greenhouse gas emissions in the state. The Act mandates achieving a greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to 1990 levels by 2020 and reducing emissions to at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. CARB is required to develop a scoping plan for significant and cost-effective emission reductions, updating it every five years. Under the California Climate Crisis Act, the state aims to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, then maintain net negative emissions, reducing emissions to at least 85% below 1990 levels. The current bill allows for the use of qualified carbon dioxide removal to balance emissions, with specific requirements for this removal. Additionally, CARB must run a program focused on carbon capture and storage technologies, assessing their impact and safety. They are authorized to create protocols to support these technologies indefinitely.

SB 292 (**Cervantes, D**) **Electricity: wildfire mitigation: deenergization events and reliability.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This legislation mandates that electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, and electrical cooperatives prepare annual wildfire mitigation plans detailing protocols for disabling reclosers and de-energizing electrical systems, considering public safety impacts. These plans should identify circuits frequently de-energized to mitigate wildfire risks, along with measures to reduce future de-energization. The bill requires electrical corporations to collaborate with individuals from vulnerable populations to create support plans during de-energization events and produce post-event reports for local authorities. By January 1, 2027, the commission must decide if these reports need additional content. It also mandates annual reliability reports to include detailed interruption information. Local utilities must provide equivalent reports. Violating commission orders under this bill constitutes a crime, establishing a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for local costs, this bill specifies no reimbursement is required.

SB 293 (**Pérez, D**) **Real property tax: transfer of base year value: generational transfers.**

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

Status: 04/28/2025 - April 28 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Constitution limits property taxes to 1% of a property's full cash value, based on the 1975 appraised value with adjustments for inflation up to 2% annually. Under Proposition 19, effective February 16, 2021, property transfers between parents and children or between grandparents and grandchildren (if the parents are deceased) are excluded from being considered a "purchase" or "change in ownership", thus not affecting the property's tax assessment. Existing laws require a filing within six months of receiving a notice for such transfers to maintain this exclusion. This bill allows this filing to be considered timely if done within three years of the notice, especially if the property is reassessed due to a disaster in an emergency area. This expansion of local tax officials' duties makes it a state-mandated local program, requiring the state to reimburse local agencies and schools for related costs. If deemed required by the Commission on State Mandates, reimbursement procedures will be followed as per existing statutory provisions.

SB 298 (**Caballero, D**) **State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: seaports: plan: alternative fuels.**

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

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The existing law mandates the State Air Resources Board to implement regulations ensuring air quality standards per the federal Clean Air Act. To control toxic emissions from nonvehicular sources, the board has adopted a requirement for ocean-going vessels in California waters to use low-sulfur marine fuels, reducing specific harmful emissions. The new bill tasks the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in collaboration with other agencies, to draft a plan by the end of 2030 for the use of alternative fuels at California's public seaports to help meet emission reduction targets. This plan must identify barriers to establishing alternative fuel facilities and find ways to overcome them. To assist in

developing the plan, a working group will be formed to provide advice, and the State Air Resources Board will share relevant information on compliant fuels.

SB 299 **(Cabaldon, D) Local government: ordinances.**

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (April 30).

Summary: Existing law prohibits counties or cities from passing ordinances until five days after their introduction, requiring them to be passed at regular meetings. Urgency ordinances, however, can be passed immediately. Ordinances must be read fully at introduction or passage, and any non-urgent ordinance altered after introduction must wait five days before passage. The bill changes this by prohibiting ordinance passage within five days of publication instead of introduction, allowing immediate passage of urgency ordinances, and removing many existing procedures. Furthermore, it addresses the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates environmental impact reports for projects with potential significant environmental effects. The bill allows zoning ordinance updates to align with amended general plans through a streamlined ministerial approval process, simplifying the approval process for certain projects and expanding CEQA exemptions.

SB 300 **(Padilla, D) Conflicts of interest: nonprofit organizations: membership dues.**

Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/25/2025 - April 29 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 restricts public officials from making or influencing governmental decisions when they have a financial interest in the outcome. An official is considered to have a financial interest if a decision could materially affect a source of income of \$500 or more within the previous year. However, this bill proposes an exception to this rule. It states that officials do not have a material financial interest when decisions involve certain nonprofit organizations—such as labor, agricultural, business leagues, and chambers of commerce—that are sources of income to the official. This exception applies if the decision solely affects the membership or dues of the nonprofit organization.

SB 303 **(Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Evidence: exclusions.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: This bill amends existing law by limiting the type of evidence that can be introduced in civil or administrative proceedings under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. Specifically, it prevents plaintiffs from using a public employee's assessment results, admissions, or acknowledgments of personal bias if these were required or solicited as part of a bias mitigation training. However, it does allow for the introduction of evidence related to any harassment, discrimination, or retaliation by a public employee that occurs during such training, provided it is not related to their personal bias assessment or acknowledgment.

SB 315 **(Grayson, D) Quimby Act.**

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Quimby Act, part of the Subdivision Map Act, allows cities and counties to require land dedication or fees for park and recreational purposes when approving subdivision maps. The dedication or fees cannot exceed what is necessary for 3 acres of park space per 1,000 residents. Recent amendments to the act set a new limit: if the subdivision is for infill housing, the land or fee cannot exceed 25% of the subdivision's total area. Additionally, if the infill housing is located within 0.5 miles of an existing park, no land dedication or fees can be required. Furthermore, the bill mandates that fees collected under the Quimby Act comply with requirements from the Mitigation Fee Act, which includes depositing fees in a separate account and public reporting. This represents an increased responsibility for local officials, creating a state-mandated local program. This change applies to all cities, including charter cities, acknowledging a statewide concern. Finally, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is needed for implementing these provisions.

SB 317 **(Hurtado, D) Wastewater surveillance.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law assigns the State Department of Public Health the role of implementing programs related to public health, such as administering the California Wastewater Surveillance Dashboard. This dashboard showcases data on SARS-CoV-2 virus presence in California's wastewater, generated by the Cal-

SuWers network, which includes programs like WastewaterSCAN and systems from the CDC, wastewater utilities, and academic partners. The bill would require the department, in collaboration with wastewater facilities, local health departments, and experts, to maintain and expand the Cal-SuWers network to test for various pathogens, toxins, and health indicators in wastewater. Participation would be voluntary for local health departments and facilities. The bill allows coordination with healthcare and emergency services for using surveillance data in outbreak response and public health planning, mandates public communication via a website for transparency, and permits the use of external funding to support these activities.

SB 318 **(Becker, D) Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as responsible for controlling vehicular air pollution, while air pollution from non-vehicular sources is managed by air pollution control districts. Air districts can require permits to construct or operate equipment emitting air contaminants, with certain exceptions. Under the Clean Air Act, new or modified major sources must use best available control technology for emissions. This bill defines "best available control technology" for these purposes and establishes a process for evaluating permits. It requires the executive officer of the state board to review permits for Title V sources and object if they do not comply with the Clean Air Act. The bill also requires a technical feasibility analysis for certain renewal permits and allows for more stringent measures than those proposed by applicants. The bill revises the precertification program by updating criteria every eight years and expanding it to include various types of equipment and processes. It allows for temporary employee assignments to leverage expertise and invites other regulatory agencies to join the expansion of the precertification program.

SB 322 **(Menjivar, D) Urban equestrian initiative zones.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act allows local governments to create designated urban agriculture zones through ordinances. These zones facilitate voluntary contracts with landowners to restrict the use of underutilized land for agricultural purposes. However, no new or renewed contracts can be made under this law after January 1, 2029. This bill proposes the creation of urban equestrian incentive zones, similarly allowing voluntary contracts to use land for equestrian activities under specified conditions. Like the agricultural zones, no new or renewed contracts can be made after January 1, 2029. The bill emphasizes that these changes concern statewide matters, applying uniformly to all cities, including charter cities.

SB 326 **(Becker, D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.**

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Office of the State Fire Marshal within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, with a Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for the department's fire preparedness missions. This bill requires this deputy director to develop a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework by January 1, 2027, and every three years thereafter, to evaluate wildfire risk actions using geospatial analysis for coordinated and long-term planning. This framework must be submitted to the Legislature and relevant offices for review. Additionally, by April 1, 2027, the deputy director is to create a Wildfire Risk Baseline and Forecast for the state, providing detailed geographic risk assessments. An annual Wildfire Mitigation Scenarios Report, starting August 1, 2027, will outline potential spending scenarios for mitigation efforts. The deputy director is also allowed to hire external experts for these assessments and reports.

SB 327 **(McNerney, D) Fusion energy data centers.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: Current law mandates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to conduct technical assessments on various energy forms and related issues. This would shape federal research priorities and to stay informed about future energy options, including advanced concepts like nuclear power plants, fusion, and fuel cells. This bill would require the commission to collaborate with the United States Department of Energy to set up a fusion energy data center.

SB 328 (Grayson, D) Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight and postentitlement phase permit responses: housing development, park, or open-space projects and nonprofit entity requests.

Current Text: 04/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to oversee hazardous waste management, with violations considered criminal. Under Planning and Zoning Law, local agencies have specific time constraints to finalize reviews of postentitlement phase permits for projects such as housing developments, parks, or open spaces. Failure to adhere to these timelines results in an automatic disapproval. This bill requires DTSC to notify requestors within specified periods about review actions for certain projects. For housing developments with 25 units or fewer, non-profit entities, or park projects, the DTSC must provide written notice within 30 business days; for developments with 26 units or more, the timeline is 60 business days. Additionally, hazardous waste generators must pay fees based on waste amounts. This bill caps the fee at \$100,000 for residential infill, non-profits, or standalone park/open-space projects, and at \$250,000 for master development projects, applicable only to generators not responsible for the waste's creation. Generators must certify their fee eligibility with the DTSC.

SB 330 (Padilla, D) Electrical transmission infrastructure: financing.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Current law allows certain environmental leadership development projects, once approved by the Governor and meeting specific criteria, to use streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Facilities, like electrical transmission lines, can apply by June 30, 2029, for certification from the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) as environmental leadership projects. Once certified, these projects bypass further approval processes and replace the need for other permits or regulatory compliance, as allowed by federal law. This bill enables the Governor to create pilot projects for developing or operating electrical transmission infrastructure essential for clean energy, identified by the Independent System Operator as competitive and required to meet clean energy goals. The Governor can assign state or local agencies or other organizations to manage these pilot projects and set guidelines for their application and certification.

SB 331 (Menjivar, D) Substance abuse.

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act allows involuntary commitment for individuals with mental health disorders who pose a danger to themselves or others, or are "gravely disabled." This bill expands the definition of "gravely disabled" to include individuals unable to meet basic needs due to chronic alcoholism. It also updates the definition of a "mental health disorder" to align with the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

SB 332 (Wahab, D) Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) is tasked with issuing a request for proposals to conduct a study on the impacts and operational justice of investor-owned utilities (IOUs) by March 31, 2026. The study will evaluate the potential transition of IOUs to a different model, and findings are to be reported to the Legislature within 24 months of selecting the study team. An advisory council will participate in this process, and a public presentation is required by September 30, 2028. Utilities, including electrical and gas corporations, are required to post quarterly updates on service terminations due to nonpayment. Existing laws protect customers by requiring advance notice before utility service terminations. Electrical corporations must propose a new executive compensation structure by April 1, 2026, focusing on safety and public safety performance metrics. Electrical corporations are required to contract independent audits of their infrastructure every three years to identify and replace old equipment, especially in high fire-threat areas. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) will impose fines for non-compliance and will develop procurement models for infrastructure projects.

SB 336 (Wiener, D) Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.

Summary: Existing property tax law provides a "welfare exemption" for property used solely for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes, owned or operated by specific nonprofit entities, subject to certain criteria. This includes a partial exemption for residential rental properties used by lower-income households, which is calculated based on the proportion of units serving these households. This bill extends this partial welfare exemption to properties used for low- and moderate-income households. The exemption is determined by the percentage of units serving these income groups compared to the total residential units. Property owners must certify the use of their property under penalty of perjury, which expands the responsibilities of local tax officials and the legal implications of perjury. The bill introduces a state-mandated local program but specifies that no state reimbursement is provided for certain mandates. However, if the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs, reimbursement will follow statutory procedures. Though the state typically reimburses local agencies for lost property tax revenues due to exemptions, this bill specifies that there will be no state reimbursement for revenue lost under this new provision. The bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

SB 338 (**Becker, D**) **Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program.**

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill proposes the establishment of the Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program, which aims to improve health services accessibility for farmworkers in rural areas. The State Department of Public Health is tasked with managing the program. It involves financing community organizations to run the program and ensuring they receive necessary technical support for compliance. The organizations that receive grants are required to create virtual health hubs in two rural communities, targeting areas with significant farmworker populations and limited healthcare access. These hubs must offer computers, Wi-Fi, cubicles for virtual consultations, and telemedicine exam rooms. The department is to report the program's outcomes by January 1, 2027. Additionally, the bill introduces the Farmworkers Health Equity Fund, stipulating that its implementation will not draw from the General Fund. The bill includes statements supporting its measures.

SB 340 (**Laird, D**) **General plans: housing element: emergency shelter.**

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law requires cities and counties to develop a general plan that includes a housing element, which must identify adequate sites for various types of housing, such as rental and emergency shelters, and assess housing needs and resources. It mandates that emergency shelters can be established without special permits in certain zones and that they include interim services like navigation centers and respite care. This bill would require these shelters to offer a comprehensive range of onsite services according to specific standards, thus raising the level of service expected from municipalities when drafting their general plans. The Department of Housing and Community Development oversees the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, which funds shelters for the homeless with the aim to transition them to self-sufficiency. Currently, an "emergency shelter" is defined as housing with minimal services for up to six months for homeless persons. The bill proposes changing this definition to housing with broader supportive services but still maintaining the six-month occupancy limit. If this bill leads to state-mandated costs, the California Constitution mandates that the state reimburses local agencies for those costs, following specific statutory procedures.

SB 343 (**Grayson, D**) **Designated subjects career technical education teaching credentials: waiver.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 2/19/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law mandates the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to set standards for granting and renewing teaching credentials and permits. It defines minimum requirements for various teaching credentials, including those for multiple subject, single subject, and education specialist credentials, as well as for preliminary and clear career technical education teaching credentials. This bill would allow the Commission to waive the minimum requirements for the 3-year preliminary and 5-year clear designated subjects career technical education teaching credentials for individuals who meet specific criteria, such as holding a valid industry-recognized certification in a designated trade. Additionally, the Commission is required to develop and maintain a list of trades eligible for such waivers.

SB 345 (**Hurtado, D**) **California Fire Service Training and Education Program: California Fire and Arson Training Act: fees.**

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Fire Service Training and Education Program, managed by the State Fire Marshal's office with guidance from the State Board of Fire Services, can charge fees for seminars, conferences, and specialized training. The State Fire Marshal can also set fees under the California Fire and Arson Training Act, which involves setting minimum standards and curricula for fire protection personnel and other related training. This bill proposes that the State Fire Marshal can only charge or set these fees if state funding and other sources do not cover the necessary costs for these activities.

SB 346 (**Durazo, D**) **Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.**

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2025 - Set for hearing May 6.

Summary: Existing law allows local authorities to regulate the occupancy of short-term rental spaces like hotels and motels for stays of less than 30 days. This bill permits local agencies, such as cities or counties, to require short-term rental platforms to report the assessor parcel numbers of short-term rentals during a specified period. Additional property identification information may also be required. Local agencies can fine or penalize these facilitators for not reporting and may audit them. The bill mandates that short-term rental listings in jurisdictions with specific ordinances include any local license number and transient occupancy tax certification. It also clarifies that local agencies can adopt different regulations for short-term rentals, facilitators, or the payment and collection of transient occupancy taxes beyond those specified in the bill.

SB 348 (**Hurtado, D**) **State Air Resources Board: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill outlines the responsibilities of the State Air Resources Board under existing laws to manage air pollution from both vehicular and non-vehicular sources. The Board is tasked with establishing necessary standards and regulations. Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the Board is also responsible for monitoring and regulating greenhouse gas emissions, with a mandate to reduce emissions by at least 40% below a specified limit by December 31, 2030. One of the regulations adopted by the Board is the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, aiming to lower the carbon intensity of transportation fuels in California. This bill proposes that by January 31, 2026, the Board should review and adjust this standard to lessen the financial impact on drivers.

SB 350 (**Durazo, D**) **Water Rate Assistance Program.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law mandates the State Water Resources Control Board to create a plan for funding and implementing the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program, detailing how funds will be collected and assessed from water ratepayers. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program and creating a Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury. This fund would subsidize residential water and wastewater services for low-income households. The state board must manage this fund separately and develop guidelines for program implementation through public consultation. These guidelines should set minimum requirements for system eligibility and include a self-certification process for confirming eligibility under penalty of perjury, effectively broadening the crime of perjury. The board must oversee the program and can request the Attorney General to litigate against any violations. Implementation depends on legislative appropriation, and the bill states no state reimbursement is required for local agencies under this act.

SB 352 (**Reyes, D**) **Disaster preparedness.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act mandates that the Office of Emergency Services develop guidelines for alerting the public about emergencies, involving various stakeholders including those with access and functional needs. These guidelines are distributed to local governments. If a state of emergency is declared, certain nonprofit organizations can receive state aid for emergency-related activities. The bill would prioritize state assistance for area agencies on aging and independent living centers that offer transportation and evacuation services to individuals with access and functional needs during emergencies. Additionally, the existing Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, which helps people access long-term services, would be required to offer disaster and emergency preparedness training tailored for older adults and people with disabilities to enhance their safety in emergencies.

SB 358 **(Becker, D) Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act regulates how local agencies can impose fees on development projects, particularly for mitigating vehicular traffic impacts from housing developments. When such a fee is imposed, the rate must consider the lower automobile trip generation expected from certain types of housing, unless substantial evidence, established through public hearings, shows otherwise. A current requirement is that housing developments provide either the minimum parking spaces required by local ordinance or a specific maximum number of parking spaces. This bill revises the parking requirement to only allow a maximum number of spaces without reference to local ordinances. It also changes the proximity requirement from being near convenience retail to being within half a mile of three specified types of establishments, such as a restaurant, supermarket, or drugstore. Additionally, the bill removes the local agency's authority to increase fees based on estimated traffic from developments that do not meet all the prescribed characteristics. The bill effectively mandates local agencies to comply without state reimbursement for the additional responsibilities imposed.

SB 359 **(Niello, R) Use Fuel Tax Law: Diesel Fuel Tax Law: exempt bus operation.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The Use Fuel Tax Law imposes a state excise tax of \$0.18 per gallon on fuel use, with various exemptions, including for transit districts, authorities, or cities with local transit systems. This bill would extend this exemption to counties operating local transit systems as well. Similarly, the Diesel Fuel Tax Law taxes diesel distribution or delivery, with exemptions for certain transit operations, including local transit systems run by cities or authorities. The bill seeks to extend these diesel tax exemptions to counties too. It would become effective immediately as a tax levy, but its implementation would depend on its effective date.

SB 360 **(Rubio, D) Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Wildlife Coastal and Park Land Conservation Act, approved by voters in 1988, allocates bond funds for conservation of wildlife, coastal, and parkland areas. Under the law, any amendment to the act requires a 2/3 vote by the Legislature, provided it aligns with the act's goals. Entities receiving state funds under the act must permanently use acquired property as specified and cannot sell or repurpose it without legislative approval. San Bernardino County is permitted to sell or exchange property in the Chino Agricultural Preserve, acquired via grant funds, under certain conditions ensuring land and easement preservation for open-space, agriculture, or community projects. This bill would extend allowable land uses to include parks, recreational areas, playgrounds, sporting venues, and historic preservation, aligned with the act's objectives. Current regulations prevent the county from managing lands or easements without adopting a detailed land plan approved by the Department of Parks and Recreation, identifying each parcel's future. The county can originally propose a way to use any leftover proceeds from land transactions. The bill eliminates special procedures for these funds, allowing San Bernardino to reinvest revenue from sales or exchanges into acquiring or enhancing preservation lands as outlined in the land plan.

SB 365 **(Alvarado-Gil, R) Fire insurance: reporting on cancellation and nonrenewal.**

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 2/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law regulates residential property insurance and prevents insurers from canceling or refusing to renew policies for properties located in or near a fire perimeter for one year after a state of emergency is declared, if the cancellation is solely due to the property's location in a recent wildfire area. This bill mandates that the Department of Insurance must report to the Legislature by January 1, 2027, and each year after, regarding the impact of this one-year prohibition on cancellations or nonrenewals in the affected ZIP Codes.

SB 366 **(Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Employment: artificial intelligence.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill mandates the Department of General Services, part of the Government Operations Agency, to collaborate with UCLA's Labor Center to study how artificial intelligence affects worker well-being, job quality, job types, different populations, and state revenues. The department is required to submit a report detailing the study's findings to the Legislature by June 1, 2027. Once the report is submitted, the provisions of this bill will be repealed.

SB 370 (**Ashby, D**) **California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program.**

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law creates the Office of Small Business Advocate, part of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), to support small businesses. The Governor appoints the Small Business Advocate, who acts as the main representative for small businesses in California. A new bill proposes the creation of the California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program within this office. The program would provide grants to eligible independent live music event promoters to help maintain access to the arts across California. If the Legislature approves funding, the office would distribute \$20 million in grants to those who meet the eligibility requirements.

SB 371 (**Cabaldon, D**) **Transportation network companies: insurance coverage.**

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law regulates charter-party carriers, including transportation network companies (TNCs) that connect passengers with drivers via an online platform. These companies and their drivers must meet certain liability insurance requirements, including \$1,000,000 in uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage, effective while a passenger is in the vehicle. This coverage can be provided by either the driver, the TNC, or both. The bill mandates that TNCs maintain this coverage unless a driver chooses to do so voluntarily. Additionally, the bill requires that by February 1, 2026, the Public Utilities Commission's annual report to the Governor and Legislature include information on auto accidents reported by TNCs and related insurance claims.

SB 375 (**Grove, R**) **Wildfire prevention activities: Endangered Species Act: California Environmental Quality Act: California Coastal Act of 1973.**

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under the California Endangered Species Act, the taking of endangered species is restricted, but permits can be issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for specified purposes. The State Fire Marshal must designate fire hazard severity zones, which local agencies must acknowledge. The bill allows local agencies to submit wildfire preparedness plans to manage these zones, ensuring minimal impact on wildlife. Plans must detail activities, timelines, and species in the area. The Department must respond within 90 days with guidance or permit needs. By July 2026, a standard plan form will be available, and from January 2027, summaries of submitted plans will be posted online. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates environmental impact reports for potentially harmful projects, unless a negative declaration is justified. The California Coastal Act requires permits for projects in coastal zones. This bill exempts fuel reduction projects in fire hazard zones from CEQA and coastal permit requirements, but local agencies must determine eligibility for these exemptions.

SB 377 (**Grayson, D**) **Biomethane procurement targets.**

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 2/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to regulate public utilities, including gas corporations. It mandates the Commission, with input from the State Air Resources Board, to consider setting biomethane procurement targets for gas corporations. If targets are adopted, the law requires biomethane to be delivered to California through specific pipeline methods and meet two regulatory requirements regarding injection and environmental benefits. This bill changes these requirements, allowing biomethane delivered via a common carrier pipeline to meet just one of the specified criteria instead of both. It adds the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the displacement of conventional natural gas as an acceptable environmental benefit. Existing law requires consideration of in-state biomethane production and distribution options, which include allowing cost recovery for investments in infrastructure connecting biomethane projects to the natural gas network. The bill mandates that by June 1, 2026, the Commission must allow recovery of costs for these investments.

SB 381

(Wahab, D) Residential rental properties: fees.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The Fair Rental Act of 2025 amends existing rental property laws by introducing new restrictions on landlord fees and practices. It prohibits landlords from charging fees not specified in rental agreements, including processing fees, convenience fees, or pet ownership fees. Late fees for overdue rent cannot exceed 2% of the monthly rate and can only be charged if the rent is more than seven days late. Any unauthorized fees collected by landlords will result in liability for the cost plus 5% interest. The bill also prohibits charging fees for parking spaces and changes the rules around application screening fees. Now, the screening fee can only cover the actual out-of-pocket costs of obtaining tenant information, eliminating charges for the landlord's time. These changes aim to ensure fairer rental practices and reduce unnecessary financial burdens on tenants.

SB 409

(Archuleta, D) Public contracts: county-owned buildings.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act outlines that counties with a population of 2,000,000 or more can avoid the requirement to contract out repairs on county-owned buildings if the cost is below \$50,000. This bill changes the rule for counties with populations of 9,000,000 or more, allowing them to bypass the contract requirement for repairs costing less than \$125,000, with certain exceptions. The bill includes specific legislative findings to justify the necessity of this exemption, specifically for Los Angeles County.

SB 410

(Grayson, D) Common interest developments: disclosures to prospective purchasers: exterior elevated elements inspection.

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act oversees the management of common interest developments, such as condominium projects. This law mandates that the condominium association board conducts a visual inspection every nine years on exterior elements they are responsible for maintaining or repairing. It also requires the owner of a separate property interest to provide specific documents to prospective buyers, and the association must supply these documents to the owner upon request, billing separately for related fees. This bill proposes that inspection results of exterior elevated elements be added to the list of documents owners must provide to prospective buyers and modifies the billing disclosure form to include this requirement.

SB 415

(Reyes, D) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Starting January 1, 2026, current law will require proposed logistics developments in California to meet specific statewide standards, including those related to building design, energy efficiency, and truck routing. The standards aim to ensure buildings, especially "21st century warehouses," have necessary infrastructure like conduits and electrical hookups for climate control at loading bays. The law redefines "logistics use" to specify that buildings primarily serve the storage and movement of goods, not retail customers, and heavily involve trucks. The law mandates cities and counties to update their transit plans by 2028 to include clear truck routes and parking signage, with the Attorney General authorized to penalize jurisdictions failing to comply. Additionally, developments that involve demolishing occupied residences must replace them and compensate displaced tenants. The bill also clarifies that these requirements do not exempt developments from other housing protection rules. Furthermore, the South Coast Air Quality Management District must monitor air pollution near logistics developments and report findings to the legislature. The bill states that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required under this act.

SB 417

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

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The current law includes programs that support emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and down payment assistance

for first-time homebuyers. It also allows for issuing bonds under the State General Obligation Bond Law, with the proceeds used to fund various housing programs, infill development, brownfield cleanup, and housing-related parks. The proposed Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026 would allow for the issuance of \$10 billion in bonds to finance affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. This includes funding for the Multifamily Housing Program, CalHome Program, and Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. The bond act will be presented to voters during the statewide primary election on June 2, 2026, and will take immediate effect as an urgency statute if enacted.

SB 431 **(Arreguin, D) Assault and battery: public utility employees and essential infrastructure workers.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law categorizes assault as an unlawful attempt with the ability to inflict violent injury on someone, and battery as the willful and unlawful use of force or violence on another person. Under current laws, if assault or battery is committed against specified professionals like peace officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel while on duty, it can result in up to one year in county jail, a fine up to \$2000, or both. This proposed bill would extend the same penalties to assaults or batteries committed against public utility employees or workers engaged in essential infrastructure work. By expanding the definition of these crimes, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies for specific state-mandated costs, but this bill states that no reimbursement is needed for this particular act for a specified reason.

SB 440 **(Ochoa Bogh, R) Private Works Construction Fair Payment and Dispute Resolution Act.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law addresses contracts related to private construction projects, specifically provisions about retention withholding by owners or contractors. The proposed bill introduces a claim resolution process, effective for contracts from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2030. This process applies to claims by contractors or subcontractors related to construction work, except in specified cases. A claim is defined as a timely and distinct request sent through registered or certified mail for issues such as time extensions or relief from delay damages imposed by an owner. The contractor or subcontractor filing a claim must provide proof by a preponderance of evidence to show that the claim was agreed upon with the owner or project manager. The bill also includes related findings and declarations.

SB 445 **(Wiener, D) Transportation: planning: complete streets facilities: sustainable transportation projects.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation to manage the state's highways and allows it to issue encroachment permits, requiring a decision within 60 days of receiving a complete application. By January 1, 2027, the department is tasked with creating a project intake evaluation and encroachment permit review process for complete streets projects led by local or transit agencies. This bill proposes changing the deadline for developing this process to February 1, 2027. Furthermore, it expresses the Legislature's intent to amend the bill in the future to expedite and ensure more reliable permits and approvals for sustainable transportation projects. The bill also includes relevant findings and declarations.

SB 454 **(McNerney, D) State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law assigns the State Water Resources Control Board the responsibility to manage various drinking water programs, including the California Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill proposes to establish the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury. This fund would be used by the state board, pending legislative approval, for specific purposes related to PFAS mitigation. The state board is also authorized to seek and handle nonstate federal and private funds, which would be continuously appropriated for the board's use in the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The board can establish separate accounts within this fund and utilize the funds through grants, loans, or contracts to assist water suppliers and sewer system providers. These funds are intended to help with costs related to treating drinking water to meet state and federal PFAS safety levels. To qualify for funding, water suppliers or sewer systems must clearly state how the funds will benefit public water safety. The state board is required to adopt implementation guidelines for these provisions by July 1, 2027.

SB 457 (Becker, D) Housing element compliance: Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - April 29 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 2.)
Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that every county and city develop a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element, which must adhere to specific legal requirements. This includes review and compliance checks by the Department of Housing and Community Development. According to the Housing Accountability Act, local agencies cannot reject or excessively condition housing projects for low to moderate-income households or emergency shelters unless they provide written evidence of one of six specified conditions. One condition allows disapproval of projects inconsistent with existing zoning ordinances and land use designations if the jurisdiction's housing element meets housing law standards. The definition of "deemed complete" for applications currently includes either a preliminary or complete application. This bill would redefine "deemed complete" strictly as a fully completed application, applicable to projects not approved or significantly invested in by January 1, 2026. Furthermore, for a housing element or amendment to be substantially compliant, it must be adopted by the local agency and subsequently determined by the department or a court to comply with housing law, without being overturned or contradicted by new findings or court decisions.

SB 464 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Employer pay data.

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Civil Rights Department, part of the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, enforces civil rights laws related to housing and employment, ensuring the right to employment without discrimination. An existing law mandates private employers with 100 or more employees to annually submit a pay data report detailing employees' race, ethnicity, and sex within specified job categories, including median and mean hourly pay rates. This bill requires employers to collect and keep demographic data separately from personnel records and imposes a mandatory civil penalty on employers who fail to file this report upon the department's request. Starting May 2027, public employers with 100 or more employees must also submit a similar annual report, including demographic information such as ethnicity, race, disability, veteran status, and gender, organized by job category. The bill includes legislative findings justifying limitations on public access to ensure the protected interest.

SB 486 (Cabaldon, D) Regional housing: public postsecondary education: changes in enrollment levels: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 30).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing laws require transportation agencies to develop regional transportation plans aimed at a balanced system. These plans must include a sustainable communities strategy that identifies adequate housing for the entire population, factoring in population changes and economic segments. The new bill mandates that this strategy also account for changes in enrollment at public higher education institutions, thereby adding responsibilities to metropolitan planning organizations. Counties and cities must adopt long-term general plans for development. Part of this involves determining housing needs with state departments consulting local councils. The bill now requires these councils to consider university enrollment data as part of their housing need assessment processes. Universities must provide enrollment forecasts to aid in this assessment, which influences regional housing distribution strategies. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates the evaluation of environmental impacts before project approval, including plans for universities. The bill exempts certain educational determinations from CEQA. It also modifies how public higher institutions like the University of California and California State University handle environmental reports, particularly the "no project" alternative, provided certain conditions, like providing enrollment forecasts, are met.

SB 489 (Arreguín, D) Local agency formation commissions: written policies and procedures: Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act governs procedures for the formation and reorganization of cities and special districts in California, mandating local agency formation commissions in each county to set written policies that promote efficient urban development. These policies should be accessible online, including forms for organizational changes. Additionally, the Permit Streamlining Act dictates that public agencies must list required information for development projects, with housing development projects explicitly included until

2030. This bill revises the definition of "development project" to encompass housing projects with both discretionary and nondiscretionary approvals. Local agencies must publish criteria for the completeness of housing development applications online. These requirements increase local agencies' duties, creating a state-mandated program; however, the bill specifies no reimbursement will be provided.

SB 496 (**Hurtado, D**) **Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to manage vehicle emissions and fuel standards to control air pollution effectively, ensuring they are feasible and cost-effective. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates this board to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Under this authority, the board implemented the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, mandating that government and high-priority fleets transition to zero-emission vehicles, with some exemptions permitted. This bill proposes the establishment of an Appeals Advisory Committee to review denied exemption requests. This committee, comprising specified government and non-government representatives, must meet monthly, with meetings recorded and accessible online. They must review appeals and provide recommendations within 60 days, which the board must consider publicly within another 60 days. Certain vehicles involved in emergency responses would be exempt from the regulations, and fleet owners will not be pressured to produce zero-emissions vehicle purchase agreements to delay transitioning mandates.

SB 507 (**Limón, D**) **Planning and zoning: regional housing needs allocation.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each city or county develop a general plan, which includes a housing element assessing local housing needs, specifically the locality's share of the regional housing requirement. A regional housing need plan, created by either the council of governments or the Department of Housing and Community Development for areas without such councils, allocates housing needs among localities. Local governments can review or appeal their housing need allocations. This bill allows local governments to form voluntary agreements with tribes in the same county, enabling tribal housing projects to count toward local housing allocations. It prevents local governments from requiring tribes to waive sovereign immunity to enter such agreements. The bill defines relevant terms and expresses the Legislature's intent to encourage the recognition of tribal housing units in fulfilling regional housing needs. It clarifies that these changes are of statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities.

SB 525 (**Jones, R**) **California FAIR Plan: manufactured homes.**

Current Text: 04/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance group set up by insurers in the state to help people obtain basic property insurance. This includes distributing insurance responsibilities fairly among insurers. "Basic property insurance" is already defined in existing law. This bill would expand this definition to include manufactured homes and mobile homes, offering them the same insurance terms and conditions as other residential properties through the FAIR Plan.

SB 543 (**McNerney, D**) **Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.**

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill discusses recent updates to the regulations around accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) in California. Existing law allows for the creation of ADUs and JADUs under specific conditions, and this legislative update makes several changes. The definition of a JADU has been updated to specify that the unit should have no more than 500 square feet of interior livable space. The law now includes JADUs in the legislative intent regarding ADU ordinances. The Department of Housing and Community Development's authority is extended to include the implementation of standards for JADUs. Local agencies must submit ADU and JADU ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days of their adoption. If a local agency has not enacted a JADU ordinance, it must process permit applications for JADUs under existing provisions. Agencies must determine if applications are complete within 15 business days and inform applicants of any deficiencies. The law revises impact fee restrictions, prohibiting fees for JADUs under 500 square feet and stating that ADUs over 750 square feet should be subject to proportional impact fees relative to the primary dwelling's size.

SB 545 (**Cortese, D**) **High-speed rail: economic opportunities.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the High-Speed Rail Authority, each with specific responsibilities for planning and developing a high-speed rail system. The bill mandates that by July 1, 2026, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation must commission a study on economic opportunities along the high-speed rail route. A progress report must be sent to the Senate and Assembly Transportation Committees for input. By January 1, 2027, the study must be completed, and a report with findings and recommendations submitted to relevant legislative committees. Additionally, infrastructure districts using revenue for the high-speed rail project must allocate most of their funds to local infrastructure projects within the district's jurisdiction.

SB 574 (**Umberg, D**) **Streamlined housing approvals.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an environmental impact report for projects that could significantly affect the environment or adopt a negative declaration if there is no significant effect. CEQA does not apply to ministerial projects, which do not require extensive discretion by the agency. Under existing law, developers can apply for a streamlined ministerial approval process for multifamily housing projects that meet specific planning standards. The proposed bill allows developers to apply the same streamlined process to single-family housing projects, provided each unit is 1,600 square feet or less and meets planning and design standards. This expands the exemption for ministerial projects under CEQA. The bill also increases responsibilities for local agencies, creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for this act.

SB 597 (**Cortese, D**) **Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.**

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law mandates that for contracts entered into from January 1, 2022, a direct contractor in California must assume responsibility for any debt owed to a wage claimant or on their behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier working under the direct contractor, for labor performed under the contract with the owner. A "direct contractor" is defined as one with a direct contractual relationship with the owner. This bill extends these responsibilities to apply similarly to contracts from January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2026. For contracts after January 1, 2026, the bill specifies that a direct contractor will be liable for labor-related debts as defined and cannot be held liable if they make payments via joint checks. The definition of "direct contractor" is expanded to include those with direct relationships with owners or entities engaging contractors on behalf of the owner.

SB 601 (**Allen, D**) **Water: waste discharge.**

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

Status: 05/05/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The bill outlines proposed changes to California's water quality legislation. Current law requires businesses, especially those in regulated industries, to enroll in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) when applying for or renewing business licenses, building, or construction permits. The bill expands this requirement to include the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) program and mandates specific information, like total planned disturbed acreage, be provided under penalty of perjury. The bill enhances the State Water Resources Control Board's authority to set water quality control plans for all state waters, termed "nexus waters," which refers to non-navigable waters. Standards approved by January 19, 2025, will stay unless stricter ones are set. It also requires inclusion of nexus waters in processes like the California Integrated Report. Additionally, the bill ensures discharge requirements align with state policies on water quality and updates civil penalties, which fund state water quality efforts. It enables individuals who have suffered a public interest injury to take legal action to enforce water standards.

SB 606 (**Becker, D**) **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.**

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program, which provides grants to help address homelessness through regional coordination and local capacity building. Funding is distributed over six rounds, with rounds 1 to 5 managed by the Interagency Council on

Homelessness, and round 6 by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Program applicants must submit specific data and performance reports. This bill introduces the Functional Zero Unsheltered Act, which applies starting from round 6 of the HHAP program. It requires applicants to report efforts to tackle homelessness, aiming for "functional zero unsheltered." This means having enough housing options for all unsheltered, chronically homeless individuals in a jurisdiction, based on the latest homeless count. Applicants must provide a financial model assessing investment needs, analyze funding programs, and show efforts to involve small cities in their Regionally Coordinated Homeless Action Plan, along with providing homeless counts from these areas.

SB 607 (**Wiener, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency evaluates the environmental impact of a proposed project. This evaluation leads to the creation of either an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a negative declaration, based on whether the project is likely to have significant environmental effects. The law allows for a "mitigated negative declaration" if project revisions mitigate potential impacts. This bill modifies the definition and criteria for these declarations and emphasizes decision-making based on substantial evidence. It also introduces provisions for specific exemptions, including those for infill development and housing projects, while excluding certain projects like distribution centers and oil and gas infrastructure from beneficial exemptions. Additionally, CEQA procedures regarding document records and legal proceedings are adjusted, specifying exclusions for certain internal communications not presented to decision-makers. The bill asserts that these changes do not require state reimbursement to local agencies.

SB 611 (**Richardson, D**) **Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.**

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

Status: 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing May 6.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires counties and cities to create a comprehensive general plan for their physical development, which includes areas outside their boundaries if relevant. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for any project likely to significantly affect the environment unless it's determined that there will not be a significant effect. CEQA also restricts project reviews if they align with existing zoning or community plans with previously certified environmental reports. Under previous law, until January 1, 2025, courts were unable to invalidate development project approvals due to noncompliance with CEQA when related to community plan updates, provided those projects met specific requirements. This rule did not change the need for projects to comply with CEQA. Provisions granted prior rights to projects meeting these requirements if initiated before January 1, 2025. This bill reenacts these provisions with modifications, extending the deadline for development project applications to January 1, 2036. It emphasizes that these changes are of statewide importance, affecting all cities, including charter cities. The bill states it will take effect immediately as an urgent statute.

SB 616 (**Rubio, D**) **Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.**

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: This bill describes legislation focused on enhancing wildfire mitigation and insurance standards in California. Existing law mandates that the Office of Emergency Services collaborates with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to manage a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program aimed at enhancing fire-resistant structures. The bill proposes revisions to this program, aligning it with new community hardening standards. It establishes the Community Hardening Commission within the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner. This commission, advised by an advisory council of local representatives, will develop wildfire community hardening standards to lower fire risks and improve fire insurance access. The commission will consult various stakeholders, update these standards, and report to the Legislature by July 1, 2027, while undertaking other relevant actions such as data sharing and issuing subpoenas. The bill addresses constitutional provisions about limiting public access to meetings or documents, supported by legislative findings. It specifies that if the bill imposes state-mandated costs, reimbursements to local agencies and school districts will be managed according to statutory procedures in place for such reimbursement.

SB 617 (**Arreguin, D**) **California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act regulates mass layoffs, relocations, and terminations. It generally requires employers to give advance written notice to affected

employees, the Employment Development Department, and other local agencies before any such action. The proposed bill adds that employers must also specify in their notice whether they plan to coordinate with the local workforce development board for services related to these changes.

SB 634 (**Pérez, D**) **Local government: homelessness.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The California Constitution allows counties and cities to create local ordinances that do not conflict with state laws. Currently, breaking a local ordinance is considered a misdemeanor unless it is designated as an infraction. This bill would prevent local governments from enacting or enforcing ordinances that stop individuals or organizations from providing support services or assistance related to basic survival for homeless people. The bill defines relevant terms and states that its changes address a statewide issue, making it applicable to all cities, including those with charters.

SB 658 (**Pérez, D**) **Real property impacted by the 2025 Eaton or Palisades Fires: notification of owner's intent to sell.**

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

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: This bill introduces new requirements for the County of Los Angeles related to real estate disclosure following a state of emergency declared on January 7, 2025, due to fires and windstorms affecting Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, including the Eaton and Palisades Fires. It mandates Los Angeles to create a process for specific governmental or nonprofit organizations to express interest in purchasing property in areas impacted by these fires. The county must keep an updated list of such organizations on its website. Property owners can use this list to notify either the county or an organization if they intend to sell relevant property. The bill's provisions will expire six years after the last emergency declaration related to the fires. Additionally, it addresses the need for a special statute for Los Angeles and outlines that, should there be any state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures will be followed according to existing laws.

SB 675 (**Padilla, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: streamlining.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects with potential environmental impacts, adopt a negative declaration if no impact is found, or create a mitigated negative declaration if revisions can mitigate potential impacts. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 allows the Governor to certify specific projects for CEQA streamlining until January 1, 2032. This bill offers additional streamlining for Waterfront Environmental Leadership Development Projects (WELDPs) in the San Diego area, requiring the California Coastal Commission to respond within 60 days to certain documents. After certification of an environmental report, applicants must file necessary forms within 30 days, and the commission can charge fees for processing these documents if conditions are met. The bill introduces new responsibilities for local agencies but specifies no state reimbursement is needed for those costs.

SB 676 (**Limón, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: fire.**

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for projects potentially affecting the environment or issue a negative declaration if there is no significant environmental impact. If a project can avoid significant impact through revisions, a mitigated negative declaration is required. A new bill specifies that for projects in areas damaged by fires and declared emergencies post-January 1, 2023, the lead agency must compile the proceedings record simultaneously with the administration process unless the project is exempt from CEQA. Legal challenges to these environmental documents must be resolved within 270 days. The project must also align with local zoning and land use laws. The bill imposes a local governmental program requiring no state reimbursement as local authorities can finance it through their mechanisms, according to the California Constitution.

SB 677 (**Wiener, D**) **Housing development: streamlined approvals.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Summary: This bill would streamline approvals for small housing developments, specifically those with two units on properties zoned for up to four units. It mandates ministerial approval, meaning less bureaucratic interference, even when restrictions from homeowners' associations exist. The bill introduces exceptions allowing demolition or alteration of housing if located in areas declared under a state of emergency or if a structure is damaged by a disaster. Key changes proposed include raising the minimum unit size to 1,750 square feet and removing the ability of local agencies to impose non-uniform standards, such as rent restrictions or specific design requirements. The bill restricts impact fees for developments under this square footage. Local agencies will have to submit related ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development, which will ensure compliance. For multifamily developments, the bill reduces the affordable housing requirement from 50% to 20% for streamlined approval if the region hasn't met its affordable housing goals. It also relaxes the criteria related to historic properties and damaged buildings for development approval.

SB 681 **(Wahab, D) Housing.**

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

Status: 04/30/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Planning and Zoning Law: Local agencies can create accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential zones with standards on size, parking, and height. They can also create junior ADUs with specific deed and occupancy requirements. Any restrictions preventing ADU construction in single-family zones are void unless deemed reasonable. Fees are now prohibited in these reasonable restrictions. Rental Regulations: New regulations limit fees landlords can charge, including non-specified fees and excessive late payment fees. Fees exceeding 2% of rent can't be charged unless rent is over 7 days late. Unauthorized fees can lead to legal action against landlords. Parking fees will be prohibited, and application screening fees must only cover direct costs. Mortgage Foreclosure: If a mortgage servicer fails to communicate with a borrower for 3 years, the debt may be considered abandoned, preventing foreclosure. Certification is required to ensure no debt is abandoned before a sale can proceed, expanding legal responsibilities. HOA Penalties: Monetary penalties in common interest developments cannot exceed \$100 per violation or a preferred schedule. Members must be allowed to correct violations before penalties are imposed. Notification for discipline decisions is now required within 14 days.

SB 682 **(Allen, D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to enforce restrictions on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by 2029. It prohibits selling certain products with specified PFAS levels from July 2030 and requires manufacturers to register and certify compliance by July 2029. DTSC is authorized to test products, issue violation notices, assess penalties, and seek legal action for non-compliance. This bill extends these restrictions, starting January 2027, to include products like cleaning products and cookware containing intentionally added PFAS, allowing exceptions for previously used products and where federal law preempts. From January 2040, this expands to include items like refrigerants unless deemed a currently unavoidable use. By 2035, all other products with intentionally added PFAS face similar bans. The bill outlines criteria for determining if PFAS use is unavoidable and the process for changing or revoking this status. The DTSC will maintain a public online list of such exceptions and their expirations, and it will adopt and manage related regulations by 2029. An application fee collected will fund these processes, managed through a PFAS Oversight Fund.

SB 684 **(Menjivar, D) Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/10/2025 - April 22 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorized the State Air Resources Board to develop a market-based system to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, with funds collected funneled into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for emissions reduction initiatives. The California Climate Crisis Act aims for net-zero emissions by 2045, thereafter maintaining net-negative emissions to reduce greenhouse gases by 85% from 1990 levels. The proposed Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 targets fossil fuel companies, making them accountable for emissions from 1990 to 2024. The California Environmental Protection Agency will identify responsible entities, assess their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and require them to financially cover climate damage costs. Collected funds will support climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The Act mandates a climate cost study updated every five years, and ensures the

Director of Finance assesses initial implementation costs, to be feasibly distributed among responsible parties. This bill is declared urgent for immediate effect.

SB 692 (**Arreguín, D**) **Vehicles: homelessness.**

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Existing law prohibits unauthorized removal of unattended vehicles from highways unless specific conditions are met, as it constitutes a seizure under the Fourth Amendment. Cities and counties can enact ordinances to manage the removal of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles from both private and public property, treating them as public nuisances. Such ordinances must include provisions like exemptions and a minimum 10-day notice before removing a vehicle, unless releases are signed by property and vehicle owners. This bill proposes that cities and counties be allowed to include vehicles used as shelters in their ordinances for vehicle abatement and removal. Ordinances must apply to public agencies running vehicle buyback programs. Additionally, the bill allows local governments to carry out emergency removal if vehicles pose immediate health and safety risks. It changes the requirement for the exemption from a pre-removal notice, removing the need for both the vehicle to be classified as a public nuisance and for the property owner to sign a release. Current regulations allow for the disposal of vehicles by sending them to scrapyards, but the bill permits designated vehicles to be dismantled and scrapped on-site by local authorities.

SB 695 (**Cortese, D**) **Transportation: climate resiliency: projects of statewide and regional significance.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, run by the Department of Transportation, is established by existing law to plan and implement projects for adapting transportation infrastructure to climate change. It requires the department, with input from the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, to develop and submit top-priority climate adaptation projects for the commission's adoption. In prioritizing these projects, the department must consider criteria like mobility, economic benefits, and safety. This bill introduces additional requirements, mandating that by July 1, 2026, and annually after, the department must compile a prioritized list of significant projects to better prepare the state for extreme weather events, again based on specific criteria. By January 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, the department must submit this prioritized list to the Legislature.

SB 707 (**Durazo, D**) **Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.**

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

Status: 05/06/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: This bill enhances local government meeting protocols until January 1, 2030, under the Ralph M. Brown Act. It mandates city councils and county boards of supervisors to offer two-way telephonic or audiovisual options for public attendance at meetings, provide interpretation services, and encourage public participation. It modifies agenda posting requirements, including the necessity for agendas to be available in languages spoken by at least 20% of the county's population with limited English proficiency. Moreover, it removes the provision that previously allowed withholding public comments on items already considered by a committee. Regarding teleconferencing, the bill standardizes alternative provisions, allowing remote member participation and public accessibility through live webcasts or telephonic services. It specifies notice, accessibility, and public comment guidelines, extending teleconferencing rights under emergencies or just cause scenarios to January 1, 2030. It also broadens the criteria for what constitutes just cause for remote participation. This applies to neighborhood councils, student organizations, and specified subsidiary and multijurisdictional bodies, requiring designations of primary physical locations for meetings and authorization resolutions.

SB 715 (**Allen, D**) **Regional housing need: methodology: distribution.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses and declares existing and future housing needs for each region. This involves councils of governments or, for areas without them, the department itself, adopting a regional housing need plan, which allocates housing needs to cities and counties. Existing laws require HCD to consult with these councils regarding the methodology for determining housing needs and include data on regional housing availability. Councils of governments or subregions must develop a methodology that aligns with specific objectives to distribute this need properly. They are also required to consider factors such as housing units lost during state emergencies when determining allocations, unless this data is unavailable. This bill changes the previous requirement that councils must consider units lost in emergencies. Instead, it demands these lost

units be redistributed proportionally across regions, rather than solely replacing them within the affected jurisdictions. This bill poses additional duties on local governments, creating a state-mandated local program.

SB 733 (**Wahab, D**) **Planning and zoning: annual progress report: Low Barrier Navigation Centers.**

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/24/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to develop a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element. Annually by April 1, cities and counties must report to entities such as the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This report must include the number of housing units demolished and new units permitted or completed in the housing cycle. Until January 1, 2027, the law mandates that local jurisdictions permit Low Barrier Navigation Centers as a right if they meet specific criteria. A new bill requires cities and counties to include data on the permitting of these centers in their annual reports, expanding the data required and thus creating a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill updates a reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. If the bill incurs costs to local entities, the California Constitution requires the state to reimburse them, and statutory procedures will be followed for this reimbursement.

SB 743 (**Cortese, D**) **Education finance: Education Equalization Act: Equalization Reserve Account.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2025 - April 21 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, passed as Proposition 98 in 1988, amended the California Constitution to establish a formula for calculating the minimum revenue the state must allocate to support school and community college districts. The Constitution mandates that school districts receive at least \$120 per pupil in average daily attendance, with a minimum total of \$2400 per district yearly. It also established the Public School System Stabilization Account to manage educational funding stability. This bill introduces the Equalization Reserve Account within the General Fund, aiming to enhance per-pupil funding in non-basic aid school districts. The Controller would transfer funds to this account from the General Fund when there is a year-on-year increase in the minimum funding requirement for school support, equivalent to what is transferred to the Stabilization Account. However, these provisions rely on a voter-approved constitutional amendment that would exempt these fund transfers from being considered in the state's minimum funding obligations and appropriations limits and mandate a portion of these funds be used to boost per-pupil funding in non-basic aid districts.

SB 748 (**Richardson, D**) **Encampment Resolution Funding program: safe parking sites: reporting.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Encampment Resolution Funding program, managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development, is designed to foster collaboration with local jurisdictions and care continuums to address and resolve encampment issues by transitioning individuals into safe and stable housing. This bill proposes to extend the program's purposes to include supporting urban communities within counties in establishing safe parking sites while they arrange for interim or permanent housing. The department is already required to report to legislative committee chairs on program outcomes and best practices. Starting April 1, 2026, it will also be required to provide quarterly reports to certain Senate and Assembly committees detailing the allocation of funding for each program purpose.

SB 749 (**Allen, D**) **Mobilehome parks: closure, cessation, or change of use.**

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: This bill discusses modifications to laws governing mobilehome parks in California. The Mobilehome Parks Act oversees the regulation of these parks, while the Mobilehome Residency Law governs residency conditions. Changes introduced by the bill affect management actions during park closures, changes in use, or cessations. It mandates that management provide written notice to tenants and public entities at least 12 and 6 months before any changes. If a change requires no local permits, notification was not initially required, but the new bill mandates it regardless. Management must use approved forms by the Department of Housing and Community Development for these notices. The bill also allows for legal action if these processes are violated. Furthermore, the Planning and Zoning Law is revised to prevent park changes without offering purchase opportunities to resident and nonprofit organizations. Interested entities need certification from the Department of Housing and Community Development and must submit a bona fide purchase offer within 270 days of notice. The bill introduces penalties for false certification and allows affected

parties to enforce provisions. Previous homeowners regain certain rights for renewed tenancy and are exempt from rent if displaced by disasters. Lastly, the bill stipulates no state reimbursement is required for local mandate costs under these changes.

SB 752 (**Richardson, D**) **Sales and use taxes: exemptions: California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project: transit buses.**

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.

Summary: State sales and use tax laws typically tax retailers based on the gross receipts from selling tangible personal property or from its storage, use, or consumption when purchased from a retailer. There are various exemptions, including one for zero-emission technology transit buses. This exemption, applicable to specific public agencies eligible for certain incentives from the State Air Resources Board, was originally set to last until January 1, 2026. A new bill proposes extending this exemption until January 1, 2028, and would become effective immediately as a tax levy.

SB 769 (**Caballero, D**) **The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act enables California's Infrastructure Bank to offer financial support for infrastructure and economic projects. The proposed bill introduces the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act, establishing a nonprofit within the State Treasurer's Office to support infrastructure project financing. The corporation would be governed by a board and managed by an executive director appointed by the Treasurer. Its powers include engaging in financial transactions, borrowing, and setting fees. The state would not be liable for the corporation's obligations, and it would generally be exempt from taxes. An annual report to the Governor and Legislature is required. The corporation can finance infrastructure projects for government or infrastructure entities that meet specific criteria, and it may issue revenue bonds for funding. Operational policies must be approved by the board before project financing. Certain financing records will be exempt from public disclosure, and some board meetings may be conducted in closed sessions. The bill creates the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Fund for continuous appropriation to support the corporation. Legislative findings justify the need for limitations on public access to records and meetings.

SB 782 (**Pérez, D**) **Enhanced infrastructure financing district: climate resilience districts.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing May 7.

Summary: Existing law allows city or county legislative bodies to create enhanced infrastructure financing districts to fund public capital facilities and specific projects by forming a public financing authority. It also permits them to establish climate resilience districts to raise funds for eligible projects and operating expenses, mandating that these districts comply with existing financing laws. These districts can only finance projects that mitigate issues like sea level rise, extreme temperatures, wildfires, droughts, and flooding. This bill proposes that cities or counties can resolve to distribute taxes among entities participating in the district without adhering to certain procedural requirements, provided specific conditions are met. The district must conduct public meetings and provide notices regarding resolutions and infrastructure financing plans, which should be available for public review at least 10 days before approval. The bill stipulates that revenue from the districts should only be used to repair or replace damaged infrastructure within the district or to address potential future disasters. It defines a disaster as a significant event, like a flood, fire, or earthquake, warranting gubernatorial and presidential disaster declarations.

SB 786 (**Arreguín, D**) **Planning and zoning: general plan: judicial challenges.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each city and county create a comprehensive general plan for physical development, including specific mandatory elements like housing. Charter cities must also adhere to these requirements. There is a legal process to challenge a general plan's validity, which involves timely court hearings. This bill introduces several changes to the current law by applying procedures to charter cities, limiting trial or hearing continuations to 60 days, and ensuring temporary relief is considered whenever a continuance is granted. It extends the compliance period for cities and counties to resolve discrepancies in their housing elements to 120 days and eliminates the provision for extensions based on undue hardship. If rezoning deadlines are missed, the court can impose sanctions rather than further orders, with an extended 120-day window to complete rezoning following a court order. The bill also adjusts judicial processes, specifying that judgments remain enforceable during appeals unless irreparable harm is

demonstrated. These changes apply statewide, including to charter cities, emphasizing compliance with state requirements rather than local discretion.

SB 787 (**McNerney, D**) **Energy: equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policy in California.**

Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: Current law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must prepare an integrated energy policy report every two years. This report includes an overview of major energy trends and challenges such as supply, demand, pricing, reliability, efficiency, and impacts on public health, safety, the economy, resources, and the environment. Additionally, the report must offer policy recommendations based on a detailed analysis of these issues. This bill requires the commission to appoint a Senior Counselor on Industrial Policy and Clean Energy Development by March 1, 2026. This counselor will oversee working groups focusing on specific energy issues. Furthermore, the bill mandates that several state agencies and offices, including the commission, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and the Department of Water Resources, must create a memorandum of understanding by the same date. This agreement aims to develop equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policies in California. Strategies will focus on supporting industries related to zero-emission vehicles, battery supply chains, offshore wind, and building decarbonization through industrial planning and investment.

SB 809 (**Durazo, D**) **Employees and independent contractors: construction trucking.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/06/2025 - May 12 hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The Dynamex case established a standard known as the "ABC" test to classify workers as employees or independent contractors. According to this test, a worker is considered an employee unless the hiring entity proves that the worker is free from the entity's control, performs tasks outside the usual scope of the entity's business, and is part of an independent trade or business. Certain occupations are exempt from this rule. The proposed bill clarifies that merely owning a vehicle does not make someone an independent contractor. Additionally, existing law has a program that grants amnesty to motor carriers if they reclassify drivers as employees, provided they meet certain conditions by entering a settlement agreement. A similar program is proposed for construction trucking, offering amnesty to contractors who reclassify construction drivers as employees before 2029, with specific terms on payment and classification. Furthermore, the bill mandates that employers must reimburse employees for expenses related to using their personal vehicles for work duties. For construction trucking, this includes compensation for vehicle upkeep and depreciation when the vehicle is owned by the driver.

SB 815 (**Allen, D**) **Planning and zoning: very high fire hazard areas.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/02/2025 - Set for hearing May 12.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that cities and counties develop a comprehensive long-term general plan including elements such as housing and safety. These elements must be regularly reviewed and updated, particularly when the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan is revised. This bill requires that after January 1, 2026, the safety element must include a strategy for property protection against wildfires, which is coordinated with the Office of Planning and Research. Updates must consider new information on flood, fire hazards, and climate strategies. Cities or counties with residential areas in very high fire hazard zones must amend their land use plans whenever the housing element is revised after January 1, 2026. These amendments should align with California's Strategic Fire Plan, showing zones at risk and measures for wildfire risk reduction. The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation is tasked with identifying best practices and publishing these by January 1, 2027, for use by cities and counties. This coordination aims to improve land use planning in fire-prone areas. The bill creates new obligations for local officials but specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these mandates, following existing procedures under the California Constitution.

SB 833 (**McNerney, D**) **Critical infrastructure: automated decision systems: human oversight.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2025 - May 5 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The California Cybersecurity Integration Center, established under the California Emergency Services Act, acts as the central hub for state cybersecurity and information sharing. State agencies are required to include cybersecurity strategies and incident response standards in their Technology Recovery Plans. This bill mandates state agencies, defined as operators overseeing critical infrastructure with artificial intelligence (AI) systems, to implement human oversight for real-time monitoring and pre-execution approval of AI actions. Additionally, the Department of Technology must provide specialized AI safety and risk

management training for oversight personnel. Agencies must also conduct annual assessments of their AI systems, submitting a summary of their findings to the department.

SB 838 **(Durazo, D) Housing Accountability Act: housing development projects.**

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/01/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act currently prevents local agencies from disapproving or imposing conditions that make housing projects for very low, low, or moderate-income households unfeasible, unless specific conditions are met. It defines a "housing development project" to include mixed-use developments, where at least two-thirds of the space is for residential purposes. The bill proposes to update this definition to ensure that such mixed-use projects do not include space designated for hotels, motels, or similar transient lodging. This requirement will apply retroactively to project applications not deemed complete by January 1, 2025, including those submitted before that date.

SBX1 1 **(Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 02/07/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 3, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 established funding for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amendments to the Budget Act by altering the current funding allocations. The bill is designated to become effective immediately as a Budget Bill.

SBX1 2 **(Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 02/07/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 4, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes modifications to those existing financial allocations. Additionally, it states that the bill will be enacted immediately as a Budget Bill.

SBX1 3 **(Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2024.**

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Enrollment [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/23/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 establishes the financial plan for state government for the 2024–25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amending the original act by introducing additional appropriations and making various changes. It is designated as a Budget Bill, meaning it will become effective immediately upon passage.

Total Measures: 471

Total Tracking Forms: 471



AGENDA ITEM 3
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
May 13, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

Subject: May 2025 Housing Bills

Kome Ajise

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff recommends support for Assembly Bill (AB) 609 (Wicks), AB 650 (Papan), AB 736 (Wicks), AB 1007 (Rubio), AB 1276 (Carrillo), Senate Bill (SB) 607 (Wiener), and SB 417 (Cabaldon), oppose for SB 681 (Wahab), and watch for AB 1244 (Wicks) and AB 1275 (Elhawary).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

SCAG staff has identified over 400 bills related to housing currently moving through the California Legislature. For today's meeting, staff recommends the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) forward a "support" position to the Regional Council (RC) for AB 609 (Wicks), AB 650 (Papan), AB 736 (Wicks), AB 1007 (Rubio), AB 1276 (Carrillo), SB 607 (Wiener), and SB 417 (Cabaldon), and an "oppose" position for SB 681 (Wahab). Additionally, staff is presenting AB 1244 (Wicks) and AB 1275 (Elhawary) to the LCMC for awareness and gather feedback as the policies continue to develop.

BACKGROUND:

SCAG staff has gone through the list of housing specific bills with a direct impact to SCAG and our operations, and recommends the LCMC forward positions on the bills as follows:

Staff recommend SUPPORT for the following six legislative bills:

Bill: AB 736 / SB 417 **Author:** Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland) / Senator Christopher Cabaldon (D-Yolo)

Title: Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026

Status: Assembly Appropriations / Senate Rules

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB736/
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB417

Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland) and Senator Christopher Cabaldon (D-Yolo) jointly introduced AB 736 and SB 417, which, if passed, would place a bond measure on the June 2026 ballot to provide \$10 billion to California’s affordable housing programs. Specifically, the “Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026” would authorize \$10 billion in general obligation bonds to provide funding for affordable rental housing for lower-income families, homeownership opportunities, and supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. Collectively, the bonds aim to fund more than 35,000 new homes, preserve and rehabilitate tens of thousands of existing units, and expand homeownership opportunities for California.

If approved by voters, the bond would be distributed as follows:

| Program | Amount | Description |
|---|--------|---|
| Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) | \$5B | The MHP provides low-interest, long-term deferred-payment loans for new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional rental housing for lower-income households. As written in the housing bond bill, at least 10% of units in an MHP must be available for affordable to extremely low-income households. |
| Supportive Housing (administered through MHP program) | \$1.7B | Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to offer capitalized operating subsidy reserves for supportive housing developments receiving funding. These are funds set aside upfront, typically at the time of a project’s permanent loan closing, to supplement income for operating expenses. These reserves are designed to help cover shortfalls in operating income, such as unexpected maintenance costs, utility expenses, or staff salaries. |
| Portfolio Reinvestment Program | \$800M | This program aims to preserve existing HCD-funded affordable housing projects by extending and restructuring affordability agreements; extending loan maturity dates; |

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| | | providing new low-interest, long-term loans for rehabilitation; and providing forgivable loans to capitalize short-term operating subsidies. |
| Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Unrestricted Housing Units | \$500M | Would fund the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units, as well as the attachment of long-term affordability restrictions to these units, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents. |
| Home Ownership Opportunities | \$1B | <p>CalHome Program – Administered by HCD, provides grants to local public agencies and nonprofit corporations for first-time homebuyer and housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer counseling, and technical assistance activities to enable low- and very low-income households to become or remain homeowners.</p> <p>MyHome Assistance Program – Administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), provides downpayment assistance to first-time homebuyers.</p> |
| Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program | \$350M | Administered by HCD, this program helps fund new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of owner-occupied and rental units for agricultural workers, with a priority for lower income households. |
| Tribal Housing Program | \$250M | Administered by HCD, this would be dedicated, flexible, and comprehensive state program designed for and in consultation with tribes to finance housing and housing-related activities that will enable tribes to rebuild and reconstitute their communities. |

| | | |
|---|--------|--|
| | | |
| Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019 | \$400M | Administered by HCD, promotes infill housing development by providing financial assistance for Capital Improvement Projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of affordable and mixed-income housing. |

Both AB 736 and SB 417 were introduced with the same bond total of \$10 billion and the same programs to distribute that funding to, with the exception of \$200 million initially proposed by AB 736 for the “Energy Efficiency Low-Income Weatherization Program,” as opposed to \$200 million proposed by SB 417 for “Wildfire prevention and mitigation, wildfire displacement assistance, and acceleration of construction of affordable housing in rental markets impacted by wildfires.” Additionally, SB 417 specifically proposed funding for the 2019 Infill Infrastructure Grant Program.

Since its introduction, several amendments have been made to AB 736, including the elimination of the proposed \$200 million for the “Energy Efficiency Low-Income Weatherization Program,” redistribution of funds between the remaining programs, and the specific inclusion of the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019. As of today, the only difference between the two proposals is the absence of wildfire funding in the Assembly proposal.

SCAG’s State Legislative Platform, as adopted by the Regional Council, supports legislation that would provide new incentives, tools, and ongoing funding and expand housing programs that fund construction and development of housing and housing-supportive infrastructure, such as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, while preserving local authority to address housing production, affordability, and homelessness challenges.

As AB 736 and SB 417 meet these criteria, staff recommend support.

Bill: SB 607 **Author:** Senator Scott Wiener (D-San Francisco)
Title: Fast & Focused CEQA Act
Status: Senate Appropriations
Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB607

SB 607 seeks to enact five changes to the existing CEQA process as recommended by the Little Hoover Commission in their report released in May of 2024 titled, “CEQA: Targeted Reforms for California’s Core Environmental Law.”

These five changes include:

- **First, for projects falling short of meeting eligibility for a categorical or statutory exemption by a lead agency, the scope of the subsequent environmental review would be focused on the disqualifying reason and the facts upon which the action or proceeding reason that disqualified the project from the exemption.**

SB 607 would require a project to evaluate only the single condition that renders the proposed project ineligible for a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) categorical exemption. Under existing law, a project that narrowly misses qualifying for an existing CEQA exemption must prepare a full environmental impact report. A project that would have otherwise been exempt from CEQA may simply have noise OR traffic impacts that disqualify it from the exemption. Under SB 607, the project would only have to evaluate the condition that renders the proposed project ineligible for the exemption. This change is anticipated to reduce CEQA costs and litigation risks while ensuring that environmental review focuses on the real environmental risks associated with the project.

- **Second, the bill aligns the standard of review for a lead agency's determination to adopt a Negative Declaration (ND) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) to parity with the existing standard of review for Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs).**

Under existing law, the "fair argument standard" is applied under CEQA for the ND and MND, which means that if there is substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a project may have a significant environmental impact, an EIR must be prepared, a process that is more cumbersome. SB 607 ensures that courts review environmental impact reports (EIRs), negative declarations (NDs), and mitigated negative declarations (MNDs) under the same standard.

- **Third, SB 607 focuses CEQA review on the most relevant administrative records by excluding communications of people tangentially or far removed from project decision-making, with specified exemptions.**

SB 607 limits the scope of administrative records to those documents that were relevant to the decision-making process. This will de-clutter the administrative record and ensure that internal agency communications that were never presented to, considered, or relied upon by the decision-making body are excluded from the record. As such, this bill aims to reduce the time and resources required to prepare the administrative record and prevent litigation that seeks to rescind a project approval due to communications that were not part of the agency's decision.

- **Next, the bill would clarify the existing Class 32 urban infill exemption to make it usable.**

Under existing law, infill projects less than five acres in size that are substantially surrounded by urban uses and are consistent with the general plan and zoning designations can qualify for the Class 32 Categorical Exemption, which provides exemptions for infill housing approvals for projects that are on sites of less than 5 acres within city limits surrounded by urban uses. However, the project in question must be located within city limits. This means that the Class 32 exemption cannot be used on projects located on unincorporated lands, even if those county parcels are surrounded by a city or if the urban area chose not to incorporate. SB 607 would thus allow the infill categorical exemption to be used on parcels that meet all the requirements of the Class 32 exemption but are on county unincorporated lands. This change will avoid CEQA review for projects that are otherwise identical to those the Secretary for Resources has already determined typically do not cause a significant effect on the environment.

- **Lastly, SB 607 would exempt rezonings that are consistent with an already approved housing element from CEQA, recognizing that local jurisdictions must undergo the CEQA process as a part of the housing element adoption process.**

Most rezonings are discretionary actions subject to CEQA. However, local governments have typically already conducted an extensive CEQA review for the housing element and/or general plan. As such, most CEQA reviews for rezonings are duplicative of environmental reviews that have already taken place.

SB 607 is Co-Sponsored by the Bay Area Council, Housing Action Coalition, Prosperity California, and the Rural County Representatives of California. It is supported by groups such as Abundant Housing LA, the California Apartment Association, California Big City Mayors, California Building Industry Association, California Business Properties Association, California Chamber of Commerce, California State Association of Counties, and California YIMBY. Conversely, the bill has received opposition from environmental groups such as California Preservation Foundation, Environmental Defense Center, Livable California, Los Angeles Waterkeeper, Move LA, Natural Resources Defense Council, Planning and Conservation League, and Sierra Club California.

While underscoring SCAG's support for environmental protection, the State Legislative Platform, as adopted by the Regional Council, supports CEQA reform to expedite and streamline project development and delivery, especially for transportation, transit-oriented, infill, and housing projects. As such, staff recommends support for SB 607.

Bill: AB 609 **Author:** Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland)

Title: CEQA: categorical exemptions: infill projects

Status: Referred to Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB609

This bipartisan bill exempts infill housing projects that meet the following criteria from having to go through the CEQA process:

- The project site is not more than 20 acres.
- The project site is either in an incorporated town or city or within an urban area as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- The project site has previously been developed with an urban use, or at least 75 percent of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels developed with urban areas.
- The project is consistent with the applicable general plan, zoning ordinance, and any local coastal program.
- The project proposes housing units with a minimum density of five units per acre for an unincorporated area in a nonmetropolitan county, 10 units per acre in a suburban jurisdiction, and 15 units per acre in a metropolitan county.
- The project is not located on environmentally sensitive or hazardous sites, such as wetlands or lands under conservation easement.
- The project does not require the demolition of an historic structure that was placed on a national, state, or local historic register.

Further, the bill was recently amended to address housing on a site located within 500 feet of a freeway, requiring additional conditions be met to qualify for the exemption, such as the inclusion of centralized heating, ventilation and air conditioning and no allowance of balconies facing the freeway.

Exempting individual projects from CEQA that comply with local objective standards, are in an infill location, and are not located on environmentally sensitive or hazardous sites would make it easier to build infill housing in California. SCAG's State Legislative Platform, as adopted by the Regional Council, supports CEQA reform to expedite and streamline project development and delivery, especially for transportation, transit-oriented, infill, and housing projects.

As such, staff recommend support for AB 609.

Bill: AB 1007 **Author:** Assemblymember Blanca Rubio (D-West Covina)

Title: Land Use: development project review

Status: Assembly Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1007

This bill seeks to expedite the timelines for approval or disapproval by a public agency acting as the “responsible agency” for residential and mixed-use development projects. Specifically, it requires a public agency, other than the California Coastal Commission, that is a responsible agency for a development project, including residential units only, mixed-use development, transitional or supportive housing, or farmworker housing, either to approve or disapprove a development project that has already been approved by the “lead agency” within whichever of the following periods of time is longer:

- 45 days from the date on which the lead agency has approved the project; or
- 45 days from the date the completed application for the development project has been received and accepted as complete by the responsible agency.

SCAG’s State Legislative Platform, as adopted by the Regional Council, supports reform to expedite and streamline project development and delivery, especially for transportation, transit-oriented, infill, and housing projects. As such, staff recommend support for AB 1007.

Bill: AB 1276 **Author:** Assemblymember Juan Carrillo (D-Palmdale)

Title: Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards

Status: Assembly Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1276

Under existing law, local governments are prohibited from denying, making infeasible, or reducing the density of housing developments that comply with objective standards, unless specific written findings are made based on health, safety, or conflicts with state and federal law. Additionally, under existing law, a project applicant has 180 days, or approximately six months, to file a “complete application” from the time the applicant files a preliminary application to build housing.

If the developer files a complete application in time, the housing development gains “vested rights” to proceed under the rules that were in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This includes the vesting of objective standards such as general plans, community plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, design review standards, subdivision standards, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency.

AB 1276, sponsored by the California Building Industry Association, would extend these existing requirements for local governments to all public agencies, including state and regional agencies, for reviews of housing development projects and emergency shelters. Additionally, it would add post-entitlement standards, materials requirements associated with subdivisions, and any rules,

regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, such as state and regional governments, to the list of ordinances, policies and standards that are vested once a developer submits a complete application within 180 days of a preliminary application.

Per the author, extending these existing requirements to the state and regional agency level would ensure housing projects are not subject to regulatory changes at the state and regional agency level after a preliminary application is submitted, except in cases concerning health, safety, or environmental mitigation, thereby reducing uncertainty and reinforcing clear, predictable standards.

Adopted by the Regional Council, SCAG's State Legislative Platform supports reform to expedite and streamline project development and delivery. As such, staff recommend support for AB 1276.

Bill: AB 650 **Author:** Assemblymember Diane Papan (D-San Mateo)

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

Status: Assembly Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB650

AB 650, introduced by Assemblymember Diane Papan, would extend various timelines in the Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND), Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), and housing element (HE) process. It would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to provide specific recommendations to local governments on correcting their draft HEs if HCD finds that it does not substantially comply with state law. If HCD determines that a draft HE is not substantially compliant with HE law, local governments would be required to consider HCD's recommendations before adopting a final HE.

Regarding the RHND and RHNA process, this bill would extend the timeline for HCD, in consultation with a Council of Governments (COG), to provide the regional determination, or the overall number of existing and projected housing need for the entire region, from two to three years before the scheduled HE due date for the region. AB 650 would also extend the timeline for HCD to meet and consult with a COG regarding the assumptions and methodology HCD will use to calculate the regional determination from 26 months to 38 months before the scheduled HE due date. This bill would also extend the timeline for a COG, in consultation with HCD, to develop and propose a methodology for distributing the RHNA to local jurisdictions from 24 months to 30 months before the scheduled HE due date. Lastly, it would extend the timeline from 18 months to 24 months before the scheduled HE due date for COGs to distribute a draft RHNA and publish the draft RHNA plan on its website.

Separately, under existing law, at least two or more local jurisdictions are allowed to form a subregional entity to allocate that subregion's RHNA among its members. This bill would extend the time for local jurisdictions to create a subregional entity from 28 to 34 months before the HE due date. AB 650 would also extend the time for COGs to determine each subregion's RHNA from 25 months to 31 months before the HE due date.

Additionally, this bill would require that if HCD finds that a draft HE or amendment does not substantially comply with HE law, HCD must:

1. Identify and explain the specific issues with the draft HE or amendment that prevent it from complying with HE law, including a reference to the specific subdivision of HE law with which the draft does not comply; and
2. Provide specific analysis or text that HCD expects a planning agency to include in a draft HE or amendment to fix any issues preventing it from complying with HE law.

Local governments would be required to consider HCD's findings concerning their draft HEs and their recommendations to remedy any issues before adopting a draft element or amendment. Further, if HCD finds that a draft element or amendment does not substantially comply with HE law, local governments would be required to:

1. Include HCD's recommendations in a draft element/ amendment; or
2. Adopt a draft element/ amendment without HCD's recommendations, but explain why the jurisdiction thinks its draft element/ amendment still complies with HE law despite HCD's analysis.

If a jurisdiction adopts a HE or amendment without HCD's recommendations, HCD will be required to review it a second time. If HCD finds that the adopted HE is still not substantially compliant with HE law during this second review, it would again be required to identify the specific subdivisions of the code with which it does not comply and make recommendations that would bring it into substantial compliance, if adopted.

Lastly, HCD is currently required to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken to affirmatively further fair housing via the housing element. However, there is no deadline for this task. AB 650 would require HCD to develop this standardized reporting format by December 31, 2026.

AB 650 aligns with SCAG's State Legislative Platform which expresses support for legislation that would "increase coordination and flexibility between the California Department of Housing and

Community Development and local jurisdictions to realize shared housing production goals, particularly for the development and implementation of local housing elements as well as advancing fairness and transparency of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) program.” Thus, staff recommends support for AB 650.

Staff recommend OPPOSE for the following legislative bill

Bill: SB 681 **Author:** Senator Aisha Wahab (D-Fremont)

Title: Housing

Status: Senate Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB681

SB 681 aims to address rising housing costs by proposing various changes to the law, including prohibiting landlords from charging tenants specific fees, limiting the application screening fee that a landlord can charge, and deeming subordinate mortgages abandoned if the mortgage servicer fails to provide certain notices. It also includes several changes to the Housing Accountability Act, the Housing Crisis Act, the Surplus Lands Act, the Permit Streamlining Act, and the Coastal Act, with provisions aimed at extending various programs, expanding streamlined permitting of housing development, opening more local land to housing development, and increasing efficiencies in the processing of local coastal plans.

Specific to SCAG, existing law provides that each community’s fair share of housing be determined through the Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND)/ Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process. This includes the Department of Finance and HCD developing regional housing needs estimates, COGs allocating housing within each region based on these determinations, and cities and counties incorporating these allocations into their housing elements. As part of that process, existing law requires COGs to provide data assumptions from their projections for overcrowding and the percentage of households that are cost-burdened based on a comparable housing market.

This bill would amend the housing element law to require that the data assumptions COGs must provide to HCD include the percentage of households that are: overcrowded within the region, overcrowded throughout the nation, cost-burdened within the region, and cost-burdened nationwide. Additionally, it would require the COG to provide data assumptions from their projections for overcrowding and the percentage of households based on the difference between the region’s rates and those of comparable regions in the country.

Lastly, it would require COGs to submit a draft allocation methodology and develop a revised methodology in consultation with HCD within 45 days, if HCD finds the draft allocation methodology

does not further the five existing, statutory objectives of the RHNA program. For reference, these five objectives are listed below:

1. Increasing the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner, which shall result in each jurisdiction receiving an allocation of units for low- and very low-income households.
2. Promoting infill development and socioeconomic equity, the protection of environmental and agricultural resources, the encouragement of efficient development patterns, and the achievement of the region's greenhouse gas reduction targets provided by the State Air Resources Board.
3. Promoting an improved intraregional relationship between jobs and housing, including an improved balance between the number of low-wage jobs and the number of housing units affordable to low-wage workers in each jurisdiction.
4. Allocating a lower proportion of housing need to an income category when a jurisdiction already has a disproportionately high share of households in that income category, as compared to the countywide distribution of households in that category from the most recent American Community Survey.
5. Affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Analysis

Requiring COGs to develop a revised methodology in consultation with HCD if HCD finds the draft allocation methodology does not further the five objectives would completely bypass SCAG's comprehensive public outreach process used to develop the RHNA distribution methodology. Such an action would be contrary to the Legislative Platform's support for legislation that increases coordination and flexibility between HCD and local jurisdictions to realize shared housing production goals, particularly for the development and implementation of local housing elements as well as advancing fairness and transparency of the RHNA program.

For these reasons, staff recommend opposition to SB 681.

Staff are presenting the following two bills to the LCMC for awareness and to gather feedback

Bill: AB 1244 **Author:** Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland)

Title: CEQA: transportation impact mitigation: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program

Status: Assembly Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1244

Under existing law, developers are required to mitigate the Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) produced by their projects through an existing array of options, including using the fees toward GHG reduction activities such as bus and transit passes, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, carpool and vanpools, and habitat conservation. Proponents of AB 1244 argue that there is currently no state-level process in place to collect and disburse VMT mitigation dollars for affordable housing. As such, this bill seeks to establish a statewide VMT mitigation fund focused on affordable Transit-Oriented Development (TOD).

To do so, the bill directs the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LUCI) to determine a price per VMT by July 1, 2026, updating that price on or before July 1, 2029, and every three years thereafter. Those funds would then be contributed to the existing Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Implementation fund under the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to fund local infill housing development within the same region as the project in the following order:

- To developments within the same city as the project or for projects in unincorporated areas, to developments in the same county; and
- To developments in the same county.

The bill would additionally require HCD to confirm the estimated reduction in VMT attributed to the award using the method used for the existing Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) program, and post on its website all of the program awards at the conclusion of each funding round, with all of the following information:

- The name, location, and number of units in each development funded;
- The total development cost and amount of funds awarded to each development, including but not limited to the amount of funds contributed as a result of VMT mitigation;
- The reduction in VMT estimated for each development and attributed to the award using the same method as used by the AHSC program; and
- The VMT obligations of each project that contributed funds to the award during the funding round.

This bill would not remove any of the existing strategies available to developers. Rather, it would expand the options available to them, adding another tool to their VMT mitigation toolbox.

Furthermore, the author argues that this could facilitate the pooling of VMT mitigation dollars, enabling larger and more effective mitigation strategies than are possible for individual projects, and potentially helping to spur more affordable housing development in California.

SCAG's State Legislative Platform, approved by the Regional Council, supports legislation that would provide new incentives, tools, and ongoing funding for housing programs that fund construction and development of housing and housing-supportive infrastructure.

As this bill moves forward, staff recommend the LCMC watch AB 1244 as it continues to develop.

Bill: AB 1275 **Author:** Assemblymember Sade Elhawary (D-Los Angeles)

Title: Regional housing needs: regional transportation plan

Status: Assembly Committee on Appropriations

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1275

History

Introduced in 2023, AB 1335 by Assemblymember Rick Chavez Zbur (D-Los Angeles) sought to align the population projections between the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) and the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). By doing so, they hoped to have local governments' general plans better aligned with the environmental goals of the SCS. From their perspective, this would create more housing opportunities near jobs and transit, alleviating both the housing shortage and affordability crisis while reducing people's reliance on cars for transportation.

Originally presented to the LCMC on Tuesday, March 21, 2023, the Regional Council (RC) adopted an oppose position on the bill at its meeting on April 6, 2023, as its original language would have taken away the ability for agencies like SCAG to develop their own regional growth forecasts. Following the adoption of an "oppose" position, the bill underwent several amendments. The third iteration would have required MPOs, including SCAG, to make certain planning assumptions in the RTP/SCS. Specifically, it would have forced SCAG to accept HCD's Regional Housing Determination as the only piece of information that could be used to forecast household growth in the first eight years of SCAG's 30-year RTP/SCS. Functionally, this assumption would have meant that the RTP/SCS would assume that the region's entire 1.34 million RHNA determination would be constructed by 2029.

For SCAG's planning documents, our technical experts project that 1.34 million housing units will be constructed, just over a more extended period of time. SCAG's current forecast is based off development data from the construction industry that shows 54,000 new housing units were constructed in the Southern California region in 2022 – the highest annual total since 2006. As with the previous versions of this bill, it would have been irresponsible for SCAG's planning documents to assume housing development at three times the actual rate.

There are more things SCAG must consider when forecasting future housing growth than just HCD's RHNA determination for Southern California. These factors include migration, the private sector's access to capital, public subsidies for affordable projects, labor availability, and raw material costs, among others. Using the RHNA target as a planning forecast, however, will have the unintended consequence of throwing off SCAG's ability to demonstrate Air Quality Conformity to the EPA. If the region fails to meet air quality conformity, Southern California will lose the ability to use most federal transportation dollars, including those from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

AB 1275

As AB 1335 (Zbur, 2023) failed to make it out of the Legislature, the bill's original sponsors, Abundant Housing LA, have reintroduced the bill in the form of AB 1275 (Elhawary). Noting our heavy opposition to the previous iteration, including our justification, Abundant Housing LA has been in contact with SCAG, as well as the California Association of Councils of Governments (CalCOG). Through these conversations, the bill has been amended to its current form, which would now make HCD provide each region's Regional Housing Needs Assessment determination at least three years prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element, as opposed to the existing two-year requirement. In addition, it would extend the timeline for HCD to meet and consult with COGs from at least 26 months to at least 38 months prior to the next housing element update, which would align the process with the existing timeline for the development of the SCS. This was one of the recommendations SCAG had made to HCD as part of the department's process in developing the California Housing Futures 2040 report to the Legislature in which HCD made recommendations to change the RHNA process. Additionally, this aligns with SB 233 (Seyarto), for which the Regional Council adopted a "support" position on March 6, 2025.

Further, the bill would also require each COG to consider including the development patterns outlined in the region's SCS of its regional transportation plan in developing the methodology that allocates regional housing needs to the extent sufficient data is available, as well as require that the RHNA plan be informed by the development pattern included in the SCS. This differs from last year's version, which would have required the SCS to assume all of the region's final determination would be built within the eight-year cycle.

Staff appreciates the collaborative nature that the bill sponsor and author have taken in working on the bill and recommends a "watch" position be adopted.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the May 2025 Housing Bills is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.



ATTACHMENT(S):

1. PowerPoint Presentation - May 2025 Housing Bills

May 2025 Housing Bills

Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst
 May 13, 2025

WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

Attachment: PowerPoint Presentation - May 2025 Housing Bills (May 2025 Housing Bills)

Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026

- **Multifamily Housing Program** - \$5B
- **Supportive Housing** - \$1.7B
- **Portfolio Reinvestment Program** - \$800M
- **Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Unrestricted Housing Units** - \$500M
- **Home Ownership Opportunities** - \$1B
- **Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program** - \$350M
- **Tribal Housing Program** - \$250M
- **Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019** - \$400M
- **Staff Recommendation:** Support



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SB 607 (Wiener) – Fast & Focused CEQA Act

- Seeks to make five changes to existing CEQA processes as recommended by the Little Hoover Commission:
 - Focus scope of subsequent environmental review
 - Align standard of review between ND, MND, and EIR
 - Limit scope of administrative records
 - Clarify existing urban infill exemptions
 - Exempt re-zonings consistent with Housing Element
- **Staff Recommendation:** Support



AB 609 (Wicks) – CEQA: categorical exemptions: infill projects

- Exempts infill housing projects that meet specified criteria from the CEQA process that comply with local standards, are in an infill location, and are not located on environmentally sensitive or hazardous sites.
- **Staff Recommendation:** Support



AB 1007 (Rubio, Blanca) – Land Use: Development Project Review

- Expedites approval timelines for public agencies acting as the “responsible agency” for residential and mixed-use development.
- **Staff recommendation:**
Support



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AB 1276 (Carrillo) – Housing developments: ordinances, policies and standards

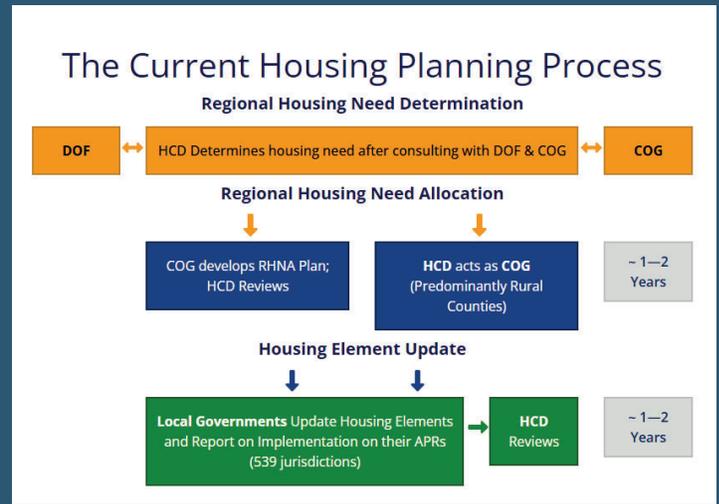
- Extends existing requirements on cities and counties to state and regional agencies, helping ensure housing projects aren't subject to regulatory changes at the state and regional agency level.
- **Staff recommendation:**
Support



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AB 650 (Papan) – Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation

- Extends various timelines in the RHND, RHNA, and HE process, giving SCAG and locals more time.
- Requires HCD to provide specific recommendations for HEs to comply with state law.
- **Staff recommendation:** Support



Source: Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) | California Department of Housing and Community Development. <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/regional-housing-needs-allocation>

SB 681 (Wahab) - Housing

- Among many other changes, amends housing element law to:
 - Require data assumptions COGs have to provide HCD to include assumptions of overcrowding and cost-burden
 - Require COGs to develop a revised RHNA distribution methodology with HCD if the five objectives are not met
- **Staff recommendation:** Oppose



AB 1244 (Wicks) – CEQA: transportation impact mitigation: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program

- Expands options to meet VMT mitigation requirements by creating a statewide VMT mitigation fund through the existing Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Implementation fund under HCD.
- **Staff recommendation:** Watch



AB 1275 (Elhawary) Regional housing needs: regional transportation plan

- Seeks to align RHNA and SCS by requiring:
 - HCD to provide COGs with final housing needs determination a year earlier
 - COGs or delegate subregions to consider including SCS development patterns in the RHNA distribution methodology
- **Staff recommendation:** Watch



QUESTIONS?



AGENDA ITEM 4
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
May 13, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1422, angel@scag.ca.gov

Subject: AB 98 Cleanup Bills

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff recommends a “watch” position for Assembly Bill (AB) 735 (Carrillo) and Senate Bill (SB) 415 (Reyes).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Last year, SCAG opposed AB 98 (Carrillo & Reyes, 2024), which placed minimum requirements on warehouse developments and imposed requirements on local jurisdictions related to warehouse projects, truck routes, and air quality monitoring. Following concerted advocacy efforts, Assemblymember Juan Carrillo (D-Palmdale) and Senator Eloise Gomez Reyes (D-San Bernardino) introduced AB 735 (Carrillo) and SB 415 (Reyes), two identical bills aimed at clarifying and addressing deficiencies in AB 98. SCAG staff is presenting both bills to the LCMC for their awareness and to gather feedback to inform those policy discussions.

BACKGROUND:

In 2024, Assemblymember Juan Carrillo and Senator Eloise Gomez Reyes jointly authored AB 98, which Governor Newsom signed into law on September 29, 2024. AB 98 established minimum standards that warehouse developments must meet before a local agency may approve them and imposed various requirements on local governments related to truck routes and air quality monitoring. AB 98 initially addressed a completely unrelated topic, but was gutted and amended on August 28, 2024, just three days before the legislative session concluded, leaving virtually no time for public input.

Specifically, AB 98 imposed new warehouse design and build standards for “21st Century Warehouses” intended to reduce GHG emissions for new or expanded logistics use developments, beginning in January 2026, and prohibits jurisdictions from approving new logistics use developments that don’t meet these standards. These requirements include minimum setbacks

from sensitive receptors, buffer zones, site design standards, building electrification, and operational standards. AB 98 outlined separate tiers, with stricter requirements for warehouse developments above 250k square feet and developments located in specified jurisdictions in the SCAG region part of the “warehouse concentration region” (WCR). AB 98 also imposes new requirements on local jurisdictions, including updating their circulation elements by January 2028, or January 2026 for jurisdictions in the WCR, to designate truck routes that avoid residential areas and sensitive receptors, maximizing the use of highways and major roads. It also requires the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to deploy mobile air monitoring systems in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties to collect data near warehouses and provide reports to evaluate the effectiveness of the required setbacks. AB 98 also authorized the Attorney General (AG) to fine jurisdictions that have not updated their circulation elements by specified deadlines.

SCAG sent the Governor a letter opposing and requesting that he veto AB 98 with executive approval to circumvent the usual bill position approval process due to the extenuating circumstances, given that the bill was essentially introduced and passed by the legislature in three days.

In an attempt to “clarify this area of state law,” Assemblymember Carrillo and Senator Gomez Reyes introduced identical bills, AB 735 and SB 415, that modify various aspects of these provisions. These changes are outlined below and divided into two sections: the first contains provisions that make significant amendments to AB 98, and the second outlines provisions that make minor or technical amendments.

Summaries of the two bills are included below.

Staff recommends a WATCH for the following two legislative bills:

Bill: AB 735 **Author:** Assemblymember Juan Carrillo (D-Palmdale)
SB 415 Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes (D-San Bernardino)

Title: Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes

Status: AB 735: Passed in Asm. Local Gov. 8-0 and re-referred to Asm. Approps pending hearing.
SB 415: Passed in Sen. Local Gov. 7-0 and re-referred to Sen. Approps to be heard May 12.

Hyperlink:

AB 735: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB735

SB 415: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB415

AB 735 and SB 415, authored by Assemblymember Juan Carrillo and Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes, respectively, would generally clarify and modify various requirements implemented by AB 98 (Carrillo & Reyes, 2024) to facilitate implementation. AB 735 and SB 415 are identical, and both authors have committed to a joint process that moves these bills through the legislative process in tandem.

Major Provisions

First, AB 735 and SB 415 would clarify and narrow the definition of “logistics use.” Currently, a “logistics use” means a building in which cargo, goods, or products are moved or stored for later distribution. These bills would update that definition to a building that is primarily used as a warehouse for the movement or the storage of cargo, goods, or products, excluding agricultural buildings that are operated for less than 90 consecutive days per year.

AB 735 and SB 415 would clarify that logistics uses must meet or exceed the most current energy efficiency standards in effect at the time a building permit is issued, providing stability for project proposals. AB 735 also clarifies that the AB 98 exemption for proposed logistics use projects in the entitlement process before September 30, 2024, will no longer be applicable if construction does not commence within five years from the date on which a project is entitled.

These bills also extend the deadline for cities or counties outside the warehouse concentration region to update their circulation elements, based on population size. Cities with a population exceeding 50,000 and counties with a population exceeding 100,000 must still update their circulation elements by January 1, 2028, the same deadline outlined in AB 98. On the other hand, cities with populations of less than 50,000 and counties with populations of less than 100,000 will get their timeline extended by seven years and will be required to update their elements by January 1, 2035. These bills state that the population of all unincorporated areas will be used to determine a county's population for determining the circulation update deadline. Notably, these provisions do not modify the deadline for jurisdictions in the WCR to update their circulation elements by January 1, 2026. These jurisdictions include unincorporated Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, as well as the Cities of Chino, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Ontario, Perris, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

AB 98 authorizes the AG to fine jurisdictions \$50k every six months if they have not updated their circulation element by the specified deadline. AB 735 and SB 415 would authorize the Attorney General (AG) to impose a fine on jurisdictions that have not met their deadline to update their circulation element only if the AG determines that the jurisdiction has not made a good faith effort to comply.

Minor Provisions

AB 735 and SB 415 make various minor clarifications, including:

- Stating that electrification requirements only apply if sufficient power is available.
- Land being used to ensure the public’s right of access to the sea, per the Coastal Act, is considered a “sensitive receptor.”

- Concerning San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, the “warehouse concentration region” includes only the unincorporated areas of those counties, in addition to the previously outlined cities.
- Currently, truck routes must travel directly along arterial roads, major thoroughfares, or “local roads that predominantly serve commercially oriented uses,” which is defined as roads with 50 percent of properties fronting the roads within 1,000 feet being designated for commercial or industrial uses. These bills add agricultural uses to the “local roads” section and clarify that the 1,000-foot length must be measured from truck exits and entrances.
- AB 98’s housing replacement provisions do not conflict with an existing law related to replacing demolished affordable housing units.
- Agricultural roads can be used in truck routes, in addition to commercial roads.
- Cities and counties must provide for the posting of signage to identify truck routes, parking, and idling locations, instead of “idling facility locations.”
- Facility operators must submit a truck routing plan for approval that describes the operational characteristics of the logistic use *and* the facility operator, instead of just the facility operator.

While both AB 735 and SB 415 were heard and passed unanimously in their respective Local Government Committees, members recognized that they remain a work in progress as they head to their respective Appropriations Committees. Several organizations, including the California Building Properties Association (CBPA) and the California League of Cities (CalCities), have expressed the need for additional amendments.

CalCities distributed a letter to the Local Government Committee requesting specific amendments, including:

- Removing the Circulation Element update requirements if a local government has no proposed new or expanded logistics use development within its jurisdiction.
- Allowing flexibility for cities and counties to meet the truck route requirements through adopted ordinances or local transportation plans, rather than relying solely on a Circulation Element update.

Several other organizations, including business groups, cities, counties, and environmental groups, among others, are requesting additional changes beyond those outlined in these bills. While both bills would significantly improve AB 98, even in their current state, staff recommends that the LCMC watch AB 735 and SB 415, since they are still in active development, and requests feedback from the committee.



FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with AB 98 Cleanup Bills is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. PowerPoint Presentation - AB 98 Cleanup Bills

AB 98 Clean Up Bills

David Angel, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst
May 13, 2025

WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

AB 735 (Carrillo) & SB 415 (Reyes) – Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use and Truck Routes

- AB 735/SB 415 are identical clean-up bills for AB 98 (Carrillo/Reyes, 2024).

Major Provisions:

- Extends Circulation Element update deadline, except for some SCAG jurisdictions
- Authorizes AG to fine noncompliant jurisdictions not making a “good faith effort.”



AB 735 (Carrillo) & SB 415 (Reyes)

- Clarifies the definition of “logistics use.”
- “Locks in” energy efficiency standard in place when a building permit is issued.
- AB 98 exemptions for grandfathered logistics uses expire after five years.
- **Staff recommendation:** Watch



QUESTIONS?



AGENDA ITEM 5
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
May 13, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

Subject: May 2025 State Budget Update

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Information Only – No Action Required

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Governor Newsom’s January Budget Proposal for the 2025-26, released on Friday, January 10, forecasted a modest surplus of just over \$350 million. Since its release, natural disasters and policy decisions at the local, state, and federal levels have occurred, which will undoubtedly impact the state’s fiscal outlook. Cruz Strategies, LLC will provide an overview of ongoing negotiations happening in the Legislature ahead of the May Revise, expected to be released around May 10.

BACKGROUND:

With the release of the Governor’s January budget proposal for FY 2025-26, negotiations have been underway by the Legislature as natural disasters and policy decisions at the local, state, and federal level continue to have implications on the budget’s outlook.

Governor Newsom is expected to release his “May Revision” the January Budget on May 10, 2025, after the writing of this report but before the Committee’s May 13, 2025 meeting.

Top of mind in those discussions in both the Assembly and Senate is the omission from the Governor’s January budget of funding for affordable housing and homelessness programs, as addressed in the April LCMC state budget update. Simultaneously, the scale of the issues facing the state points to the potential for a multi-billion-dollar budget problem, which will require both short and long-term choices.

Ahead of the May Revise, budget issues currently being monitored include:

State Reserves

Use of the state's large reserve to solve budget issues is in constant play. However, there is certainly reason for restraint as there is expected growth in major state programs and expected changes in funding priorities at the federal level. The Governor's January proposal maintained the \$7 billion use of reserves from last year's budget and maintains \$15.4 billion in reserves for 2025-26.

Homelessness Funds

As noted above, the Governor's January budget did not include new funding for homelessness programs, including the "Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention" (H-HAP) program, which has dedicated \$1 billion per year for the past several years for local assistance programs. Several legislators have signed onto budget letters requesting the \$1 billion for a new round of homelessness funding as well as additional funding for cornerstone programs like the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) program and the Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG) program, totaling hundreds of millions of dollars for additional rounds of funding.

Addressing the homelessness crisis remains a top priority and is expected to be on the table as budget negotiations heat up.

Cap-and-Trade

Governor Newsom, Senate President Pro Tempore Mike McGuire and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas announced they will seek an extension of California's climate pollution reduction program – known as cap-and-trade – during this legislative year. This came in response to threats by President Trump to roll back the state's ambitious climate programs. Whether a proposal will come with the May Revise is to be seen.

Transportation

As part of his January budget, the Governor maintained multi-year funding commitments for a host of cornerstone transportation infrastructure programs. Legislators across the state are also concerned about the fiscal cliffs facing transit agencies and have requested upwards of \$2 billion in flexible recovery aid for the systems.

Major Games

Legislators are pushing for \$100 million to support preparation for the major games coming to California in 2026. Additional discussions will take place on supporting the LA 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Cruz Strategies, LLC represents SCAG in Sacramento and will provide a presentation to the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) on the State budget.



FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the staff report on the May 2025 State Budget Update is contained in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.