

Attachment A: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority Federal Legislation Log

Congress	Bill Number	Bill Title	Bill Sponsor	Bill Summary	Bill Status	City Position
119th	H.R. 27	HALT Fentanyl Act	Representative Griffith	Would amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances.	Passed House	Support
119th	H.R. 278	BROADBAND Leadership Act	Representative Griffith	Would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to streamline siting processes for telecommunications service facilities.	Introduced	Monitor
119th	H.R. 1266	Combating Illicit Xylazine Act	Representative Panetta	Would amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of xylazine-related substances.	Introduced	Support
119th	H.R. 2156	Fair Access to Agriculture Disaster Programs Act	Representative Panetta	Would amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to establish an exception to certain payment limitations in the case of person or legal entity that derives income from agriculture.	Introduced	Monitor
119th	S. 453	Wildfire Intelligence Collaboration and Coordination Act	Senator Padilla	Would establish a national Wildfire Intelligence Center.	Introduced	Support
119th	H.R. 1923	Wildfire Safety and Prevention Act	Representative Harder	Would provide for the implementation of certain recommendations from the Report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission.	Introduced	Support
119th	H.R. 1340	More Homes on the Market Act	Representative Panetta	Would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence.	Introduced	Monitor
119th	H.R. 646	Build Housing with Care Act	Representative Bonamici	Would establish a grant program to address the crises in accessing affordable housing and child care through the co-location of housing and child care.	Introduced	Monitor
119th	S. 169	Child Care Workforce and Facilities Act	Senator Klobuchar	Would assist States in carrying out projects to expand the child care workforce and child care facilities in the States.	Introduced	Monitor

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Congress	Bill Number	Bill Title	Bill Sponsor	Bill Summary	Bill Status	City Position
119th	H.R. 32	No Bailout for Sanctuary Cities Act	Representative LaLota	Would provide that sanctuary jurisdictions that provide benefits to undocumented immigrants who are present in the United States without lawful status under the immigration laws are ineligible for Federal funds intended to benefit such undocumented immigrants.	Introduced	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 4	Arambula, D	Covered California expansion.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	04/01/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Current state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Current law requires the Exchange to apply for a federal waiver to allow persons otherwise not able to obtain coverage through the Exchange because of their immigration status to obtain coverage from the Exchange. This bill would delete that requirement and would instead require the Exchange, no sooner than January 1, 2027, and upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to administer a program to allow persons otherwise not able to obtain coverage by reason of immigration status to enroll in health insurance coverage in a manner as substantially similar to other Californians as feasible, consistent with federal guidance and given existing federal law and rules. The bill would require the Exchange to undertake outreach, marketing, and other efforts to ensure enrollment, which would begin on October 1, 2028. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor
AB 6	Ward, D	Residential developments: building standards: review.	03/28/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	02/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law requires the building standards and rules and regulations to impose substantially the same requirements as are contained in the most recent editions of specified international or uniform industry codes, including the International Residential Code of the International Code Council. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would require the department to convene a working group no later than December 31, 2026, to research and consider identifying and recommending amendments to state building standards allowing residential developments to be built, as specified. The bill would require the department, no later than December 31, 2027, to provide a one-time report of its findings to the Legislature in the annual report described above. The bill, if the report identifies and recommends amendments to building standards, would require the department to research, develop, and consider proposing the standards for adoption by the commission, as specified. For the purposes of these provisions, the bill would authorize the department to exceed the scope and application of the International Residential Code to allow residential developments of between 3 and 10 units to be designed and constructed under the requirements of the California Residential Code. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 11	<u>Lee, D</u>	The Social Housing Act.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	02/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law creates a housing authority in each county or city, which functions upon the adoption of a specified resolution by the relevant governing body. Current law authorizes these housing authorities, within their jurisdictions, to construct, reconstruct, improve, alter, or repair all or part of any housing project. Current law establishes various programs that provide housing assistance. This bill would enact the Social Housing Act and would create the California Housing Authority as an independent state body, the mission of which would be to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with the goals of eliminating the gap between housing production and regional housing needs assessment targets and preserving affordable housing. The bill would prescribe a definition of social housing that would describe, in addition to housing owned by the authority, housing owned by other entities, as specified, provided that all social housing developed or authorized by the authority would be owned by the authority. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor
AB 12	<u>Wallis, R</u>	Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	02/18/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would void specified amendments to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations adopted by the state board on November 8, 2024. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor
AB 13	<u>Ransom, D</u>	Public Utilities Commission: membership: reports.	03/17/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/27/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/26/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission consisting of 5 members appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. Current law prohibits an executive of a public utility from serving as a member of the commission within 2 years after leaving the employment of the public utility. This bill would require that 4 members of the commission represent the geographic locations of the 4 State Board of Equalization districts, existing as of January 1, 2026, and one member be an at-large member with unspecified qualifications, expertise in nongovernmental public advocacy or public interest law and with a nongovernmental background, as specified. The bill would prohibit an elected member of, or an employee of, the Legislature or an employee of the executive branch from serving as a member of the commission within one year after leaving the position as an elected member or employee. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 14	Hart, D	Coastal resources: Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program.	03/13/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/25/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Current law establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Current law requires the council to develop and implement a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program for the state, to consist of specified components, including a competitive grant and loan program for eligible entities, including, but not limited to, fishery groups and associations, for the purpose of assisting California fisheries in qualifying for certification to internationally accepted standards for sustainable seafood. This bill would, subject to the availability of funding, require the council to participate as a stakeholder, and in an advisory capacity, to the Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program with air pollution control districts and air quality management districts along the coast and other stakeholders to support, in an advisory capacity, coastal air districts in their efforts to implement a statewide voluntary vessel speed reduction and sustainable shipping program for the California coast in order to reduce air pollution, the risk of fatal vessel strikes on whales, and harmful underwater acoustic impacts. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 15	Gipson, D	Open unsolved murder: review and reinvestigation.	02/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/04/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 4). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/04/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law defines murder as the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought. This bill would require a law enforcement agency to review the casefile regarding an open unsolved murder upon written application by certain persons to determine if a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, as specified. The bill would define an open unsolved murder as a murder committed after January 1, 1990, but no less than one year prior to the date of the application for case review, that was investigated by a law enforcement agency, for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted and for which no suspect has been identified. If the review determines that a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, this bill would require a reinvestigation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a reinvestigation from being conducted by a person who previously investigated the homicide at issue, as specified, and would allow only one reinvestigation from being undertaken at any one time with respect to the same victim. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 18	DeMaio, R	California Secure Borders Act of 2025.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.	12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT	Current law generally prohibits law enforcement from providing information regarding the release date of an individual from custody or from transferring an individual to immigration authorities without a warrant or judicial probable cause determination. This bill, the California Secure Borders Act of 2025, would state the intent of the Legislature to combat illegal immigration and secure the border by repealing those provisions, prohibiting the use of state funds for various welfare, health, housing, and other services for undocumented immigrants, requiring public disclosure of information on the impact of illegal immigration on crime rates and state and local services, providing cross-deputization training for local law enforcement to support federal border security actions, and providing standards for deployment of the State Guard to the border. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor

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AB 20	<u>DeMaio, R</u>	Homelessness: People First Housing Act of 2025.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/24/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Existing law prohibits various conduct within certain distances of specified locations including schools and hospitals. Existing federal law, as established in City of Grants Pass, Oregon v. Johnson, authorizes the enforcement of generally applicable laws that regulate camping on public property. This bill would prohibit a homeless encampment from operating within 500 feet of a sensitive community area, including, but not limited to, a school, open space, or transit stop. The bill would prohibit a person from camping, as defined, in any public space, including a sidewalk, if a homeless shelter bed is available in the city where the public space is located. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 21	<u>DeMaio, R</u>	Common interest developments: association management and meeting procedures.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/24/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest by an association. If a provision of that act requires an association to deliver a document by "individual delivery" or "individual notice," the act requires the association to deliver that document in accordance with the preferred delivery method specified by the member. Current law also requires the board of an association to provide general notice of a proposed rule change at least 28 days before making the rule change, in accordance with certain procedures. This bill would revise the above-described rule change provision to require the board to provide individual notice pursuant to the above-described provision governing document delivery. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 22	<u>DeMaio, R</u>	Crime.	04/01/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	03/24/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	The Sex Offender Registration Act requires a person convicted of one of certain crimes, as specified, to register with law enforcement as a sex offender while residing in California or while attending school or working in California, as specified. A willful failure to register, as required by the act, is a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the underlying offense. Current law exempts a person convicted of certain offenses involving a minor from mandatory registration under the act if, at the time of the offense, the person is not more than 10 years older than the minor and if that offense is the only one requiring the person to register. This bill would repeal that exemption. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 33	<u>Aquiar-Curry, D</u>	Autonomous vehicles.	04/01/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/03/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Would prohibit the delivery of commercial goods, as defined, directly to a residence or to a business for its use or retail sale through the operation of an autonomous vehicle without a human operator on any highway within the State of California. The bill would declare that a violation of this prohibition is not an infraction and is instead punishable by a civil fine not to exceed \$25,000 for each instance of the violation. The bill would make certain findings and declarations related to these provisions. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 34	Patterson, R	Air pollution: regulations: consumer costs: review.	03/13/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/17/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	02/03/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources Board has adopted the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by applying a greenhouse gas allowance budget to specified entities and providing a trading mechanism for achieving compliance, as provided. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels used in California, as specified. This bill would prohibit the state board from adopting any standard, regulation, or rule that affects the Low Carbon Fuel Standard or the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program until the Legislative Analyst has analyzed the cost to the consumer of the proposed standard, regulation, or rule, as specified, and submitted its analysis to the Legislature. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 35	Alvarez, D	California Environmental Quality Act: clean hydrogen transportation projects.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.	02/18/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would provide for limited CEQA review of an application for a discretionary permit or authorization for a clean hydrogen transportation project, as defined, by requiring the application to be reviewed through a clean hydrogen environmental assessment, unless otherwise requested by the applicant, as prescribed. The bill would, except as provided, require the lead agency to determine whether to approve the clean hydrogen environmental assessment and issue a discretionary permit or authorization for the project no later than 270 days after the application for the project is deemed complete. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor

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AB 36	<u>Soria, D</u>	Housing elements: prohousing designation.	03/19/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/20/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	02/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Current law requires HCD to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations adopted by HCD, as prescribed, and to report those designations to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. Current law specifies that these emergency regulations will remain in effect until HCD promulgates permanent prohousing regulations. This bill would instead require HCD to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to permanent regulations adopted by HCD to implement these provisions, as specified. Beginning with the 7th housing element cycle, the bill would require HCD to evaluate materials from a nonentitlement jurisdiction's housing element submission when determining whether the jurisdiction qualifies as prohousing, but only with respect to those nonentitlement jurisdictions that have a compliant housing element. The bill would also prohibit HCD from requiring nonentitlement jurisdictions to renew their prohousing designation for at least 5 years. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 37	<u>Elhawary, D</u>	Workforce development: mental health service providers: homelessness.	03/13/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/17/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.	03/13/2025 - Assembly L. & E.	Current law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Current law requires the board to assist the Governor in certain activities, including the review and technical assistance of statewide policies, programs, and recommendations to support workforce development systems in the state, as specified. This bill would require the board to study how to expand the workforce of mental health service providers who provide services to homeless persons. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 38	<u>Lackey, R</u>	Crimes: serious and violent felonies.	12/02/2024 - Introduced H TML PDF	03/20/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law classifies certain criminal offenses as a "violent felony" for the purposes of various provisions of the Penal Code, including sentencing enhancements for prior convictions, as well as numerous other provisions. Current law includes among the list of violent felonies rape accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear, or rape accomplished against the victim's will by threat of violent retaliation, but does not include rape of a person unable to give consent due to disability, rape under false pretenses, or rape accomplished by threat of incarceration, arrest, or deportation. This bill would also include specified crimes involving the rape or sexual assault of a minor who has a developmental disability in the list of violent felonies. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor

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AB 39	Zbur, D	General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.	02/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	02/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	02/03/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city's or county's physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require a each city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2027, but no later than January 1, 2030, to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or integrate a plan in the next adoption or revision of the general plan, that includes locally based goals, objectives, policies, and feasible implementation measures that include, among other things, the identification of opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging, as specified, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for equitable and prioritized investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups. For these purposes, the bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into the general plan a previously adopted similar plan that meets the above-described requirements, as specified. (Based on 02/25/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 49	Muratsuchi, D	Schoolsites: immigration enforcement.	04/02/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on ED.	03/03/2025 - Assembly ED.	Would prohibit school officials and employees of a local educational agency from allowing an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement to enter a schoolsite for any purpose without providing valid identification and a valid, signed judicial warrant, and receiving approval from the superintendent of the school district, the superintendent of the county office of education, or the principal of the charter school, or their designee, as applicable. The bill would require the local educational agency, if the officer or employee meets those requirements, to limit access to facilities where pupils are not present. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 61	Pacheco, D	Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/26/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The Public Advocate's Office of the Public Utilities Commission is established as an independent office within the commission to represent and advocate on behalf of the interests of public utility customers and subscribers within the jurisdiction of the commission. This bill would require the office to establish, by January 1, 2027, a program to, upon request of the Legislature, analyze legislation that would establish a mandated requirement or program or otherwise affect electrical or gas ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the office to develop and implement conflict-of-interest provisions that would prohibit a person from participating in an analysis for which the person knows or has reasons to know that the person has a material financial interest. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 62	McKinnor, D	Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.	02/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	02/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	02/24/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Current law establishes, until January 1, 2030, the Racial Equity Commission within the Office of Planning and Research and requires the commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity by, among other things, developing a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes methodologies and tools that can be employed to advance racial equity and address structural racism in California. This bill would require the Office of Legal Affairs within the ____ Agency, to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, review, investigate, and make certain determinations regarding applications from persons who claim they are the dispossessed owner, as defined, of property taken as a result of racially motivated eminent domain. The bill would define "racially motivated eminent domain" to mean when the state, county, city, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state acquires private property for public use and does not distribute just compensation to the owner at the time of the taking, and the taking, or the failure to provide just compensation, was due, in whole or in part, to the owner's ethnicity or race. Upon a determination that providing property or just compensation is warranted, as provided, the bill would require the Office of Legal Affairs to certify that the dispossessed owner is entitled to the return of the taken property, as specified, or other publicly held property, as defined, of equal value, or financial compensation, as specified. Upon a determination that the dispossessed owner is entitled to other publicly held property of equal value, the bill would require the Office of Legal Affairs to solicit and select, as specified, a list of recommendations of publicly held properties that are suitable as compensation, as provided. Upon a rejection of the determination of the Office of Legal Affairs by the state or local agency that took property by racially motivated eminent domain, the bill would authorize the dispossessed owner, as specified, to bring an action to challenge the taking or the amount of compensation, as provided. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 66	Tangipa, R	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.	02/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/24/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Would, until January 1, 2032, exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) egress route projects undertaken by a public agency to improve emergency access to and evacuation from a subdivision without a secondary egress route if the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has recommended the creation of a secondary access to the subdivision and certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 71	<u>Lackey, R</u>	Ignition interlock devices.	03/05/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/04/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law, commencing January 1, 2019, made various changes to the law governing ignition interlock devices (IID), including, among other things, requiring a person who has been convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, as specified, to install for a specified period of time as ordered by the court, an IID on the vehicle they operate, provided however that installation of an IID is discretionary for a first offender, as specified; authorizing a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence, if all other requirements are satisfied, including the installation of an IID, to apply for a restricted driver's license without completing a period of license suspension or revocation; and requiring ignition interlock device manufacturers to be in compliance with specified provisions relating to payment for the costs of an ignition interlock device. Current law makes these changes operative until January 1, 2026. On January 1, 2026, current law, as it relates to these provisions, is generally reinstated to read as it read prior to January 1, 2019. Current law makes it a crime to violate certain provisions relating to IIDs and motor vehicles equipped with IIDs. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2033, and would instead reinstate the law to how it read prior to January 1, 2019, on January 1, 2033. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 76	<u>Alvarez, D</u>	Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	02/03/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean, among other things, land that is subject to a sectional planning area, as described, and meets specified requirements, including that at least 25% of the units are dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that is developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area. This bill would change those requirements so that at least 25% of units that are not designated for students, faculty, or staff of an academic institution must be dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that the land must be developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre, in accordance with certain requirements and calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area and inclusive of housing designated for students, faculty, and staff of an academic institution. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 85	<u>Essayli,</u>	Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities.	12/20/2024 - Introduced H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Under current law, a law enforcement official has limited discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities, and may only provide information regarding a person's release date or transfer an individual to immigration authorities without a judicial warrant or probable cause determination if the individual has been convicted of specified crimes, including, but not limited to, serious and violent felonies, as specified, and only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy. Notwithstanding those provisions, this bill would instead require law enforcement officials to cooperate with immigration authorities by detaining and transferring an individual and providing release information if a person has been convicted of a felony. (Based on 12/20/2024 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 90</u>	<u>Jackson, D</u>	Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking.	03/20/2025 - Amended <u>H</u> <u>TML PDF</u>	03/24/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Would require the governing board of each community college district to adopt a plan to offer an overnight parking program to eligible students, as defined, and would require the plan to be developed in consultation with basic needs coordinators and campus security, as specified. The bill would require the plan to include, among other things, a procedure for issuing an overnight parking permit. The bill would impose duties on basic needs coordinators related to the community college programs, including when acceptance of applications from eligible students would begin. The bill would require the governing board of each community college district, on or before December 31, 2026, to vote to establish an overnight parking program that aligns with the plan except, if the governing board does not vote to establish the program, the bill would require the governing board to annually vote on whether to establish an overnight program plan until it votes to establish the program. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 93</u>	<u>Papan, D</u>	Water resources: demands: data centers.	03/24/2025 - Amended <u>H</u> <u>TML PDF</u>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on W. P., & W.	03/24/2025 - Assembly W.,P. & W.	Would require a person who owns or operates a data center, as defined, to provide, when applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, under penalty of perjury, on the application, an estimate of the expected water use. The bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to provide, when applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, under penalty of perjury, on the application, a report of the annual water use. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a city or county to require data centers operating within its jurisdiction, as a condition for obtaining or renewing a business license, to meet efficiency standards, as determined by a local jurisdiction, as provided. By imposing additional duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 222</u>	<u>Bauer-Kahan, D</u>	Data centers: energy usage reporting and efficiency standards: electricity rates.	04/07/2025 - Amended <u>H</u> <u>TML PDF</u>	04/03/2025 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 13. Noes 5.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/02/2025 - Assembly P. & C.P.	Existing law, on or before January 1, 2026, and before each time thereafter that a generative artificial intelligence system or service, as defined, or a substantial modification to a generative artificial intelligence system or service, released on or after January 1, 2022, is made available to Californians for use, regardless of whether the terms of that use include compensation, requires a developer of the system or service to post on the developer's internet website documentation regarding the data used to train the generative artificial intelligence system or service. This bill would require a developer, before using a covered model commercially or before making a covered model available for use by a third party, to calculate the total energy used to develop the covered model and the percentage of the total energy used to develop the covered model that was generated in California. The bill would require the developer to publish on its internet website that energy usage data, as provided. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 233	Gipson, D	Alcoholic beverages: licensees.	01/13/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 19. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act authorizes a licensed beer manufacturer or wholesaler to sell beer from wagons or trucks to licensees authorized to sell beer. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed beer manufacturer or wholesaler to sell beer to licensees authorized to sell beer from trailers. (Based on 01/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 249	Ramos, D	Housing: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: youth-specific processes and coordinated entry systems.	03/27/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.	03/26/2025 - Assembly HUM. S.	Current law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, renamed the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness, with respect to rounds 1 through 5, inclusive, of the program, and Department of Housing and Community Development (department), with respect to round 6 of the program, for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law requires the department, upon appropriation, to distribute certain amounts, as specified, for purposes of round 6 of the program. Current law requires an applicant to submit an application containing specified information in order to apply for a program allocation. Current law requires an applicant to use at least 10% of specified funds allocated for services for homeless youth populations. This bill would require a continuum of care, upon appropriation and beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year, to annually certify that they create or maintain a youth-specific process with their respective coordinated entry system, as specified, implement a youth-specific assessment tool, create a body or identify an existing body composed of youth with lived experience of homelessness that the continuum of care and other Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program grantees must consult with regularly, and identify an array of youth-specific housing inventory. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 252	<u>Bains, D</u>	Wildfire protection: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: staffing.	03/24/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/24/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Current law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency. Current law requires the department to be responsible for specified activities, including maintaining an integrated staff to accomplish fire protection, fire prevention, pest control, and forest and range protection and enhancement activities, as needed. This bill would require the department to reach full staffing levels, as defined, on or before January 1, 2028, and to maintain full staffing levels throughout the calendar year at all fire stations and facilities under its jurisdiction. The bill would require the department to implement staffing requirements on a schedule, as specified. The bill would require the department to report annually to the Legislature on, among other things, progress toward implementation of year-round staffing requirements. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 253	<u>Ward, D</u>	California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.	03/13/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	04/02/2025 - Senate RL S.	Current law authorizes a county's or city's governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law. This bill, the California Residential Private Permitting Review Act, would require a county's or city's building department to prepare a residential building permit fee schedule and post the schedule on the county's or city's internet website, if the county or city prescribes residential building permit fees. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 255	<u>Haney, D</u>	The Supportive-Recovery Residence Program.	01/16/2025 - Introduced H <u>HTML PDF</u>	02/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and Health.	02/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Current law specifies the core components of Housing First, including services that are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes drug and alcohol use and addiction as a part of tenants' lives and where tenants are engaged in nonjudgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use. This bill would authorize state programs to fund supportive-recovery residences, as defined, that emphasize abstinence under these provisions as long as the state program meets specified criteria, including that the applicant for funding provides certification from the county in which the project is located indicating that the project would not result in supportive-recovery residence units exceeding 25% of the total inventory of permanent supportive housing within the county. (Based on 01/16/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 259	Rubio, Blanca, D	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	01/16/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	02/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	The Ralph M. Brown Act authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing, as specified, and requires a legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing to comply with specified requirements, including that the local agency post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would remove the January 1, 2026, date from those provisions, thereby extending the alternative teleconferencing procedures indefinitely. (Based on 01/16/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 262	Caloza, D	California Individual Assistance Act.	04/03/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments : Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.	02/10/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	The California Disaster Assistance Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. The act continuously appropriates moneys in the Disaster Assistance Fund and its subsidiary account, the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of the act. This bill would require the director, in administering that act, to prioritize local agencies that are not eligible for federal funding, pursuant to specified federal regulation, due to the agency's inability to meet minimum damage thresholds. This bill would also enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 271</u>	<u>Hoover, R</u>	Crimes: looting.	01/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/28/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law defines the crime of burglary, which consists of entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit grand or petty theft or a felony. Current law defines burglary of the first degree as any burglary of an inhabited building and makes burglary of the first degree punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 4, or 6 years. Current law defines all other burglary as burglary of the 2nd degree and makes it punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for one year or as a felony. Current law makes the theft of money, labor, or property petty theft punishable as a misdemeanor, whenever the value of the property taken does not exceed \$950. Under current law, if the value of the property taken exceeds \$950, the theft is grand theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. Current law defines any 2nd-degree burglary or grand theft, during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency, as specified, as looting, punishable by either imprisonment in a county jail for one year or as a felony. Current law makes petty theft committed during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency a misdemeanor and requires a minimum jail term of 90 days. Current law prohibits credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a state or local government agency, or a search and rescue team, as specified. This bill would make looting by the means of a 2nd-degree burglary or grand theft punishable instead as a felony. The bill would define a petty theft committed during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency as looting and make it punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for one year or as a felony. The bill would require any person who in the course of committing or attempting to commit the crime of looting impersonated a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a state or local government agency, or a search and rescue team, subject to a penalty enhancement. (Based on 01/21/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 282</u>	<u>Pellerin, D</u>	Discrimination: housing: source of income.	01/22/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/26/2025 - Assembly J UD.	The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes unlawful various practices connected to obtaining and financing housing accommodations, among other things, if those practices discriminate based on source of income. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would provide that prioritization of applicants for tenancy who qualify for or receive rental assistance, as specified, does not constitute discrimination based on source of income for purposes of the above-described provisions of FEHA. (Based on 01/22/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 290	<u>Bauer-Kahan, D</u>	California FAIR Plan Association: automatic payments.	04/03/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments : Amend, and re-refer to Com. on Health. Read second time and amended.	02/10/2025 - Assembly HEALTH	Would require the California FAIR Plan Association to create an automatic payment system and accept automatic payments for premiums from policyholders. The bill would prohibit an automatic payment amount from being different than if the policyholder made a payment through another method. The bill would prohibit cancellation or nonrenewal of a FAIR Plan policy solely because the policyholder is not enrolled in automatic payments or because the policyholder failed to confirm a payment when making a one-time payment on the association's internet website. The bill would provide for a 15-day grace period for late premium payments. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 294	<u>Gallagher, R</u>	Recovery from disaster or emergency: funding priority.	01/23/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	02/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.	02/10/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	The Office of Emergency Services (OES) is under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services. During a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, current law requires the director to coordinate the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection with that emergency. This bill would authorize the OES to prioritize funding and technical assistance under specified programs, including, but not limited to, for infrastructure and housing recovery projects, in communities that suffered a loss in population and businesses due to a major federal disaster, state of emergency, or local emergency and have unmet recovery needs as a result of a major federal disaster, state of emergency, or local emergency. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 306	<u>Schultz, D</u>	Building regulations: state building standards.	03/12/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	04/02/2025 - Senate RLS.	Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission (commission) within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code (code). The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law requires, among other things, the building standards adopted and submitted by the department for approval by the commission, as specified, to be adopted by reference, with certain exceptions. Current law authorizes any city or county to make changes in those building standards that are published in the code, including to green building standards. Current law requires the governing body of a city or county, before making modifications or changes to those green building standards, to make an express finding that those modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. This bill would, from June 1, 2025, until June 1, 2031, inclusive, prohibit a city or county from making changes that are applicable to residential units to the above-described building standards unless a certain condition is met, including that the commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 307	<u>Petrie-Norris, D</u>	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: fire camera mapping system.	01/23/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/24/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	02/10/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Of these funds, the act makes available \$1,500,000,000, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for wildfire prevention, including, among other things, by making \$25,000,000 available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for technologies that improve detection and assessment of new fire ignitions. This bill would require, of the \$25,000,000 made available to the department, \$10,000,000 be allocated for purposes of the ALERTCalifornia fire camera mapping system. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 316	<u>Krell, D</u>	Artificial intelligence: defenses.	01/24/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	03/25/2025 - Assembly P. & C.P.	Current law requires the developer of a generative artificial intelligence system or service that is released on or after January 1, 2022, and made publicly available to Californians for use, to post on the developer's internet website documentation regarding the data used by the developer to train the generative artificial intelligence system or service. Current law defines "artificial intelligence" for these purposes. This bill would prohibit a defendant that developed or used artificial intelligence, as defined, from asserting a defense that the artificial intelligence autonomously caused the harm to the plaintiff. (Based on 01/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 321	<u>Schultz, D</u>	Misdemeanors.	01/24/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	03/13/2025 - Senate RL S.	Current law provides that a crime punishable with death, by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail for more than one year is a felony and all other offenses, except those that are classified as infractions, are misdemeanors. Current law further provides that a crime that is punishable, in the discretion of the court, as a felony or as a misdemeanor is a misdemeanor under certain circumstances, including when, at or before the preliminary examination or prior to a certain order being filed, the magistrate determines that the offense is a misdemeanor. This bill would instead make a crime a misdemeanor under that condition any time the court determines that the offense is a misdemeanor. (Based on 01/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 324	<u>Sanchez, R</u>	California Values Act: exception.	01/27/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/11/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	The California Values Act generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Current law provides certain limited exceptions to this prohibition, including transfers of persons pursuant to a judicial warrant and providing certain information to federal authorities regarding persons convicted of human trafficking. This bill would additionally except, for purposes of the act, any California law enforcement agency performing any responsibilities under the scope of its jurisdiction regarding any person who is alleged to have violated, or who has been previously convicted of violating, specified provisions relating to sex trafficking. (Based on 01/27/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 330	<u>Rogers, D</u>	Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.	01/27/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/17/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Referred to Rev. & Tax. suspense file.	03/17/2025 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE	The Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act, until January 1, 2026, suspends the authority of a city, county, or city and county to impose a utility user tax on the consumption of prepaid communications service and any charge that applies to prepaid mobile telephony service, as defined, on access to communication services or access to local "911" emergency telephone systems, and instead requires those taxes and charges to be applied during the period beginning January 1, 2016, and ending January 1, 2026, under any local ordinance to be at specified rates. The act requires that these local charges imposed by a city, county, or a city and county on prepaid mobile telephony services be collected from the prepaid consumer by a seller at the time of sale, as specified. Current law requires that all local charges be collected and paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law and be deposited into the Local Charges for Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Fund, and be transmitted to the city, county, or city and county, as provided. This bill would extend operation of the act until January 1, 2031. (Based on 01/27/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 333	<u>Alanis, R</u>	Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	01/28/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.	02/18/2025 - Assembly E.S. & T.M.	Current law prohibits, beginning July 1, 2023, a person from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains regulated PFAS chemicals. Current law prohibits, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions. This bill would additionally exempt from the above prohibition, until January 1, 2028, apparel designed for and used by law enforcement. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 342</u>	<u>Haney, D</u>	Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale: hospitality zones.	03/28/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on G.O.	02/10/2025 - Assembly G.O.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application for, and the issuance and suspension of, alcoholic beverage licenses. Current law requires moneys collected as fees pursuant to the act to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, with those moneys generally allocated to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control upon appropriation by the Legislature. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, to sell, give, or deliver to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and for any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours. This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, would allow an on-sale licensee, or their agent or employee, to sell or give alcoholic beverages until 4 a.m. on Fridays, Saturdays, or state holidays within a hospitality zone, defined to include a Hospitality Zone and a Special Event Hospitality Zone established pursuant to the bill's provisions, as specified. The bill, beginning January 1, 2026, would authorize the department to issue an additional serving hours license that authorizes an on-sale licensee, or their agent or employee, to sell or give alcoholic beverages within the timeframes described above in a hospitality zone, as specified. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 343</u>	<u>Pacheco, D</u>	California Public Records Act: elected or appointed officials.	01/29/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	03/04/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (March 4). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/04/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. That law exempts from disclosure specified information relating to elected or appointed officials, and makes specified disclosures of information relating to elected or appointed officials a crime. The law defines "elected or appointed official" for that purpose to include, among other things, a judge or court commissioner, a federal judge or federal defender, and a judge of a federally recognized Indian tribe. This bill would additionally include in the definition of the term "elected or appointed official," a retired judge or court commissioner, a retired federal judge or federal defender, a retired judge of a federally recognized Indian tribe, and an appointee of a court to serve as children's counsel in a family or dependency proceeding. (Based on 01/29/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 344	<u>Valencia, D</u>	Alcoholic beverages: beer price posting and marketing regulations: definitions.	03/06/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 19. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act imposes requirements on a successor beer manufacturer, defined as a beer manufacturer that acquires the rights to manufacture, import, or distribute a product, who cancels any of the existing beer wholesaler's rights to distribute the product, as provided, and defines terms for this purpose. This bill would modify the definition of "successor beer manufacturer" to specify that a successor beer manufacturer may be licensed or unlicensed and would establish additional criteria for the person from whom the successor acquires the rights to manufacture, import, or distribute a product. The bill would also make a conforming change, as well as remove the definition of "beer manufacturer" for the purposes of these provisions. (Based on 03/06/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 353	<u>Boerner, D</u>	Communications: broadband internet service providers: affordable home internet.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.	03/24/2025 - Assembly C. & C.	Would require every California internet service provider to offer for purchase to eligible households, as defined, within their California service territory affordable home internet service that meets minimum speed requirements, and to make commercially reasonable efforts to promote and advertise the availability of affordable home internet service for eligible households, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 358	<u>Alvarez, D</u>	Criminal procedure: privacy.	03/18/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/21/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/11/2025 - Assembly P. & C.P.	The Electronic Communications Privacy Act prohibits a government entity from compelling the production of, or access to, electronic communication information or electronic device information, as defined, without a search warrant, wiretap order, order for electronic reader records, or subpoena issued pursuant to specified conditions. Current law authorizes a government entity to access electronic device information by means of physical interaction or electronic communication with the device in certain circumstances, including, pursuant to the specific consent of the authorized possessor of the device or if the government entity, in good faith, believes that an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to a person requires access to the information. This bill would additionally authorize a government entity to access electronic device information with the specific consent of an individual who locates a tracking and surveillance device and the device is reasonably believed to have been used to track or record the individual without their permission. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 366	<u>Petrie-Norris, D</u>	Ignition interlock devices.	02/03/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/11/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	02/18/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law, commencing January 1, 2019, made various changes to the law governing ignition interlock devices (IID), including, among other things, requiring a person who has been convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, as specified, to install for a specified period of time as ordered by the court, an IID on the vehicle they operate, provided however that installation of an IID is discretionary for a first offender, as specified; authorizing a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence, if all other requirements are satisfied, including the installation of an IID, to apply for a restricted driver's license without completing a period of license suspension or revocation; and requiring ignition interlock device manufacturers to be in compliance with specified provisions relating to payment for the costs of an ignition interlock device. Existing law makes these changes operative until January 1, 2026. Current law makes it a crime to violate certain provisions relating to IIDs and motor vehicles equipped with IIDs. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely and would repeal related reporting requirements. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 370	<u>Carrillo, D</u>	California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.	03/12/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/11/2025 - Assembly APPR.	The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines "unusual circumstances" to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 382	<u>Berman, D</u>	Pedestrian safety: school zones: speed limits.	02/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	02/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Would establish a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone, as defined, subject to specified conditions, including, among others, when a school speed limit sign states "children are present" and children are present, as defined, and when a school speed limit sign states specific hours, as specified. By establishing new prima facie speed limits in school zones that would require changes to local speed limit signs, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 390	<u>Wilson, D</u>	Vehicles: highway safety.	03/11/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/24/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires a driver approaching, among others, a stationary marked Caltrans vehicle that is displaying flashing lights to approach with due caution and either change lanes to a lane not immediately adjacent to the vehicle, or, if unable to safely do so, slow to a reasonable and prudent speed, as specified. Current law makes a violation of that provision an infraction, punishable by a fine of not more than \$50. This bill would expand that requirement to apply to all marked highway maintenance vehicles, as defined, and would also make that requirement applicable to any other stationary vehicle displaying flashing hazard lights or another warning device, including, but not limited to, cones, flares, or retroreflective devices. (Based on 03/11/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 392	<u>Dixon, R</u>	Pornographic internet websites: consent.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	04/02/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Current law generally regulates obscene content on internet websites, including by requiring a social media platform to provide, in a mechanism that is reasonably accessible to users, a means for a user who is a California resident to report material to the social media platform that the user reasonably believes is, among other things, child sexual abuse material. This bill would require a person who operates a pornographic internet website to take reasonable steps to ensure that any sexually explicit content, as defined, uploaded to the operator's pornographic internet website does not contain a depicted individual, as defined. The bill would require a user to, before uploading sexually explicit content to a pornographic internet website, submit, among other things, a statement, under penalty of perjury, that any individual depicted in the sexually explicit content was not a minor at the time the sexually explicit content was created, consented to being depicted in the sexually explicit content, and consents to the sexually explicit content being uploaded to the internet. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 397	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Personal Income Tax Law: young child tax credit.	02/03/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to Rev. & Tax. suspense file.	03/10/2025 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE	The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a young child tax credit to a qualified taxpayer in a specified amount multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as provided. That law also allows a payment from the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account for an amount in excess of tax liability. Current law defines "qualified taxpayer" for this purpose to include an eligible individual, as defined, who has a qualifying child, defined to be a child younger than 6 years of age as of the last day of the taxable year, and who meets other specified criteria. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, would instead define a "qualifying child" to mean a child younger than a specified age as of the last day of the taxable year, as described. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 398	Ahrens, D	Personal income tax: Earned Income Tax Credit.	02/04/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to Rev. & Tax. suspense file.	03/10/2025 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE	The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, a continuously appropriated fund, for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law, as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases, and provides alternative calculation factors under specified circumstances. Current law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and until and including the taxable year in which the minimum wage is set at \$15 per hour, requires the phaseout percentage for eligible individuals to be recalculated by the Franchise Tax Board so that the calculated amount of credit for a taxpayer with an earned income of \$30,000 is equal to zero. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, if the amount of credit computed for an eligible individual is less than \$355, as specified, would allow the credit for the eligible individual to be \$355 instead, except as otherwise specified. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 400	Pacheco, D	Law enforcement: police canines.	02/04/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/11/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 11). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/11/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and charges it with, among other duties, developing uniform, minimum guidelines for adoption and promulgation by law enforcement agencies for use of force. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, every law enforcement agency, as defined, with a canine unit to maintain a policy for the use of canines by the agency that, at a minimum, complies with the most recent standards established by POST. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 410	Wilson, D	Bots: disclosure.	04/03/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Read second time and amended.	04/02/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law makes it unlawful for any person to use a bot to communicate or interact with another person in this state online with the intent to mislead the other person about its artificial identity for the purposes of knowingly deceiving the person about the content of the communication in order to incentivize a purchase or sale of goods or services in a commercial transaction or to influence a vote in an election, unless the person using the bot discloses that it is a bot. Current law defines a "bot" as an automated online account where all or substantially all of the actions or posts of that account are not the result of a person. This bill would require a person who uses a bot to autonomously communicate with another to ensure that the bot discloses to any person with whom the bot communicates when the bot first communicates with the person that the bot is a bot and not a human being, answers truthfully any query from a person regarding its identity as a bot or a human, and refrains from attempting to mislead a person regarding its identity as a bot. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 414	Pellerin, D	Residential tenancies: return of security.	03/12/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/20/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 66. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	03/20/2025 - Senate RL S.	Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, including generally limiting the amount of security that a landlord may demand or receive to an amount or value equivalent to one month's rent, as provided, and allowing a landlord to claim of the security only those amounts as are reasonably necessary for specified purposes. Current law defines a security for these purposes as any payment, fee, deposit, or charge, including any payment, fee, deposit, or charge, except as specified, that is imposed at a tenancy's beginning to reimburse a landlord for costs associated with processing a new tenant or that is imposed as an advance payment of rent, used for any purpose. Current law requires a landlord to provide a tenant a copy of an itemized statement, as specified, and return the security's remaining portion to the tenant by personal delivery or by first-class mail, postage prepaid, no later than 21 calendar days after the tenant has vacated the premises, as specified. Current law authorizes a landlord and tenant to mutually agree to have the landlord deposit electronically the security's remaining portion to a bank account or other financial institution designated by the tenant or provide a copy of the itemized statement to an email account provided by the tenant. This bill would revise these provisions to generally require the landlord to return the security by personal delivery or by check made payable to the tenant. If the landlord received the security or rental payments from the tenant electronically, the bill would instead require the tenant to return the remainder of the security electronically, as specified, unless the landlord and tenant designated another method of return, by written agreement. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 415	Chen, R	Office of Small Business Advocate: internet website: information.	02/04/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I.	02/18/2025 - Assembly E.D., G., & H.I.	Current law requires the Office of Small Business Advocate to post on its internet website information to assist an individual to start a nonprofit corporation and to assist nonprofit corporations to achieve compliance with the state's statutory and regulatory requirements. This bill would additionally require the office to post information on its internet website to assist an individual on starting a small business in the state. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 416	Krell, D	Involuntary commitment.	02/05/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	04/01/2025 - Assembly JUD.	The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, by a peace officer and a designated member of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Current law exempts specified individuals, including a peace officer responsible for the detainment of a person under these provisions from criminal and civil liability for an action by a person who is released at or before the end of the period for which they were detained. This bill would additionally authorize a person to be taken into custody, pursuant to those provisions, by an emergency physician, as defined. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 421</u>	<u>Solache, D</u>	Immigration enforcement: prohibitions on access, sharing information, and law enforcement collaboration.	02/05/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/19/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	The California Values Act generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Current law provides certain limited exceptions to this prohibition. This bill would prohibit California law enforcement agencies from collaborating with, or providing any information in writing, verbally, on in any other manner to, immigration authorities regarding proposed or currently underway immigration enforcement actions when the actions could be or are taking place within a radius of one mile of any childcare or daycare facility, religious institution, place of worship, hospital, or medical office. To the extent this bill would impose additional duties on local law enforcement agencies or officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 426</u>	<u>Dixon, R</u>	Impeding emergency response with drone.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.	03/17/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Current law excuses a local public entity or public employee from liability for damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if the damage was caused while the local public entity or public employee of a local public entity was providing, and the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of any emergency service, as specified. Current law imposes liability for physical invasion of privacy on a person if the person knowingly enters onto the land or into the airspace above the land of another person without permission or otherwise commits a trespass in order to capture any image or recording of the other person engaging in a private activity and the invasion occurs in a manner that is offensive to a reasonable person. This bill would prohibit a person from operating or using an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote piloted aircraft, or drone at the scene of an emergency and thereby impeding firefighters, peace officers, medical personnel, military personnel, or other emergency personnel in the performance of their fire suppression, law enforcement, or emergency response duties, unless the person has a federal operational waiver, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General or a county counsel or city attorney to bring civil action to enforce the prohibition and authorize a prevailing plaintiff to recover civil penalties, injunctive relief, or reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as specified. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 431	<u>Wilson, D</u>	Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act.	02/05/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/18/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	The State Aeronautics Act governs various matters relative to aviation in the state, and authorizes the Department of Transportation to adopt, administer, and enforce rules and regulations for the administration of the act. Current law establishes the Advanced Air Mobility, Zero-Emission, and Electrification Aviation Advisory Panel to assess the feasibility and readiness of existing infrastructure to support a vertiport network to facilitate the development of advanced air mobility services, the development of a 3-year prioritized workplan for the state to advance advanced air mobility services, and pathways for promoting equity of access to advanced air mobility infrastructure, as specified. Current law requires the department, not later than January 1, 2025, to report to the Legislature on the infrastructure feasibility and readiness study and the 3-year prioritized workplan. This bill, the Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act, would require the department to take certain actions related to advanced air mobility, as defined, including, among other things, developing a statewide plan, or updating the statewide aviation plan, to include vertiports, electric aviation charging, and the infrastructure needs of other advances in aviation technology, and designating a subject matter expert for advanced air mobility within the department, as specified. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 434	<u>DeMaio, R</u>	Battery energy storage facilities.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	03/24/2025 - Assembly U. & E.	Current law authorizes a person proposing an eligible facility, including an energy storage system that is capable of storing 200 megawatthours or more of energy, to file with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission an application for certification for the site and related facility, as provided. Current law provides that the certification issued by the commission is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by a state, local, or regional agency for the use of the site and related facility. This bill would exclude energy storage facilities that use batteries as a storage medium from the above-described provisions. This bill would prohibit, until January 1, 2028, a public agency from authorizing the construction of a battery energy storage facility, as defined. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt guidelines and minimum standards for the construction of a battery energy storage facility to prevent fires and protect nearby communities from any fire hazard posed by the facility. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 438	<u>Hadwick, R</u>	Authorized emergency vehicles.	03/12/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/18/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law imposes specific requirements on drivers and pedestrians when an authorized emergency vehicle is sounding a siren and exhibiting its red lights. Current law also exempts an authorized emergency vehicle or a driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from certain requirements while the vehicle is responding to an emergency. Current law defines an authorized emergency vehicle as, among other things, a publicly owned vehicle operated by any forestry or fire department of any public agency. This bill would expand the definition of "authorized emergency vehicle" for these purposes to include any vehicle owned by a county, city, or city and county office of emergency services only while that vehicle is being used by a public employee in responding to any disaster. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 451	<u>Petrie-Norris, D</u>	Law enforcement policies: restraining orders.	02/06/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/11/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 11). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/11/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain policies on specified subjects, including, among others, the use of force, gun violence restraining orders, and responding to domestic violence calls. This bill would require each municipal police department and county sheriff's department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the University of California and California State University Police Departments to, on or before January 1, 2027, develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions. The bill would require these policies and standards to include specified elements, including, among others, ensuring compliance with specified laws and instructing officers about the array of civil and criminal protection restraining order options available under California law to law enforcement officers, to victim-survivors, and other petitioners. (Based on 02/06/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 456	<u>Connolly, D</u>	Mobilehome parks: sales or transfers: prospective purchasers of mobilehomes.	02/06/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	02/18/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Mobilehome Residency Law prescribes various terms and conditions of tenancies in mobilehome parks. Current law, in the case of a sale or transfer of a mobilehome that will remain in the park, authorizes the management of a mobilehome park to only require repairs or improvements to, among other structures, a mobilehome, under specified circumstances, including that the repair or improvement relates to the exterior of the mobilehome. Current law also requires the management to provide a homeowner with a written summary of repairs or improvements that management requires to, among other structures, the mobilehome no later than 10 business days following the receipt of a request for this information, as specified. This bill would prohibit the management from requiring repairs or improvements to the interior of the mobilehome, preapprovals of the repairs or improvement, or a homeowner to obtain or provide an inspection of any portion of the interior of the mobilehome, as specified. The bill would instead require the management to provide a homeowner with the written summary of repairs or improvements no later than 15 days following receipt of a request. (Based on 02/06/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 463	<u>Rodriguez, Michelle, D</u>	Emergency medical services: dogs and cats.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Health.	03/10/2025 - Assembly HEALTH	Current law authorizes a private ambulance owner to operate an emergency ambulance service upon obtaining a license from the Department of the California Highway Patrol, as specified. This bill would authorize those license holders or a person who operates ambulances owned or operated by a fire department of a federally recognized Indian tribe to transport a police canine, as defined, or a search and rescue dog, as defined, that is injured in the line of duty, to a veterinary clinic or similar facility if there is no other person requiring medical attention or transport at that time. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 475	<u>Wilson, D</u>	Prisons and jails: employment of inmates.	03/10/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to require each able-bodied inmate, including a condemned inmate, to work as prescribed by CDCR regulations. Existing CDCR regulations require each inmate to participate in 8 hours a day of programming, including labor, education, counseling, physical fitness, and other programs, 5 days per week. Under current CDCR regulations, an inmate who fails to participate as required is subject to a loss of privileges, including the earning of good conduct credit. Current law also authorizes a board of supervisors or city council, through an order, to require all persons confined in a county or city jail, industrial farm, or road camp, as specified, to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county or city, respectively, and to engage in the prevention and suppression of forest, brush, and grass fires upon lands within the county or city, respectively. This bill would no longer require CDCR to require each able-bodied inmate to work and, instead, would require CDCR to develop a voluntary work program and to prescribe rules and regulations regarding voluntary work assignments for CDCR inmates, including the wages for work assignments, and would require wages for work assignments in county and city jail programs to be set by local ordinance. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 476	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Metal theft.	03/27/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.	02/24/2025 - Assembly B.&P.	Current law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Current law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk, as defined. Current law requires the written record to include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Current law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver's license of the seller or other specified identification. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. Current law makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill, among other changes, would require junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction. The bill would require the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed and would require the statement to include specified information, including the legal name, date of birth, and place of residence of the seller. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Sponsor

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AB 480	Quirk-Silva, D	Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: insurance tax law: low-income housing tax credit:	02/10/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on Rev. & Tax. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on Rev. & Tax.	03/26/2025 - Assembly REV. & TAX	Current law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Current law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required, as specified. That law authorizes a taxpayer to make an election in its application to the CTCAC to sell all or any portion of any credit allowed. This bill would instead authorize a taxpayer to make that election in the manner prescribed by the CTCAC, as provided. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 485	Ortega, D	Labor Commissioner: unsatisfied judgments: nonpayment of wages.	03/03/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/19/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to take various actions against an employer with respect to unpaid wages. Current law generally prohibits an employer with an unsatisfied final judgment for nonpayment of wages from continuing to conduct business in California, unless that employer has obtained a bond from a surety company and filed that bond with the Labor Commissioner, as prescribed. Under current law, if an employer in the long-term care industry that is also required to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health or the State Department of Social Services has violated the above provision governing unsatisfied judgments (unsatisfied judgment provision), either of those departments may deny a new license or the renewal of an existing license for that employer. Current law further requires the Labor Commissioner, upon finding that an employer in the long-term care industry is violating the unsatisfied judgment provision, to notify those departments. This bill would require a state agency, if an employer in an industry that is also required to obtain a license or permit from that state agency is found to have violated the unsatisfied judgment provision, to deny a new license or permit or the renewal of an existing license or permit for that employer. (Based on 03/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 486	Lackey, R	Vehicles: sideshows and street takeovers.	03/27/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law prohibits a person from engaging in, aiding, or abetting a motor vehicle speed contest on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility. Upon conviction, existing law punishes the person by imprisonment in a county jail for between 24 hours and 90 days, inclusive, by a fine between \$355 and \$1,000, inclusive, or by both that fine and imprisonment, except as specified. If the vehicle used in the violation was registered to the person who violated the prohibition, existing law also authorizes the impounding of the person's vehicle for between 1 and 30 days. Current law prohibits a person from engaging in, aiding, or abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility. Upon conviction, current law punishes the person by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 90 days, by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Current law, commencing July 1, 2025, authorizes the court to order the privilege to operate a motor vehicle suspended for 90 days to 6 months and restrict the person's operation of a motor vehicle for the purposes of the person's employment if the violation of the prohibition on engaging in, aiding, or abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility occurred as part of a sideshow, as defined. This bill would clarify that, for purposes of those prohibitions, a person who organizes, facilitates, encourages, promotes, or instigates a sideshow may be charged with aiding or abetting a motor vehicle speed contest or a motor vehicle exhibition of speed even if they are not physically present at the scene of the sideshow, as specified. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 492	Valencia, D	Alcohol and drug programs: licensing.	02/10/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	04/01/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Would require the State Department of Health Care Services, whenever it issues a license to operate an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility, to concurrently provide written notification of the issuance of the license to the city or county in which the facility is located. The bill would require the notice to include the name and mailing address of the licensee and the location of the facility. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 507</u>	<u>Haney, D</u>	Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.	02/10/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/24/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.	02/24/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units. This bill would deem an adaptive reuse project a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements, subject to specified exceptions. In this regard, an adaptive reuse project, in order to qualify for the streamlined, ministerial review process, would be required to be proposed for an existing building that is less than 50 years old or meets certain requirements regarding the preservation of historic resources, including the signing of an affidavit declaring that the project will comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for, among other things, the preservation of exterior facades of a building that face a street, or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to meet specified affordability criteria. In this regard, the bill would require an adaptive reuse project for rental housing to include either 8% of the unit for very low income households and 5% of the units for extremely low income households or 15% of the units for lower income households. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 520</u>	<u>Castillo, R</u>	Homelessness and mental health: state funding information.	02/10/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/17/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HUM. S.	03/17/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law provides funding for homelessness prevention and mental health services through various state programs, such as Housing First, and the Early Psychosis Intervention Plus Program. Current law establishes the State Department of Health Care Services and, among other things, requires the department to implement certain mental health services through contracts with a county or counties acting jointly. Current law requires the Governor to create a California Interagency Council on Homelessness to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California, among other things. Current law requires the council to create a statewide data system with a goal of matching data on homelessness to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs. This bill would require the Controller, by January 1, 2027, in collaboration with the department and the council to develop, publish, and maintain an online search portal that contains specified information relating to state funding for programs as described above. The bill would require the portal to include funding amounts provided in the current fiscal year and the previous 10 fiscal years, as well as specified information about the state program that received the funds and the department or agency that administers the program. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 526	<u>Papan, D</u>	Energy: new in-state geothermal energy generation.	04/07/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/03/2025 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/02/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes a state policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035, as provided. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), and State Air Resources Board to issue a joint report to the Legislature by January 1, 2021, and every 4 years thereafter, that includes specified information relating to the implementation of that state policy. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for new in-state geothermal energy in California, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission to submit the strategic plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature on or before June 30, 2027. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Support
AB 538	<u>Berman, D</u>	Public works: payroll records.	02/11/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/19/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires certified copies of records to be available upon request by the public and sets forth a process for the public to request the records either through the awarding body or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Current law makes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or representative who neglects to comply with the requirements to keep accurate payroll records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require the awarding body, if a request is made by the public through the awarding body and the body is not in possession of the certified records, to obtain those records from the relevant contractor and make them available to the requesting entity. The bill would authorize the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce certain penalties if a contractor fails to comply with the awarding body's request within 10 days of receipt of the notice. (Based on 02/11/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 544	<u>Davies, R</u>	Electric bicycles: required equipment.	03/24/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires a bicycle operated during darkness on a highway, sidewalk, or bikeway to be equipped with, among other things, a red reflector or a solid or flashing red light with a built-in reflector on the rear that is visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. Current law defines “bicycle” for these purposes to, among other things, include an electric bicycle. Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power and categorizes electric bicycles into 3 classes. A violation of the provisions relating to the requirements for equipping a bicycle or an electric bicycle is punishable as an infraction. This bill would require an electric bicycle during all hours to be equipped with a red reflector or a solid or flashing red light with a built-in reflector on the rear that is visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 545	<u>Davies, R</u>	Vehicles: electric bicycles.	03/24/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a “class 1 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that, among other things, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a “class 2 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a “class 3 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that, in pertinent part, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Current law prohibits a person from selling a product or device that can modify the speed capability of an electric bicycle so that it no longer meets the definition of an electric bicycle. This bill would also prohibit a person from selling an application that can modify the speed capability of an electric bicycle. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 549	<u>Gabriel, D</u>	Emergency services: human trafficking.	04/03/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments : Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.	03/13/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Would require the Office of Emergency Services, in collaboration with host cities, host committees, and partners, to prepare for the planning, resourcing, management, and delivery of safety and security at the mega sporting events and official watch parties, including the 2026 FIFA World Cup games, Super Bowl LXI 2027, the Summer Olympic Games 2028, and the Paralympic Games 2028. The bill would require the office to, among other things, consider ways to increase safety around and reduce the risk of, among other things, human trafficking at the mega sporting events. The bill would require the office to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the cities hosting the mega sporting events to implement the safety and security activities mentioned above. By imposing new duties on local governmental entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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<u>AB 553</u>	<u>Caloza, D</u>	CalFresh: food access.	03/17/2025 - Amended <u>H</u> <u>TML PDF</u>	03/26/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to seek all available federal waivers and approvals necessary to maximize food choices for CalFresh recipients under federal law and guidance, including to purchase hot foods or hot food products ready for immediate consumption, pursuant to federal law, as specified. This bill would instead require the department to maximize all available food choices for CalFresh recipients, including, but not limited to, hot foods or hot food products ready for immediate consumption, pursuant to federal law, as specified. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 554</u>	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Health care coverage: antiretroviral drugs, drug devices, and drug products.	03/03/2025 - Amended <u>H</u> <u>TML PDF</u>	03/04/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Health.	02/24/2025 - Assembly HEALTH	Current law generally prohibits a health care service plan, excluding a Medi-Cal managed care plan, or health insurer from subjecting antiretroviral drugs that are medically necessary for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, including preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to prior authorization or step therapy. Under existing law, a health care service plan or health insurer is not required to cover all the therapeutically equivalent versions of those drugs without prior authorization or step therapy if at least one is covered without prior authorization or step therapy. This bill, the Protecting Rights, Expanding Prevention, and Advancing Reimbursement for Equity (PrEPARE) Act of 2025, would instead prohibit a health care service plan, excluding a Medi-Cal managed care plan, or health insurer from subjecting antiretroviral drugs, drug devices, or drug products that are either approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, to prior authorization, step therapy, or any other protocol designed to delay treatment, but would authorize prior authorization or step therapy if at least one therapeutically equivalent version is covered without prior authorization or step therapy and the plan or insurer provides coverage for a noncovered therapeutic equivalent antiretroviral drug, drug device, or drug product without cost sharing pursuant to an exception request. The bill would specify that, for therapeutically equivalent coverage purposes, a long-acting injectable drug is not therapeutically equivalent to a long-acting injectable drug with a different duration. The bill would require a plan or insurer to provide coverage under the outpatient prescription drug benefit for those drugs, drug devices, or drug products, including by supplying participating providers directly with a drug, drug device, or drug product, as specified. (Based on 03/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 564	Haney, D	Cannabis: excise tax: rate increase repeal.	02/12/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on B. & P. and Rev. & Tax. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	03/10/2025 - Assembly B.&P.	The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. The Cannabis Tax Law imposes an excise tax upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the gross receipts of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, and, as enacted by the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), imposed a cultivation tax on all harvested cannabis that entered the commercial market, as specified. Chapter 56 of the Statutes of 2022 (AB 195) amended AUMA to, among other things, discontinue the imposition of the cultivation tax on July 1, 2022. AB 195, beginning in the 2025–26 fiscal year and every 2 years thereafter, requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to adjust the cannabis excise tax rate by a percentage that will generate an amount of revenue that would have been collected pursuant to the cultivation tax imposed prior to its discontinuation, as specified, not to exceed 19% of the gross receipts of retail sale. This bill would repeal the requirement that the department adjust the cannabis excise tax rate, as described above, thereby retaining the existing cannabis excise tax rate of 15% of the gross receipts of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, as provided. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 568	Lackey, R	Serious felonies: furnishing fentanyl to a minor.	03/27/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law, as added by the Victims' Bill of Rights, approved as Proposition 8 at the June 8, 1982, statewide primary election, and as amended by the Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, among other things, defines a serious felony. Current law prohibits plea bargaining in a case in which a serious felony is charged and imposes a 5-year enhancement for conviction of a serious felony if the person has previously been convicted of a serious felony. This bill would include furnishing fentanyl to a minor within the definition of a serious felony. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 584	Hadwick, R	Firearms dealers and manufacturers: secure facilities.	03/12/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law defines a secure facility, for purposes of requirements for firearms dealers to store firearms when the dealer is not open for business, as a building that, among other requirements, has perimeter doorways with specified characteristics, including that the doorway is a windowless or windowed steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock, as specified, or a metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises, as specified. Current law defines a secure facility, for purposes of requirements for firearms manufacturers to store manufactured firearms and barrels, as a facility that has perimeter doorways with additional specified characteristics, including that the doorway has hinges and hasps attached to doors by welding, riveting, or bolting with nuts on the inside of the door or that are installed so that they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked. This bill would expand the definition of a secure facility for the entities described above to allow a doorway with a windowed or windowless steel door that is equipped with panic hardware that operates a multipoint lock that bolts into the interior frame of the door, as specified. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 590	Lee, D	Social Housing Bond Act of 2026.	02/12/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Under current law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Current law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Social Housing Bond Act of 2026 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$950,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to fund social housing programs, as specified. The bill would create the California Housing Authority, which would be governed by the California Housing Authority Board, to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with specified goals and would authorize the authority to issue the bonds and, upon appropriation of the Legislature, utilize funds from other sources to build more low, very low, and extremely low income housing. The bill would create the Social Housing Revolving Loan Fund to be used, upon appropriation of the Legislature, to provide zero-interest loan for the purpose of constructing housing to accommodate a mix of household incomes. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 592	Gabriel, D	Business: retail food.	03/03/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Health] (PASS)	04/02/2025 - Assembly HEALTH	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act requires the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to make and prescribe rules to carry out the purposes and intent of existing state constitutional provisions on the regulation of alcoholic beverages, and to enable the department to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred upon it by the state constitution and the act, not inconsistent with any statute of this state. The act makes it unlawful for any person other than a licensee of the department to sell, manufacture, or import alcoholic beverages in this state, with exceptions. The department, pursuant to its powers and in furtherance of emergency declarations and orders of the Governor under the California Emergency Services Act regarding the spread of the COVID-19 virus, established prescribed temporary relief measures to suspend certain legal restrictions relating to, among other things, the expansion of a licensed footprint, sales of alcoholic beverages to-go, and delivery privileges. Current law authorizes the department, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions effective only until July 1, 2026, and repeals them as of that date. This bill, instead, would make those provisions operative indefinitely and make conforming changes. (Based on 03/03/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 593	Wicks, D	CalFresh: data sharing.	03/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.	03/24/2025 - Assembly HUM. S.	Current federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Current state law authorizes the State Department of Social Services to identify data-sharing opportunities with other state and local public entities for the purposes of improving the administration of CalFresh, increasing CalFresh participation, and measuring the impact of CalFresh, among other purposes. Current law authorizes public entities, to the extent permitted by federal law, to share data with the department for these purposes. This bill would instead authorize the department to identify data-sharing opportunities with only other state public entities, and would limit the information that may be disclosed to information that is necessary for conducting outreach opportunities and facilitating enrollment in public benefits, as defined, and measuring the impact of CalFresh on the health and well-being of Californians, among other things. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 609	Wicks, D	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: housing development projects.	03/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/24/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements various projects, including, but not limited to, housing projects that meet certain requirements. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a housing development project, as defined, that meets certain conditions. The bill would require a local government, as a condition of approval for the development, to require the development proponent to complete a phase I environmental assessment, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a housing development project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 610	Alvarez, D	Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.	02/13/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/18/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including, among others, locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development. Current law also requires the analysis to demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need. This bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a governmental constraints disclosure statement, as specified. The bill would also prohibit any new or amended governmental constraint, or a more stringent revision of a governmental constraint, from being adopted during the planning, unless, among other things, it was both (1) included in the governmental constraints disclosure statement, and (2) the local government has completed all of the housing element program commitments to eliminate or mitigate governmental constraints contained in the prior and current planning periods, or the adoption of the measure is required by state or federal law and the local government has taken specified actions. By imposing new requirements upon local governments submitting a housing element, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 621	<u>Bauer-Kahan, D</u>	Deepfake pornography.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/18/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Current law grants to a depicted individual a cause of action against a person who creates and intentionally discloses sexually explicit material if the person knows, or reasonably should have known, that the depicted individual in that material did not consent to its creation or disclosure or who intentionally discloses sexually explicit material that the person did not create if the person knows the depicted individual in that material did not consent to the creation of the sexually explicit material. Current law defines “sexually explicit material” for purposes of that provision to mean any portion of an audiovisual work that shows the depicted individual performing in the nude or appearing to engage in, or being subjected to, sexual conduct and defines “depicted individual” to mean an individual who appears, as a result of digitization, to be giving a performance the individual did not actually perform or to be performing in an altered depiction. Current law authorizes a plaintiff to recover, among other relief, statutory damages of not less than \$1,500 but not more than \$30,000, or \$150,000 for a malicious violation, as prescribed. This bill would revise and recast the provision described above to additionally grant to a depicted individual a cause of action against a person who knows, or reasonably should know, that the depicted individual was a minor when the material was created and would additionally grant a cause of action to that depicted individual against a person who knowingly or recklessly facilitates, aids, or abets conduct prohibited by that provision. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 624	<u>Dixon, R</u>	Office of Emergency Services: federal grant funding; Community Relief Act.	02/13/2025 - Introduced H HTML PDF	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.	03/03/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) within the office of the Governor and sets forth its powers and duties relating to addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. This bill would require the OES, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide to local operational areas and urban areas the maximum local share of federal grant funding administered by the office from the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. The bill would also require the OES, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide specified legislative committees with copies of agreements entered into with local governments to spend the state share of federal grant funding administered by the office from specified federal grant programs, including the State Homeland Security Grant Program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 630	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Abandoned recreational vehicles.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Under current law, if a peace officer or employee of a public agency has reasonable grounds to believe a vehicle is abandoned, they are authorized to remove the vehicle from a highway or public or private property and store it, as specified. Current law provides a specific procedure for the disposal of an abandoned vehicle valued at \$500 or less that includes notifying the Stolen Vehicle System of the Department of Justice and contacting the registered and legal owners of record with the Department of Motor Vehicles, among other procedural requirements. This bill would include within these disposal procedures the disposal of a recreational vehicle, as defined, valued at \$4,000 or less. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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AB 647	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Housing development approvals: residential units.	03/28/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/28/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, among other requirements, that the parcel subject to the proposed housing development is located within a city, the boundaries of which include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as defined, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as defined. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that do not conflict with specified provisions, except as provided. This bill would require a proposed housing development containing no more than 8 residential units that is located on a lot with an existing single-family home or is zoned for 8 or fewer residential units to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, among other requirements, that the proposed housing development dedicates at least one residential unit to deed-restricted affordable housing to households making at or below 80% of the area median income, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local agency from applying any development standard that will have the effect of physically precluding the construction of a housing development that meets those requirements, as specified, and from imposing on a housing development subject to these provisions any objective zoning standard or objective design standard that meets certain criteria, including imposing any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the housing development receives approval pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 650	<u>Papan, D</u>	Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.	03/28/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/28/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a housing element include, among other things, a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken pursuant to the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. This bill would require the department to develop the above-described standardized reporting format on or before December 31, 2026. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 661	<u>Lee, D</u>	The California Guaranteed Income Statewide Feasibility Study Act.	02/14/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to an appropriation for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, to administer the California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program to provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of administering pilot programs and projects that provide a guaranteed income to participants. Current law requires the department to prioritize funding for pilot programs and projects that serve California residents who age out of the extended foster care program and pregnant individuals. Current law requires the department, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to determine the methodology for, and manner of, distributing those grants, subject to certain requirements. Current law requires the department to review and evaluate the pilot programs and projects funded pursuant to these provisions, provide a report to the Legislature regarding that review and evaluation, and post a copy of the report on its internet website. This bill, the California Guaranteed Income Research and Expansion Act, would require the State Department of Social Services to contract with one or more entities, subject to specified requirements, to develop and provide comprehensive recommendations on how to design, fund, and implement a permanent, statewide Guaranteed Income Program. The bill would require the contractor, among other things, to examine the benefits and challenges of scaling up permanent guaranteed income programs to reach a larger proportion of California's socially and economically vulnerable populations, focusing on regions with a high cost of living and insights from best practices and lessons learned from the California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 670	<u>Quirk-Silva, D</u>	Planning and zoning: housing element: converted affordable housing units.	03/28/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to adopt a general plan that includes, among other things, a housing element. After a legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, existing law requires a planning agency among other things, to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes prescribed information, including the number of housing development applications received in the prior year, as specified, the number of units of housing demolished and new units of housing, as specified. This bill would require specified information to be included in the report, including additional information regarding units of new housing, the units of housing demolished, and a report on replacement housing units, as specified. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 678	<u>Lee, D</u>	Interagency Council on Homelessness.	02/14/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law requires the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness, consisting of specified members. Among other goals, existing law requires the council to serve as a facilitator and create partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit entities working to end homelessness, homeless services providers, and the private sector, for the purpose of arriving at specific strategies to end homelessness. Current law also requires the council to make policy and procedural recommendations to legislators and other governmental entities. This bill would require the council to coordinate with representatives from LGBTQ+ communities to identify recommended policies and best practices for providing inclusive and culturally competent services to LGBTQ+ people experiencing homelessness and develop recommendations to, among other things, expand data collection to understand the needs and experiences of LGBTQ+ people in state homelessness programs, as defined. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 698	Wicks, D	Local taxation: real property transfers.	03/28/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	03/28/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current statutory law, enacted by Proposition 62, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election, prohibits a local government or district from imposing any transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within the city, county, or district, except as provided. The California Constitution authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. The Documentary Transfer Tax Act authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. This bill would require a legislative body of a city, as specified, before it adopts any transaction or sales tax on the sale of real property, to develop and post on its internet website an analysis that examines, at a minimum, the effect of the proposed transfer tax on, among other things, the production of affordable housing, including affordable housing produced by market-rate housing projects. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 713	Solache, D	Public postsecondary education: student employment.	03/26/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/27/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Higher ED.	03/24/2025 - Assembly HIGHER ED.	The Donahoe Higher Education Act sets forth the missions and functions of the public institutions of higher education, including the University of California, administered by the Regents of the University of California, the California State University, administered by the Trustees of the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, administered by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. The provisions of the Donahoe Higher Education Act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by appropriate resolution, make them applicable. This bill would prohibit the University of California, California State University, or California Community Colleges from disqualifying a student from being hired for an employment position due to the student's failure to provide proof of federal work authorization, except where that proof is required by federal law or where that proof is required as a condition of a grant that funds the particular employment position for which the student has applied. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 726	Ávila Fariás, D	Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	03/26/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, formerly known as the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the annual report to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would permit a local agency to include in its annual report the number of units of existing deed-restricted affordable housing within a specified affordability threshold that are at least 15 years old and have been substantially rehabilitated with at least sixty thousand dollars per unit in funds awarded from the city or county, as specified. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 736	Wicks, D	The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/03/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 758	DeMaio, R	Wildfire: vegetation management.	04/01/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/28/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Current law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires the department to be responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. Current law describes state responsibility areas as areas of the state in which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires has been determined by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to be primarily the responsibility of the department. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones and, by regulation, designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone, as provided. Current law also requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas of the state that are local responsibility areas where a local government or district is responsible for fire protection as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as described above. This bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, and every 2 years thereafter, require the department or a local entity, as defined, to conduct an assessment, as provided, of all public lands, as defined, for which they are primarily responsible for preventing and suppressing fires to ensure that the public land is not a severe fire hazard, as defined. The bill would require this assessment to be posted on the department's and local entities' internet website and would require a local entity conducting the assessment to submit the assessment to the department. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 762	Irwin, D	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.	03/28/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	03/28/2025 - Assembly E.S. & T.M.	Current law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Current law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Current law defines terms for these purposes. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Support

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 802	<u>Sharp-Collins, D</u>	Juvenile justice commission: hunger survey.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	04/02/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law establishes in each county a juvenile justice commission, but authorizes the boards of supervisors of 2 or more adjacent counties to agree to establish a regional juvenile justice commission in lieu of a county juvenile justice commission. Current law requires a juvenile justice commission, among other things, to inquire into the administration of the juvenile court law in the county or region in which the commission serves and to annually inspect any jail or lockup within the county that, in the preceding calendar year, was used for confinement for more than 24 hours of any minor. This bill would require a juvenile justice commission to, or work with a local community-based organization to, administer, at least once every 24 months, a survey of youth younger than 26 years of age who are confined in county juvenile halls, camps, and other facilities used for the confinement of youth, in order to ascertain whether confined youth are chronically or often hungry, whether confined youth have regular access to food between meals, whether confined youth have adequate time for meals, and the quality of the food confined youth are provided. The bill would require a juvenile justice commission to, if that survey indicates that confined youth are often or chronically hungry, make recommendations for changes to county policies to address that hunger. The bill would require the results of the survey and any recommendations made to be posted on the juvenile justice commission's internet website. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 818	<u>Ávila Farias, D</u>	Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.	02/19/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.	03/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to determine whether an application for a development project is complete within specified time periods, as specified. The act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. The California Emergency Services Act among other things, authorizes a local emergency to be proclaimed by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of local emergency. This bill would prohibit, during the period of a local emergency, a local agency from denying an application for a permit necessary to rebuild or repair a residential property affected by a natural disaster unless the permit would result in the property being deemed a substandard building. The bill would require the local agency to approve or disapprove that application within 45 days of receipt of the application, and would require other expedited approvals. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 820	<u>Pellerin, D</u>	Homelessness: transport.	02/19/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.	03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current law establishes various programs to assist homeless individuals, including the Homeless Emergency Aid Program, the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, and the Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program. This bill would prohibit an employee of a local government or law enforcement agency, when acting in their official capacity, from transporting and dropping off, or arranging for or funding the transport and drop off, of a homeless individual within a jurisdiction unless the employee first coordinates shelter or long-term housing for the homeless individual, as defined and specified. This bill would make a local government or law enforcement agency liable for a civil penalty of \$10,000 for each violation of these provisions. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 846	Connolly, D	Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.	03/27/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on W. P., & W.	03/24/2025 - Assembly W., P. & W.	The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would authorize the department to impose a fee on a local agency for the cost of reviewing a wildfire preparedness plan submitted by that local agency, as specified. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program. The bill would require the department to provide the local agency, in its notification, with guidance that includes, among other things, a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area and measures to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate the take of the candidate, threatened, and endangered species, as provided. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 854	Petrie-Norris, D	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/24/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements a residential project on an urbanized infill site that meets certain requirements, including that the site of the project is not more than 4 acres in total area. This bill would expand the exemption by increasing the size of a residential project that would qualify for the exemption to include a project of not more than 5 acres in total area. The bill would require a lead agency approving an exempt residential project on an urbanized infill site to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, as specified. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>AB 863</u>	<u>Kalra, D</u>	Residential rental properties: language requirements.	03/25/2025 - Amended <u>H TML PDF</u>	03/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/03/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Current law requires landlords seeking to remove tenants from their property for specified reasons to terminate the leases by notice, as specified. Current law also outlines requirements for civil actions filed by landlords to remove tenants from their properties. Current law also requires plaintiffs to ensure service of a summons and complaint to defendants in civil suits, as specified. This bill would require landlords to provide notices to terminate leases and complaints in specified civil actions in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean, as well as in English, if the lease was originally negotiated in one of those non-English languages or if the landlord has reason to believe that Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean is the tenant's primary language. This bill also specifies that when filing a complaint, a plaintiff who was required to provide notices or complaints in a required language, must include both versions of the documents with the complaint. This bill provides that a failure to do so, the existence of material differences between the documents, and a failure to serve a copy of the complaint or notice in a required language, are all affirmative defenses to specified actions. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>AB 906</u>	<u>González, Mark, D</u>	Planning and zoning: housing elements.	02/19/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.	03/10/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including specified sites, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites (first analysis), and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing (2nd analysis). If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, existing law requires that the local government rezone sites within specified time periods. This bill would additionally require the 2nd analysis to demonstrate that the jurisdiction has accommodated a meaningful portion of its share of the regional housing need for lower income households on sites located in higher income, racially exclusive areas to the extent that those areas exist within the jurisdiction. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 936	<u>Lee, D</u>	CalFresh Fruit and Vegetable Supplemental Benefits Program.	02/19/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law establishes a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits, including CalFresh benefits. Current law establishes the California Fruit and Vegetable EBT Pilot Project, and requires the department, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture and specified stakeholders, to include within the EBT system a supplemental benefits mechanism that allows an authorized retailer to deliver and redeem supplemental benefits. Current law repeals the pilot project on January 1, 2027. This bill would rename the pilot project as the CalFresh Fruit and Vegetable Supplemental Benefits Program, and would delete the repeal of these provisions, thereby making the program operative indefinitely. The bill would also specify how the department is required to allocate the funding provided for the program, and would require the department to quarterly publish certain data on program utilization on its internet website. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 939	<u>Schultz, D</u>	The Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026.	02/19/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Would enact the Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$20,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance transit and passenger rail improvements, local streets and roads and active transportation projects, zero-emission vehicle investments, transportation freight infrastructure improvements, and grade separations and other critical safety improvements. The bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 965	Dixon, R	Vehicles: electric bicycles.	03/18/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a “class 1 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that, among other things, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a “class 2 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a “class 3 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that, in pertinent part, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Current law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the Orange County Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a local authority within the County of Orange, or the County of Orange in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle or require a person who does not have a valid driver’s license and who is operating an electric bicycle to complete a safety training course, as specified. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for the specified purposes, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25, except as specified. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 975	Gallagher, R	California Environmental Quality Act: lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions: culverts and bridges.	03/18/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/10/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Current law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Current law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions. This bill would exempt from these provisions emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a state or local government agency to maintain, repair, restore, or reconstruct a bridge 30 feet long or less or reconstruct a culvert 70 feet long or less, that has been damaged as a result of fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide, within one year of the damage. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 978	Hoover, R	Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.	04/01/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, except as provided. Current law requires, until January 1, 2027, those standard specifications to allow recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department's standard specifications that went into effect on October 22, 2018, for specified materials. This bill would indefinitely require a local government's standard specifications to allow recycled materials at a level no less than the level allowed in the department's specifications for those specified materials. If a local agency's standard specifications do not allow for the use of recycled materials at a level that is equal to or greater than the level allowed in the department's standard specifications on the basis that the use of those recycled materials at those levels is not feasible, the bill would require the local agency to provide the reason for that determination upon request. By increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 981	Gipson, D	Vehicles: active intelligent speed assist devices.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/28/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law requires, until January 1, 2026, a person who has been convicted on or after January 1, 2019, of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, as specified, to install for a period of time, as ordered by the court, an ignition interlock device (IID) on the vehicle they operate. Installation of an IID is discretionary for a first offender, as specified. Current law also requires persons convicted of driving under the influence of a drug to install an IID. Current law specifies periods for which a person convicted of one or more prior driving-under-the-influence violations is required to install an IID, as specified. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime punishable as an infraction, unless otherwise specified. This bill would impose a similar requirement for persons convicted of specified driving offenses relating to excessive speed, reckless driving, and exhibitions of speed to install for a period of time, as ordered by the court, a certified active intelligent speed assist device (ISA) on any vehicle the person operates. The bill would similarly make the installation of an ISA discretionary for a first offender, as specified. The bill would establish periods for which a person convicted of one or more prior driving-under-the-influence violations is required to install an ISA, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 983	Macedo, R	Vehicles: removal and impoundment.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/28/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law requires a magistrate to issue a warrant or order authorizing a peace officer to immediately seize and cause the removal of a vehicle if the magistrate is presented with a peace officer's affidavit establishing reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle was an instrumentality used in the peace officer's presence in violation of specified offenses, including, among others, a person who engages in a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility, as specified. Current law makes it a crime to drive a vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than 100 miles per hour. This bill would include the above-described crime in the list of offenses for which a peace officer may impound a vehicle pursuant to a warrant or order issued by a magistrate. The bill would authorize a peace officer to alternatively establish reasonable cause to believe that a vehicle was used in violation of the above-described crime outside of the peace officer's presence if the peace officer provides evidence recorded by a speed safety system, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1010	<u>Rodriguez, Michelle, D</u>	Local government: broadband: traffic control requirements: state standard.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/21/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	02/20/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Current law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, and provides that "public utility" for these purposes means to supply the inhabitants of that municipal corporation with specified services, including a means of communication. Current law similarly authorizes a municipal utility district and a public utility district to acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or use works for supplying the inhabitants of the district with specified services, including a means of communication. Current law authorizes a county service area to acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate broadband internet access services. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to implement a state standard of traffic control requirements for local governments during broadband deployment. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1014	<u>Rogers, D</u>	Traffic safety: speed limits.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law establishes various default speed limits for vehicles upon highways, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Transportation, by regulation, to require speed limits to be rounded up or down to the nearest 5 miles per hour of the 85th percentile of free-flowing traffic. Current law authorizes a local authority to additionally lower the speed limit in specified circumstances, or retain the currently adopted speed limit in certain circumstances. This bill would authorize the department to additionally lower or retain the speed limit. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1018	<u>Bauer-Kahan, D</u>	Automated decision systems.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/10/2025 - Assembly P. & C.P.	The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to, among other things, bring civil actions to enforce the act. Existing law requires, on or before September 1, 2024, the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. This bill would generally regulate the development and deployment of an automated decision system (ADS) used to make consequential decisions, as defined. The bill would define "automated decision system" to mean a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1022	<u>Kalra, D</u>	Authority to remove vehicles.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/28/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land, or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and it is known that the vehicle has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within designated time periods, or the registered owner of the vehicle is known to have been issued 5 or more notices for failure to pay or failure to appear in court for traffic violations for which a certificate has not been issued by the magistrate or clerk of the court hearing the case, as specified. Under current law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. This bill would remove the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove a vehicle under the above-described circumstances, and make conforming changes. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1025	<u>Pellerin, D</u>	Standby guardianship of minors.	03/17/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/17/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Under current law, the guardian or conservator of a minor has specified powers over the care, custody, and control of the minor. Current law authorizes a caregiver, who properly completes and signs a caregiver's authorization affidavit, to provide specified care to a minor, including, among other care, enrolling the minor in school and consenting to school-related medical care on behalf of the minor. This bill, the Standby Guardianship Act, would authorize, if specified conditions are met, a custodial parent or legal guardian of a minor child to designate a person to serve as a standby guardian of the person, the estate, or both of the minor child by completing a Standby Guardian's Authorization Affidavit. The bill would authorize a custodial parent or legal guardian to also specify a person to serve as alternate standby guardian in case the originally designated standby guardian is or becomes unwilling or unable to act as standby guardian. The bill would require the designation of a standby guardian to take effect upon the occurrence of an adverse immigration action, as defined, to the custodial parent or legal guardian. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1060	<u>Ávila Fariás, D</u>	Local government: legal fee disclosures.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.	03/10/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current law requires the city attorney to advise the city officials in all legal matters pertaining to city business and to perform other legal services required from time to time by the legislative body. Current law requires a city attorney to receive compensation as is allowed by the legislative body. This bill would require all invoices for work by the city attorney, or by any other attorney who is seeking, or has sought, compensation from a city, to be made available, without redaction, to each member of the city council promptly upon that member's request. The bill would require a member of the city council who receives an invoice to maintain the confidentiality of any confidential information contained in the invoice. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1070	Ward, D	Transit districts: governing boards: compensation: nonvoting members.	04/03/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.	03/17/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current law provides for the formation of various transit districts and specifies the duties and powers of their governing boards. Current law authorizes a transit district to compensate a member of the governing board for attending a board meeting and for engaging in other district business, as provided. This bill would prohibit a transit district from compensating a member of the governing board unless the member demonstrates personal use of the transit system, as specified. The bill would require the governing board of a transit district to include 2 nonvoting members and 4 alternate nonvoting members, as specified. The bill would require nonvoting members and alternate nonvoting members to have certain rights and protections, including the right to attend and participate in all public meetings of the governing board, except as specified. The bill would require the chair of the governing board of a transit district to exclude these nonvoting members from meetings discussing, among other things, negotiations with labor organizations. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1075	Bryan, D	Fire protection: privately contracted firefighters: public water sources.	04/02/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.	03/10/2025 - Assembly EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Current law, the FIREScope Act of 1989, requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish and administer a program, known as the FIREScope program, to maintain and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of managing multiagency firefighting resources in responding to an incident. Existing law requires the office, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the board of directors of the FIREScope program, to develop standards and regulations for any privately contracted private fire prevention resources operating during an active fire incident in the state, as provided, and to develop regulations to govern the use of equipment used by privately contracted private fire prevention resources during an active fire incident, as provided. This bill would additionally require the office to develop regulations prohibiting privately contracted firefighters from hooking up their equipment to public water sources, unless approved by incident command or the authority having jurisdiction over the active fire incident. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1104	Pellerin, D	Small Business Renewable Energy Access and Protection Act.	03/25/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. & E. and U. & E. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	03/28/2025 - Assembly L. & E.	Current law requires each electrical utility or other entity that offers electrical service, except as specified, to develop a standard contract or tariff that provides for net energy metering (NEM), that, among other things, compensates each eligible customer-generator, as defined, for the electricity it generated, as provided. Current law requires each electrical utility to make the contract or tariff, commonly known as NEM 1.0, available to eligible customer-generators, upon request, as specified. Current law requires the commission to develop an additional standard contract or tariff, and requires each large electrical corporation to offer this standard contract or tariff, commonly known as NEM 2.0, to its eligible customer-generators, as provided. Existing law authorizes the commission to revise the standard contract or tariff, as specified. Pursuant to its authority, the commission adopted Decision 22-12-056 (December 19, 2022), commonly known as the net billing tariff, that creates a successor tariff to NEM 1.0 and NEM 2.0, and includes specified elements. Current law constitutes, beginning December 31, 2023, the construction of any renewable electrical generation facility and any associated battery storage that receives service pursuant to NEM 1.0, NEM 2.0, or the net billing tariff, except as specified, as a public works project. This bill would provide, for the construction of a nonresidential photovoltaic renewable electrical generation facility that has a maximum net output of less than one megawatt of electrical energy, and any associated battery storage, that the entity that engaged the contractor is not an awarding body. The bill would provide that specified public works project requirements apply to the entity. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1132	Schiavo, D	Department of Transportation: climate change vulnerability assessment: community resilience assessment.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/13/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation to, among other things, plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain the state highway system, as provided. Pursuant to that authority, the department developed 12 district-based Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment reports designed to provide the department with a comprehensive database to help in evaluating, mitigating, and adapting to the effects of increasing extreme weather events on the state transportation system. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2027, to identify key community resilience indicators for measuring the impacts of climate-induced transportation disruptions. The bill would also require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to include in the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment reports an evaluation of the broader social and economic impacts on communities connected to the evaluated infrastructure risks, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1145	<u>Gonzalez, Jeff, R</u>	Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zone.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires the Department of Transportation to designate a state highway segment as a Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zone if specified conditions are met, including that the highway segment is eligible for designation pursuant to specified law. Current law provides that a certain segment of State Highway Route 12 is eligible for designation as a Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zone. Current law requires the fine for certain violations of the Vehicle Code that are committed within a Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zone to be doubled in a misdemeanor case and to be one category higher than the penalty otherwise prescribed by the uniform traffic penalty schedule in an infraction case. Current law requires a commercial motor vehicle, singly or in combination, that operates with a declared gross or combined gross vehicle weight that exceeds 10,000 pounds to be registered, prohibits a person from operating a commercial motor vehicle, either singly or in combination, in excess of its registered declared gross or combined gross vehicle weight, and makes a violation of these provisions punishable as an infraction. This bill would make eligible for designation as a Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zone State Highway Route 74 between the State Highway Route 111 junction in the City of Palm Desert and the State Highway Route 371 in Anza. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1150	<u>Schultz, D</u>	Local agencies: airports: alternative customer facility charges.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	04/03/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING	Current law authorizes an airport to require rental companies to collect an alternative customer facility charge under specified conditions, including that the airport finds that the reasonable cost of the project requires the additional amount of revenue that would be generated by the proposed daily rate, and prohibits the daily rate of the alternative customer facility charge from exceeding \$9 per day. Current law limits use of proceeds of any bonds backed by alternative customer facility charges to construction and design of the consolidated rental vehicle facility, terminal modifications, and operating costs of the common-use transportation system. This bill would require that the aggregate amount of charges collected also not exceed the reasonable costs of performance of major maintenance on airport vehicle rental facilities, as provided. The bill would increase the daily maximum alternative customer facility charge an airport is authorized to require rental companies to collect to \$12 per day. The bill would also authorize proceeds of any bonds backed by, or revenues from, alternative customer facility charges to be used for major maintenance of a consolidated rental vehicle facility and would remove the authorization for the proceeds of those bonds to be used for terminal modifications. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1185	<u>Hart, D</u>	California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/19/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/13/2025 - Assembly ED.	Would rename the California Library Services Act as the California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Act, and would revise and recast the act to, among other things, state the intent of the Legislature to create access to opportunity for all Californians at public libraries, as provided. The bill would rename the California Library Services Board as the California Library Services, Equity in Opportunity Board and would reduce the size of the board to 11 members, appointed as provided. The bill would prescribe the duties of the state board to instead be to, among other things, advise the State Librarian on the adoption of rules, regulations, and general policies for the implementation of the act, as provided. The bill would require the State Librarian to ensure staff support for the state board. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1207	<u>Irwin, D</u>	Climate change: market-based compliance mechanism: price ceiling.	03/17/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	03/17/2025 - Assembly NAT. RES.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, until January 1, 2031, authorizes the State Air Resources Board to adopt a regulation establishing a system of market-based declining aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases (market-based compliance mechanism) that meets certain requirements. Current law requires the state board, in adopting the regulation to, among other things, establish a price ceiling for emission allowances sold by the state board. Current law requires the state board, in establishing the price ceiling, to consider specified factors, including the full social cost associated with emitting a metric ton of greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board to instead consider the full social cost associated with emitting a metric ton of greenhouse gases, as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in November 2023. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1218	<u>Soria, D</u>	Copper theft.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/24/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Under existing law it is grand theft to steal copper materials valued at more than \$950. A violation of this provision is punishable either as a misdemeanor or a felony by imprisonment in county jail and specified fines. This bill would make it a crime to unlawfully possess copper materials, as specified. The bill would define what it means to “unlawfully possess” copper materials to include possessing without documentation proving lawful possession. The bill would prescribe the information that constitutes proof of lawful possession, as specified, including the identity of the seller and the date of the transaction. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also prohibit a person from falsifying any record intending to show proof of lawful possession. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law prohibits any collector or dealer of metals to purchase certain junk metals, as specified, without first ascertaining that the seller legally possesses the materials. Existing law also requires the dealer to obtain evidence of the identity of the seller, including, but not limited to, the seller's name and address. This bill would require any collector or dealer of metals to ascertain the location from which the purchased material was obtained. Existing law makes it a crime for a person who is engaged in the salvage, recycling, purchase, or sale of scrap metal to possess certain items that have been stolen or obtained by theft or extortion, as specified, and requires that the person knew or reasonably should have known that the property was stolen or failed to report possession of the items, as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit a person who is engaged in the salvage, recycling, purchase, or sale of scrap metal, as specified, from possessing certain items knowing that those items were possessed without proof of lawful possession. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1231	Elhawary, D	Criminal procedure: felony diversion.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/10/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Existing law authorizes a judge in the superior court in which a misdemeanor is being prosecuted to offer misdemeanor diversion to a defendant. Existing law, upon successful completion of the terms, conditions, or programs ordered by the court, makes the arrest upon which the diversion was imposed deemed to have never occurred, except as specified relating to application to be a peace officer. This bill would authorize a court to exercise its discretion to grant pretrial diversion on a felony offense, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the court to consult with the prosecutor and the defendant in determining whether or not to grant diversion and would prohibit a court from granting diversion unless it finds that the diversion plan mitigates any unreasonable risk of danger to public safety and that the defendant is likely to benefit from the services provided in the diversion plan. The bill would authorize a diversion plan to be administered by a treatment agency, as defined, subject to court approval, and would authorize a court to consider reinstating criminal proceedings in certain circumstances, such as the commission of a misdemeanor committed while the defendant is receiving pretrial diversion services that shows a propensity for violence, among others. The bill would require the court to dismiss the criminal allegations if it finds that the defendant has complied with the terms and conditions during the diversion period. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1237	McKinnor, D	Counties of Los Angeles and Santa Clara: sporting events: ticket charge: public transit.	04/01/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/13/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Would authorize the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) to impose a charge of up to \$5 on the purchaser of a ticket from a ticket vendor to a sporting event in the County of Santa Clara held as part of the 2026 FIFA World Cup or the 2026 NCAA Men's or Women's Basketball Championship, as specified. The bill would require VTA to use any revenues collected from the charge to support its transit operations. The bill would require VTA, if it imposes the charge, to allow any person to use its transit services at no charge on the day of one of those sporting events if the person presents a ticket to that sporting event at the location where VTA collects fares for transit services. The bill would require VTA, if it imposes the charge, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027, that includes specified information regarding implementation of the bill. This bill would authorize LA Metro to impose a charge of up to \$5 on the purchaser of a ticket from a ticket vendor to a sporting event in the County of Los Angeles held as part of the 2026 FIFA World Cup, as specified. The bill would require LA Metro to use any revenues collected from the charge to support its transit operations. The bill would require LA Metro, if it imposes the charge, to allow any person to use its transit services at no charge on the day a match is held as part of the 2026 FIFA World Cup if the person presents a ticket to the match at the location where LA Metro collects fares for transit services. The bill would require LA Metro, if it imposes the charge, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027, that includes specified information regarding implementation of the bill. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1240	<u>Lee, D</u>	Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	03/25/2025 - Assembly APPR.	Current law provides that real property within the state is governed by the law of this state, except where title is in the United States. Existing law generally regulates the obligations of owners with respect to real property. This bill would prohibit a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action for a violation of these provisions, and would require a court in a civil action in which the Attorney General prevails to order specified relief, including that the business entity pay a civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation and that the business entity sell the property to an independent third party within one year of the date that the court enters judgment. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1258	<u>Kalra, D</u>	Deferred entry of judgment pilot program.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/10/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2026, the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Nevada, and Santa Clara to establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment pilot program for eligible defendants who are 18 years of age or older, but under 21 years of age, on the date the offense was committed, as specified. Current law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to review a county's pilot program to ensure compliance with specific federal law, and further requires a probation department to submit data relating to the effectiveness of the pilot program to the Division of Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry, within the Department of Justice. This bill would extend the pilot program, for the Counties of Butte, Nevada, and Santa Clara, to January 1, 2029, and would require an evaluation to be submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety no later than December 31, 2027. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1265	<u>Haney, D</u>	Income taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/17/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and Rev. & Tax. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	03/17/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit against the taxes imposed by those laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2027, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures, as defined, and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence, as defined. Current law allows an increased credit of 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a certified historic structure meeting any of certain criteria, including a rehabilitated structure that includes affordable housing for lower income households. Current law requires, on an annual basis beginning January 1, 2021, until January 1, 2027, the Legislative Analyst to collaborate with the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the Office of Historic Preservation to review the effectiveness of these tax credits, as described. This bill would extend the operative dates of the above-described credit through taxable years beginning before January 1, 2031. The bill would increase the credit for certain certified historic structures from 25% to 30% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. The bill, for purposes of certified historic structures eligible for the 30% credit, would require a rehabilitated structure for affordable housing for lower income households to include improvements to preserve existing affordable housing. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1272	<u>Dixon, R</u>	Department of Motor Vehicles: occupational licensees.	03/24/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law makes it unlawful for the holder of an occupational license issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles to use the initials "DMV," the Department of Motor Vehicles logogram, or the words "Department of Motor Vehicles" in any business name or telephone number. This bill would add internet domain names to the above list of prohibited uses. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1294	<u>Haney, D</u>	Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.	03/17/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	03/17/2025 - Assembly H. & C.D.	The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a public agency that has received an application for a development project to determine in writing whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days and to immediately transmit the determination to the applicant of the development project. This bill would require that an application for a housing entitlement, as defined, be deemed complete upon payment of the permit processing fees and upon providing specified information, including, among other things, the information required in the above-described list provided by the public agency. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt a standardized application form that applicants for a housing entitlement may use for the purpose of satisfying these requirements and would require a city, county, or city and county to accept an application submitted on the standardized application form. The bill would prohibit the city, county, or city and county from requiring submission of any other forms, beside the standardized application form, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from requiring certain information or approvals, including, among others, any requirement for preapplication submissions, approvals, reviews, meetings, consultations, public outreach notices, or any other preapplication requirements, as a condition of determining that an application for a housing entitlement is complete. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from imposing a penalty or an additional fee, processing requirement, or submittal requirement as a consequence of an applicant using the standardized application form. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1299	<u>Bryan, D</u>	Parking violations.	03/17/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/10/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires a specified administrative hearing process in the enforcement and processing of parking violations and penalties, and requires the issuing agency to conduct an initial administrative review of the notice of parking violation at the request of the contestant to whom the notice was mailed. Current law authorizes an examiner conducting the hearing or the issuing agency to allow payment of the parking penalty in installments and authorizes the issuing agency to defer payment if the contestant provides satisfactory evidence to the examiner or the issuing agency, as the case may be, of the inability to pay the parking penalty in full. This bill would authorize the issuing agency to reduce or waive the parking penalty if the contestant provides satisfactory evidence of either an inability to pay the parking penalty in full or any other extenuating circumstances relevant to payment of the parking penalty, including, but not limited to, documented homelessness status and financial hardship. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1331	<u>Elhawary, D</u>	Workplace surveillance.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	04/03/2025 - Assembly P. & C.P.	Would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in private, off-duty areas, as specified, and requiring workplace surveillance tools to be disabled during off-duty hours, as specified. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1340	<u>Wicks, D</u>	Metropolitan Transportation Commission: duties.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/13/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	The Metropolitan Transportation Commission Act establishes the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the San Francisco Bay area, as provided. Existing law requires the commission to establish a regional transit coordinating council to better coordinate routes, schedules, fares, and transfers among the San Francisco Bay area transit operators and to explore potential advantages of joint ventures in certain areas. The act authorizes the commission, in consultation with the regional transit coordinating council, to identify functions performed by individual public transit systems that could be consolidated to improve the efficiency of regional transit service, and recommend that those functions be consolidated and performed through inter-operator agreements or as services contracted to a single entity. This bill would require the commission to consult with the general manager from each transit operator, instead of the regional transit coordinating council, when identifying functions that could be consolidated and recommending their consolidation, as described above. To the extent that this bill would impose additional duties on transit operators, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1372	<u>Papan, D</u>	Renewable electrical generation facilities: electrified commuter railroads: regenerative braking: net billing.	03/25/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	03/24/2025 - Assembly U. & E.	Current law requires every electric utility, except as provided, to develop a standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering, and to make this standard contract or tariff available to eligible customer-generators using renewable electrical generation facilities, as specified. Pursuant to its authority, the commission issued a decision revising net energy metering tariff and subtariffs, commonly known as the net billing tariff. This bill would include the regenerative braking from electric trains as a renewable electrical generation facility for those purposes, as provided. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1379	<u>Nguyen, D</u>	Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/24/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program if the system meets specified requirements. Current law requires a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and requires the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. This bill would expand the list of cities authorized to establish a speed safety system pilot program as described above to include the City of Sacramento. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1406	<u>Ward, D</u>	Subdivisions: disbursements of deposits.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/24/2025 - Assembly JUD.	Current law prescribes various restrictions on the sale or lease of lots in a subdivision. Current law defines a subdivision as improved or unimproved land or lands, wherever situated within California, divided or proposed to be divided for the purpose of sale or lease or financing, whether immediate or future, into 5 or more lots or parcels, as specified. Current law requires a person who intends to offer subdivided lands for sale or lease to file with the Department of Real Estate an application for a public report, as specified. In certain instances, existing law permits lots to be sold or leased only if the money paid or advanced by a purchaser or lessee is placed into an escrow depository or a bond is furnished for the purpose of protecting purchasers or lessees. This bill would authorize a purchaser's deposit that is held in escrow pursuant to a binding sales contract for a lot or parcel within a subdivision that is not yet constructed or developed to be disbursed before closing to pay for project expenses, as specified. The bill would authorize the disbursement of a purchaser's deposit before closing if specified conditions are met, including that the developer has submitted to the Department of Real Estate a project budget showing all costs required to be paid in order to complete the project. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1421	<u>Wilson, D</u>	Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/13/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described provisions until January 1, 2035. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1423	<u>Irwin, D</u>	Transportation electrification: charging station uptime: regulations: violations.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	03/17/2025 - Assembly TRANS.	Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to develop uptime recordkeeping and reporting standards for electric vehicle chargers and charging stations. Current law requires that the uptime recordkeeping and reporting standards only apply to electric vehicle chargers and charging stations that received an incentive from a state agency or through a charge on ratepayers, apply for a minimum of 6 years, and apply to electric vehicle chargers and charging stations installed on or after January 1, 2024. This bill would delete the latter requirement. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
AB 1445	Haney, D	Downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing districts.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	03/28/2025 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current law authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to establish a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing commercial-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by commercial-to-residential conversion projects within the district. Current law requires the City and County of San Francisco to establish a board for the district at the same time that it adopts the resolution of intention to form the district, and requires the district to prepare a downtown revitalization financing plan that includes specified information and requirements, including that incremental tax revenues be distributed back to the respective project for the purpose of financing the debt service of the project for 30 years or until the district ceases to exist. Current law, among other things, requires a district to establish a process for eligible commercial-to-residential conversion projects identified in the financing plan to opt into receiving incremental tax revenue generated by the respective project. Current law specifies that the commercial-to-residential conversion projects that opt in to receive incremental tax revenue are public works for which prevailing wages are required to be paid, as specified, and requires the commercial-to-residential conversion projects that opt in to receiving incremental tax revenue to comply with labor standards adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize any city, county, or city and county to establish a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing commercial-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by commercial-to-residential conversion projects within the district. The bill would require the district to meet the requirements imposed on the City and County of San Francisco when establishing a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district described above. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1470	Haney, D	California Student Housing Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2022.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Higher ED.	03/24/2025 - Assembly HIGHER ED.	Would authorize California State University, University of California, and community college applicants to use up to 20% of the funds they receive from the California Student Housing Revolving Loan Fund for purposes of constructing affordable student housing and affordable faculty and state housing in the central business districts or main commercial and cultural hubs of a city or town in the state. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
AB 1491	Ta, R	Transportation: road safety.	02/21/2025 - Introduced H TML PDF	02/24/2025 - Read first time.	02/21/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state's highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to improve safety on the roads in the state. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 9	Arrequín, D	Accessory Dwelling Units: owner-occupant requirements.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	01/29/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.	01/29/2025 - Senate HO USING	The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards. The law prohibits a local agency from imposing an owner-occupant requirement or any additional standards, except as specified, when evaluating a proposed accessory dwelling unit on a lot that includes a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. The law also prohibits a local agency from imposing parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit, as specified, whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to these provisions. This bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing an owner-occupant requirement for a proposed or existing accessory dwelling unit whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor
SB 12	Gonzalez, D	State government: Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency: Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.	03/12/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.	03/11/2025 - Senate JU D.	Would establish the Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency as an agency within state government, to be headed by a secretary who is appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The bill would specify that the purpose of the agency is to enhance, and reduce obstacles to, immigrant and refugee inclusion into the social, cultural, economic, and civic life of the state. The bill would authorize the secretary to, among other things, assist other state agencies in evaluating their programs for accessibility and effectiveness in providing services to immigrants and refugees and recommending policy and budget mechanisms for meeting immigrant and refugee inclusion. This bill would establish the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs within the agency, under the direction of the Statewide Director of Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion. The bill would declare the intent to incorporate existing and future programs created to assist immigrants and refugees into the office. The bill would transfer to the office the property of any other office, agency, or department that relates to functions concerning immigrant and refugee affairs. The bill would require every officer and employee who is performing a function at another office, agency, or department that is transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs to also be transferred to the office, and would provide that every officer and employee who is serving in the state civil service who is transferred to the office shall retain their status, position, and rights, except as specified. The bill would create the Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion Fund within the State Treasury, and would make the moneys in the fund available to the office upon appropriation by the Legislature. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 16	Blakespear, D	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: housing element: Integrated Plan for Behavioral Health Services and Outcomes.	03/25/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and HEALTH.	04/02/2025 - Senate HO USING	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to meeting these needs. For a local government that does not receive funding to address the population of individuals who are unhoused pursuant to certain state programs, this bill would require the assessment to include, among other things, specified data regarding the population of individuals who are unhoused and a description of key actions that will be taken to reduce individuals who are unhoused based on the data. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
<u>SB 18</u>	<u>Rubio, D</u>	Food Desert Elimination Grant Program.	03/03/2025 - Amended <u>H TML PDF</u>	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 29.	03/12/2025 - Senate AG RI.	Current law creates the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, and requires the office, to the extent that resources are available, to work with various entities, as prescribed, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state. Current law requires the office, among other things, to identify distribution barriers that affect limited food access and work to overcome those barriers through various actions and to coordinate with school districts and representatives to increase the nutritional profile of foods provided in schools. This bill would create the Food Desert Elimination Grant Program under the administration of the department for the purpose of expanding access to healthy foods in food deserts, as defined, in the state, and areas at risk of becoming food deserts, by providing grants to grocery store operators, as specified. The bill would create the Food Desert Elimination Fund in the General Fund and would authorize the fund to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the program. The bill would authorize the department to collect nonstate, federal, and private funds, require those funds to be deposited into the California Equitable Food Access Account within the Food Desert Elimination Fund, and continuously appropriate moneys in the account to the department for purposes of the program, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would authorize the department to award grants to grocery store operators seeking to locate grocery stores in food deserts and to award grants, totaling no more than 20% of the total program funding, to grocery store operators for equipment upgrades for grocery stores located in food deserts to expand or provide healthy foods for sale. (Based on 03/03/2025 text)	Monitor
<u>SB 21</u>	<u>Durazo, D</u>	Single-room occupancy units: demolition and replacement: housing assistance programs: eligibility for homeless individuals and families.	03/26/2025 - Amended <u>H TML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.	04/02/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	The Housing Crisis Act of 2019, among other things, prohibits an affected city or an affected county, as defined, from approving a housing development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, as defined, or that is located on a site where protected units were demolished in the previous 5 years unless specified requirements are met. Among these requirements, current law requires that the project replace all current protected units and protected units demolished on or after January 1, 2020, and, if the project is a housing development project, as defined, it will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last 5 years. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described requirements, in the case of rehabilitation or replacement of an existing single-room occupancy building that meets prescribed criteria, would permit an affected city or an affected county to reduce the number of replacement units required if the project meets specified requirements, including, among others, that the reduction in replacement units is necessary to accommodate the conversion of single-room occupancy units, as provided, and that the converted units will be rental units with affordable rents, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

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SB 23	Valladares, R	Property taxation: exemption: disabled veteran homeowners.	03/05/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 28.	03/12/2025 - Senate M. & V. A.	The California Constitution provides that all property is taxable, and requires that it be assessed at the same percentage of fair market value, unless otherwise provided by the California Constitution or federal law. The California Constitution and existing property tax law provide various exemptions from taxation, including, among others, a disabled veterans' exemption and a veterans' organization exemption. This bill would exempt from taxation, property owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran, the veteran's spouse, or the veteran and the veteran's spouse jointly, if the veteran is 100% disabled. The bill would provide an unmarried surviving spouse a property exemption in the same amount that they would have been entitled to if the veteran was alive and if certain conditions are met. The bill would require certain documentation to be provided to the county assessor to receive the exemption and would prohibit any other real property tax exemption from being granted to the claimant if receiving the exemption provided by the provisions of this bill. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 24	McNerney, D	Electrical and gas corporations: rates: political influence activities and promotional advertising: termination of services.	03/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on E., U & C. and JUD.	04/02/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	Would prohibit, except as provided, an electrical corporation or gas corporation from recording various expenses associated with political influence activities, as defined, promotional advertising, as defined, or opposing the municipalization of electrical or gas service, to accounts that contain expenses that the electrical corporation or gas corporation recovers from ratepayers. The bill would require electrical corporations and gas corporations to clearly and conspicuously disclose in all of its advertising whether the costs of the advertising are paid for by the corporation's shareholders or ratepayers. The bill would require an electrical corporation or gas corporation, on or before April 30, 2026, and annually thereafter, to provide the commission with a report of expenses from the previous calendar year and would require that, for each business unit of the corporation that performs work associated with political influence activities or promotional advertising, the report contain specified information. The bill would require the commission to make the report publicly available and would authorize the commission to redact information that the commission deems to be confidential in the report. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 27	Umberg, D	Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.	12/02/2024 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	01/29/2025 - Senate JU D.	The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. Current law authorizes a specified individual to commence the CARE process, known as the original petitioner. Current law authorizes the court to dismiss a case without prejudice when the court finds that a petitioner has not made a prima facie showing that they qualify for the CARE process. Current law requires the court to take prescribed actions if it finds that a prima facie showing has been made, including, but not limited to, setting the matter for an initial appearance on the petition. This bill would allow the court to conduct the initial appearance on the petition at the same time as the prima facie determination if specified requirements are met. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 28	Umberg, D	Treatment court program standards.	03/10/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.	03/25/2025 - Senate AP PR.	The Drug Court Programs Act authorizes counties to implement a drug court program, that, if implemented, requires a county alcohol and drug program administrator and the presiding judge in the county to develop a plan that includes, among other things, drug courts for juvenile offenders and drug courts for parents of children in certain family law cases. Current law requires counties and courts that opt to have treatment court programs to design and operate the programs in accordance with state and national guidelines. Current law requires the Judicial Council to, by no later than January 1, 2026, revise the standards of judicial administration to reflect state and nationally recognized best practices and guidelines for collaborative programs including those described in these provisions. The Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 36 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes certain defendants convicted of specified felonies or misdemeanors to participate in a treatment program, upon court approval, in lieu of a jail or prison sentence, or grant of probation with jail as a condition of probation, if specified criteria are met. The Legislature may amend this initiative by a statute passed in each house by a rollcall vote entered in the journal, 2/3 of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would instead require that treatment court programs be available to all eligible California defendants. The bill would include a new standard that, as part of the treatment court program, a drug addiction expert, as defined, conducts a substance abuse and mental health evaluation of the defendant, and submits the report to the court and the parties. The bill would remove the requirement that the Judicial Council revise the standards of judicial administration. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 30	Cortese, D	Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	02/19/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Would prohibit a public entity that owns diesel-powered on-track equipment from selling, donating, or otherwise transferring that equipment for continued use after the public entity decommissions the equipment. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 33	<u>Cortese, D</u>	Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.	03/10/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HUMAN S. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	03/19/2025 - Senate HU M. S.	Current law establishes various programs to provide assistance to homeless youth, including, among others, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects and the Runaway Youth and Families in Crisis Project. This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program. The program would award public school pupils who are in grade 12 and are homeless children or youths, as defined, a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for 4 months from May 1, 2026, to August 1, 2026, inclusive, as provided. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 38	<u>Umburg, D</u>	Second Chance Program.	02/05/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	02/14/2025 - Senate PU B. S.	Current law establishes the Second Chance Program to support mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and diversion programs for persons in the criminal justice system with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of persons convicted of less serious crimes and persons who have substance use and mental health problems. Current law also establishes the Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, which is administered by the board. Existing law, the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, makes it a crime for a person, who has 2 or more prior convictions for a felony or misdemeanor violation of specified controlled substances crimes, to possess a hard drug, as defined, unless it has been prescribed by a doctor, among others. Under current law, a defendant who has been charged with this crime can elect treatment, in lieu of a jail or prison sentence or probation, by pleading guilty or no contest and admitting the alleged prior convictions, waiving time for sentencing and the pronouncement of judgment, and agreeing to participate in, and complete, a detailed treatment program developed by a drug addiction expert and approved by the court. This bill would require the Second Chance grant program to authorize eligibility for proposals that offer mental health or behavioral health services and drug court or collaborative court programs, including the treatment program under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act. The bill would prohibit the program from specifying percentage allocations in applying for, or awarding, a grant. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 48	Gonzalez, D	Immigration enforcement: schoolsites: prohibitions on access and sharing information.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	04/03/2025 - Senate RL S.	Current law prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state- or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of pupils or their family members. This bill would prohibit school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools and their personnel from granting permission to an immigration authority to access a schoolsite, producing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority at a schoolsite, or consenting to a search of any kind at a schoolsite by an immigration authority, unless the immigration authority presents a valid judicial warrant or court order. The bill would require a local educational agency and its personnel, when presented with a valid judicial warrant or court order to carry out the above-described actions, to (1) request valid identification and a written statement of purpose from the immigration authority and retain copies of those documents and (2), as early as possible, notify the designated local educational agency administrator of the request and advise the immigration authority that the local educational agency administrator is required to provide direction before access to the schoolsite or pupil may be granted. The bill would require a local educational agency and its personnel, if an immigration authority does not present a valid judicial warrant or court order, to (1), as early as possible, notify the designated local educational agency administrator of the request, (2) deny the immigration authority access to the schoolsite, and (3) make a reasonable effort to have the denial witnessed and documented. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 52	Pérez, D	Housing rental rates and occupancy levels: algorithmic devices.	12/20/2024 - Introduced H HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.	01/29/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law governs the hiring of residential dwelling units and requires a landlord to provide specified notice to tenants prior to an increase in rent. The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. That act, among other things, authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or unit that meets specified criteria, subject to certain limitations. This bill would make it unlawful for any person to sell, license, or otherwise provide to a landlord an algorithmic device, as defined, that advises on rental rates or occupancy levels for residential dwelling units, and would also make it unlawful for a landlord to use an algorithmic device to set rental rates or occupancy levels for residential dwelling units. (Based on 12/20/2024 text)	Monitor
SB 57	Padilla, D	Data centers: special tariff or program.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.	01/29/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill, the Ratepayer and Technological Innovation Protection Act, would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2026, to establish a special electrical corporation tariff or program, or modify an existing tariff or program, for transmission and distribution service to data centers, as defined, that, among other things, avoids nonparticipating customers, such as existing residential, small business, and agricultural ratepayers, bearing cost shifts, such as the costs of interconnecting facilities or loads that fall short of initial projections and ensures electrical grid investments to serve a data center are fully recovered from the data center in the event that the data center ceases operations or uses less electricity than initially projected. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 58	Padilla, D	Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: certified data center facilities.	03/04/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.	01/29/2025 - Senate RE V. & TAX	Would, on and after January 1, 2025, 2026, provide a partial exemption from sales and use taxes with respect to the gross receipts from the sale, storage, use, installation, assembly, repair, maintenance, or other consumption of data center equipment, as defined, used at or for the benefit of a certified data center facility, as defined. The bill would require a data center facility to meet specified requirements in order to receive certification from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, including requirements relating to job creation, investment, and renewable energy procurement requirements. The bill would require the department to revoke certification where a data center facility obtains certification and subsequently fails to meet these requirements after reasonable opportunity for the data center facility to cure noncompliance, as provided. (Based on 03/04/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 63	Wiener, D	San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: transportation funding.	03/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on TRANS. and REV. & TAX.	04/02/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Would establish the Transportation Revenue Measure District with jurisdiction extending throughout the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa and the City and County of San Francisco and would require the district to be governed by the same board that governs the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a retail transactions and use tax applicable to the entire district to be imposed by the board of the district or by a qualified voter initiative for a duration of 10 to 15 years, inclusive, and generally in an amount of 0.5%, subject to voter approval at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. After allocations are made for various administrative expenses, the bill would require an unspecified portion of the proceeds of the tax to be allocated by the commission to initiatives included in a specified commission plan and to the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, the Peninsula Rail Transit District, commonly known as Caltrain, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, and the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency for operating expenses, and would require the remaining proceeds to be subvended directly to the counties comprising the district for public transportation expenses, as prescribed. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 71	Wiener, D	California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects.	03/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	03/19/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements active transportation plans, pedestrian plans, or bicycle transportation plans for the restriping of streets and highways, bicycle parking and storage, signal timing to improve street and highway intersection operations, and the related signage for bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicles. This bill would extend the operation of the above-mentioned exemption indefinitely. The bill would also exempt a transit comprehensive operational analysis, as defined, a transit route readjustment, or other transit agency route addition, elimination, or modification, from the requirements of CEQA. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a plan qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor

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SB 76	Seyarto, R	Vehicles: registration fees and penalties.	01/15/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.	03/25/2025 - Senate AP PR.	Current law imposes renewal fee penalties for late payment of vehicle registration except in limited specified cases. Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to waive the registration penalties accrued before the purchase of a vehicle upon payment for the fees for registration due, if the transferee or purchaser was not aware that the fees were unpaid. Current law also authorizes the department to waive the registration fees that became due before the purchase of the vehicle if the transferee or purchaser was not aware that the fees were unpaid and the license plate assigned to the vehicle displays a validating device issued by the department that contains the year number of the registration year for which the transferee or purchaser is requesting a waiver of fees. Current law further provides that these unpaid fees and penalties are the personal debt of the transferor of the vehicle and may be collected by the department in an appropriate civil action if the department has waived the fees and penalties. This bill would instead require the department to waive delinquent registration fees and penalties when a transferee or purchaser of a vehicle applies for a transfer of registration if the department determines that the fees became due or the penalties accrued before the purchase of the vehicle. The bill would require the department to create a system to collect these delinquent fees and penalties from the seller or transferor. (Based on 01/15/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 78	Seyarto, R	Department of Transportation: report: state highway system: safety enhancements.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	01/29/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Would require the Department of Transportation to prepare a report to identify the types of safety enhancements that could be implemented on the state highway system, the common factors, if any, contributing to the delay in delivering those safety enhancements, and strategies to expedite safety enhancements on the state highway system. The bill would require the department to submit the report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 79	Wiener, D	Planning and zoning: housing development: transit-oriented development.	03/05/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/12/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.	03/12/2025 - Senate HO USING	Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "agency's use" for these purposes to include land that is being used for agency work or operations, as provided. Current law exempts from this definition of "agency's use" certain commercial or industrial uses, except that in the case of a local agency that is a district, except a local agency whose primary purpose or mission is to supply the public with a transportation system, "agency's use" may include commercial or industrial uses or activities, as specified. This bill would additionally include land leased to support public transit operations in the definition of "agency's use," as described above. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 81	Arrequín, D	Health and care facilities: information sharing.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.	04/02/2025 - Senate HE ALTH	(1)The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA) prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, a contractor, or a corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, except as provided. The CMIA authorizes a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor to disclose medical information regarding a patient of the provider of health care or an enrollee or subscriber of a health care service plan with authorization from the patient or pursuant to a search warrant lawfully issued to a governmental law enforcement agency. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions that results in economic loss or personal injury to a patient punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the definition of “medical information” to include immigration status, including current and prior immigration status, and place of birth, and would define “immigration enforcement” to mean any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, and also includes any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration that penalizes a person’s presence in, entry or reentry to, or employment in, the United States. The bill would specify that a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor may disclose medical information regarding a patient of the provider of health care or an enrollee or subscriber or a health care service plan pursuant to a search warrant lawfully issued and signed by a judge, including a magistrate judge, to a governmental law enforcement agency. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 84	Niello, R	Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.	04/02/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.	01/29/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law imposes various limits on a defendant’s liability for statutory damages under specified sets of conditions, including if the defendant, among other things, corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time. This bill would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, unless the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation, and the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service of the letter. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff’s attorney’s fees, or costs for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 89	Weber Pierson, D	Glyphosate: prohibition on sale.	02/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/19/2025 - April 2 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	03/05/2025 - Senate E.Q.	Current law provides that the regulation of pesticides is of statewide concern and that the state occupies the whole field of regulation regarding the registration, sale, transportation, or use of pesticides to the exclusion of all local regulation. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2028, the sale of a product that contains glyphosate in this state, except to a person or business that holds a valid license or certificate issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The bill would require the department to levy a civil penalty of \$100 for each violation of this prohibition. (Based on 02/25/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 92	<u>Blakespear, D</u>	Housing development: density bonuses: mixed-use developments.	03/10/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.	03/18/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Current law defines “housing development” to mean a development project for 5 or more residential units, including mixed-use developments, as specified. This bill would define “mixed-used developments” to mean mixed-used developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses that meet specified conditions. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 93	<u>Weber Pierson, D</u>	Weapons: robotic devices.	04/03/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	04/01/2025 - Senate AP PR.	Would prohibit a person from operating a robotic device, as defined, equipped or mounted with a weapon, as defined. The bill would make a violation an infraction punishable by a fine of at least \$100 but not more than \$2,000. The bill would exclude specified persons, including a government official acting within the scope of their employment and a person acting within the scope of their employment by an organization that is researching, developing, testing, or manufacturing the robotic device for government use, if the person can demonstrate that they are researching, developing, testing, or manufacturing the robotic device for that purpose. By creating a new infraction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 98	<u>Pérez, D</u>	Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.	04/02/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/19/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of pupils or their family members. Current law requires the Attorney General, by April 1, 2018, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools, to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law, and ensuring that public schools remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status, and requires the Attorney General, at a minimum, to consider certain issues when developing the model policies, including, among others, procedures for local educational agency employees to notify the specified officials if an individual requests or gains access to school grounds for purposes related to immigration enforcement. This bill would require the governing board or body of a local educational agency to notify, as specified, all teachers, staff, other school community members that work on the schoolsite, parents, and guardians when the presence of immigration enforcement, as defined, is confirmed on the schoolsite. To the extent that the bill would impose new duties on school districts, county office of education, or charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 222	Wiener, D	Climate disasters: civil actions.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	02/05/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law gives a person the right of protection from bodily harm and the right to possess and use property. If a person suffers bodily harm or a loss of their property because of the unlawful act or omission of another, existing law authorizes them to recover compensation from the person at fault, which is known as damages. This bill would authorize a person who suffered physical harm to their person or property totaling at least \$10,000 to bring a civil action against a party responsible for a climate disaster to recover damages, restitution, specified costs, and other appropriate relief. The bill would make responsible parties jointly, severally, and strictly liable to a plaintiff for damages and restitution. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 239	Arrequin, D	Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.	04/07/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/03/2025 - Senate JU D.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. The bill would also require the subsidiary body to list a member of the subsidiary body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location in the minutes of the meeting. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 243	Padilla, D	Companion chatbots.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/28/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	02/14/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law requires a social media platform to take various steps to prevent cyberbullying of minors on the platform, including by requiring the platform to establish a prominent mechanism within its internet-based service that allows any individual, whether or not that individual has a profile on the internet-based service, to report cyberbullying or any content that violates the existing terms of service related to cyberbullying. This bill would, among other things related to making a companion chatbot platform safer for users, require an operator of a companion chatbot platform to take reasonable steps to prevent a companion chatbot, as defined, on its companion chatbot platform from providing rewards to a user at unpredictable intervals or after an inconsistent number of actions or from encouraging increased engagement, usage, or response rates. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 261	Wahab, D	Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: orders, decisions, and awards.	03/27/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	03/26/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the enforcement of labor laws. Current law authorizes the commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as specified. Current law requires the commissioner to provide to the parties, among other things, notice advising the parties of their right to appeal, as specified. This bill would require the commissioner to post a copy of the order, decision, or award on the division's internet website, as specified, no later than 15 days after the time to appeal from the order, decision, or award has expired and no appeal therefrom is pending. The bill would require the division to redact the name, address, and personal contact information of any employee or other complainant from the order, decision, or award before posting the order, decision, or award on the division's internet website. The bill would require the division to post on its internet website specified information about any employer with an unsatisfied order, decision, or award issued under the above-described provisions, as prescribed. The bill would require the posting pursuant to these provisions to be removed if, among other conditions, the employer has submitted certification, under penalty of perjury, that all violations identified in the posted information have been remedied or abated. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 262	Wahab, D	Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.	03/19/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.	03/18/2025 - Senate AP PR.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development is required to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with those provisions. Current law requires the department to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations adopted by the department, as prescribed. Current law requires that jurisdictions that are prohousing and that are in substantial compliance with specified provisions be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring of applications for specified state programs. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" for these purposes and specifies a nonexhaustive list of examples of those policies, including local financial incentives for housing and adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would include in the definition of "prohousing local policies" policies that keep people housed, and would specify additional examples of prohousing local policies under the above-described provisions. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 273	Grayson, D	Surplus land.	02/04/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/14/2025 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	02/04/2025 - Senate RL S.	Current law declares that surplus government land should be made available for affordable housing, including near transit stations, and for parks and recreation or open-space purposes. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 274	<u>Cervantes, D</u>	Automated license plate recognition systems.	03/26/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on JUD. and PUB. S.	04/02/2025 - Senate JUD.	Would, in compliance with specified laws, prohibit a public agency from entering into a contract to share automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information with a foreign jurisdiction or data broker, as defined, for immigration enforcement purposes, continuing any contract to share ALPR information with a foreign jurisdiction or data broker if the public agency knows that the ALPR information is being used for immigration enforcement purposes, using an ALPR system to gather geolocation data at specified locations for immigration enforcement purposes, and, if the public agency is a law enforcement agency, collecting or retaining ALPR information unless that information is related to a criminal investigation or to an individual suspected of a crime. By imposing new requirements on public agencies, which include local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 277	<u>Weber Pierson, D</u>	Criminal procedure: search of persons.	03/26/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	02/14/2025 - Senate PUB. S.	Current provisions of the United States and California Constitutions ensure the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against warrantless seizures and searches. Case law establishes exceptions to this right, including allowing a peace officer to conduct a limited search of a person for firearms or weapons if the peace officer reasonably concludes that the person detained may be armed and presently dangerous to the peace officer or others, or if the person consents to a search. This bill would authorize a peace officer to request consent to search an individual, their property, or their effects only if the officer is investigating a crime and has reasonable suspicion that the individual to be searched has an item in their possession that is evidence of criminal activity. The bill would require the officer to follow a specified procedure in a specified order, including advising the individual that their consent is voluntary, explaining to the individual the scope of the search, and recording the individual's consent. The bill would prohibit an officer from exceeding the scope of the search explained to the individual and would require the officer to discontinue the search if the individual withdraws their consent. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 281	<u>Pérez, D</u>	Pleas: immigration advisement.	02/05/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	03/26/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	03/26/2025 - Senate THIRD READING	Current law requires the court, prior to the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, to advise the defendant that if they are not a citizen, conviction of the crime charged may result in deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization. After January 1, 1978, if the court fails to advise the defendant, as required, and the defendant shows that conviction of the offense to which the defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere may have the consequences for the defendant of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States, the court, on the defendant's motion, is required to vacate the judgment and permit the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or nolo contendere, and enter a plea of not guilty. This bill would require the court to give the above-described advisement verbatim and would clarify the advisement to state that if the defendant is not a citizen of the United States, conviction may result in the specified immigration consequences. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 283	<u>Laird, D</u>	Energy storage systems.	03/20/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on E., U & C. and L. GOV.	04/02/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	Current law requires the State Fire Marshal, before the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the California Building Standards Commission updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems, as provided. This bill would require the commission and the Office of the State Fire Marshal to review and consider the most recently published edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems, for incorporation into the next update of the California Building Standards Code adopted after July 1, 2026. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 315	<u>Grayson, D</u>	Quimby Act.	03/17/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	03/26/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	The Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. The act provides that the dedication of land, or the payment of fees, or both, shall not exceed the proportionate amount necessary to provide 3 acres of park area per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision subject to the act, except as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit the proportion of the land to be dedicated, or the amount of any fee to be paid in lieu thereof, or both, from exceeding 25% of the total acreage of the subdivision, if the proposed subdivision is for infill housing. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 320	<u>Limón, D</u>	Firearms: California Do Not Sell List.	03/28/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.	03/25/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law requires the Department of Justice, upon submission of firearm purchaser information by a licensed firearm dealer, to examine its records to determine whether a potential firearm purchaser is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. This bill would require the Department of Justice to develop and launch a system to allow a person who resides in California to voluntarily add their own name to, and subsequently remove their own name from, the California Do Not Sell List, with the purpose of preventing the sale or transfer of a firearm to the person who adds their name, as specified. The bill would allow a person to add their name to the list by submitting specified information to a sheriff or municipal police department, and would require that sheriff or municipal police department to verify the information and send it to the Department of Justice. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would allow a person, after a specified period of time, to request removal from the list. The bill would make a person's inclusion or removal from the list confidential, except for disclosure to a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of their duties, and would authorize a person whose confidentiality is violated to bring a private civil action for appropriate relief, as specified. The bill would prohibit requiring a person to voluntarily waive their firearm rights as a condition of employment or of receiving any benefits or services. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 332	Wahab, D	Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act.	02/12/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/19/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E., U & C. and JUD.	03/19/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in coordination with the public advisor and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), on or before March 31, 2026, to issue a request for proposals for a team to develop a study. The bill would require the study to (1) conduct a historical energy justice assessment of the investor-owned utility's (IOU) operations and impacts, (2) complete a comparative analysis of the benefits and challenges of transitioning the IOUs to a successor entity in order to identify a recommended model, and, (3) if the study finds that it is in the best long-term interests of the people and ecologies of California to transition away from an investor-owned utility model, create a justice-centered implementation plan for managing the transition. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before June 30, 2026, to select the study team that is awarded the contract. The bill would require the Energy Commission to hold a public proceeding and submit a report of the study team's findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than 24 months after selecting the study team for the feasibility portion of the study, and no later than 36 months after selecting the study team for the implementation plan portion of the study, as specified. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 336	Wiener, D	Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.	02/12/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.	02/19/2025 - Senate RE V. & TAX	Current property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. That law provides a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for lower income households, as specified, calculated as that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units. This bill would provide a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for low- and moderate-income households. The partial exemption would be equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving low- and moderate-income households represents of the total number of residential units, as provided. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 346	Durazo, D	Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.	03/20/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/20/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	03/19/2025 - Senate JU D.	Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the assessor parcel number of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period, as well as any additional information necessary to identify the property as may be required by the local agency. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 352	<u>Reyes, D</u>	Disaster preparedness.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and G.O.	02/12/2025 - Senate HU M. S.	The California Emergency Services Act requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with specified persons and entities, including the access and functional needs community, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency, as specified, and then to provide those guidelines to each city, county, and city and county. If a state of emergency is proclaimed, the act authorizes an eligible private nonprofit organization to receive state assistance for distribution of supplies and other disaster or emergency assistance activities resulting in extraordinary cost, as specified. This bill would require eligible area agencies on aging and independent living centers that provide transportation and evacuation services to individuals with access and functional needs during a state of emergency to be prioritized for the state assistance described above. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 355	<u>Pérez, D</u>	Judgment debtor employers: Employment Development Department.	04/02/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.	02/19/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	Current law establishes in the Department of Industrial Relations the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement under the direction of the Labor Commissioner and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and recover civil penalties for violations of labor law, as prescribed. Current law requires an employer who pays wages to a resident employee for services performed either within or without this state, or to a nonresident employee for services performed in this state, to deduct and withhold from those wages a sum which is substantially equivalent to the amount of tax reasonably estimated to be due under the Personal Income Tax Law resulting from the inclusion in the gross income of the employee of the wages which were subject to withholding. Current law requires the Employment Development Department to have the powers and duties necessary to administer the reporting, collection, refunding to the employer, and enforcement of taxes required to be withheld by employers, as described above. This bill would require, within 60 days of a final judgment being entered against an employer requiring payment to an employee or to the state, as specified, the judgment debtor employer to provide documentation to the Labor Commissioner that the judgment is fully satisfied, a certain bond has been posted, or the judgment debtor entered into an agreement for the judgment to be paid in installments, as prescribed, and is in compliance with that agreement. The bill would make a judgment debtor employer who fails to comply with that provision liable for a civil penalty. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 358	<u>Becker, D</u>	Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.	02/12/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.	02/19/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for that fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without prescribed characteristics, unless the local agency adopts findings after a public hearing establishing that the housing development, even with those characteristics, would not generate fewer automobile trips than a housing development without those specified characteristics. For purposes of these provisions, current law specifies one of those characteristics is that the housing development provides either the minimum number of parking spaces required by the local ordinance, or no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units, whichever is less. For purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee, this bill would delete the provision about adopting findings after a public hearing and would, instead, require the rate for housing developments that satisfy those specified characteristics be at least 50% less than the rate for housing developments without all of those characteristics. With regard to the above-described characteristic, the bill would, instead, specify that the housing development provides no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 367	<u>Allen, D</u>	Mental health.	03/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Set for hearing April 9.	04/02/2025 - Senate HEALTH	(1)Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, a peace officer and a designated member of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Existing law defines “assessment” for those purposes to mean the determination of whether a person shall be evaluated and treated. This bill would require an assessment to consider reasonably available, relevant information about the historical course of the person’s conditions and their ability to provide for their basic personal needs, as specified. This bill would authorize that information to be shared with a county behavioral health service provider or as approved by the respondent and would limit the use of that information for a specific purpose and by court order. (6)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 417	<u>Cabaldon, D</u>	The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/19/2025 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.	02/18/2025 - Senate RL S.	Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 420	<u>Padilla, D</u>	Automated decision systems.	03/26/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on JUD. and G.O.	02/18/2025 - Senate JU D.	The California AI Transparency Act requires a covered provider, as defined, of a generative artificial intelligence system to make available an AI detection tool at no cost to the user that meets certain criteria, including that the tool outputs any system provenance data, as defined, that is detected in the content. The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell or share the consumer's personal information, as specified. This bill would generally regulate a developer or a deployer of a high-risk automated decision system, as defined, including by requiring a developer or a deployer to perform an impact assessment on the high-risk automated decision system before making it publicly available or deploying it, as prescribed. The bill would require a state agency to require a developer of a high-risk automated decision system deployed by the state agency to provide to the state agency a copy of the impact assessment and would require the state agency to keep that impact assessment confidential. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 436	Wahab, D	Unlawful detainer: right to redeem tenancy.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/26/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	02/26/2025 - Senate JUD.	Current law prescribes summary procedures for actions to obtain possession of real property. Current law authorizes a landlord to serve a notice of termination of tenancy on a tenant who is in default in the payment of rent. The notice must permit the tenant at least 3 days, excluding weekends and judicial holidays, to pay the amount that is in default and due. If the tenant does not pay the amount stated in the 3-day notice to pay rent or quit after its expiration, the landlord may file a complaint for unlawful detainer against the tenant to obtain possession of the premises. In such a summary proceeding, the court has discretion to relieve a tenant against forfeiture of their lease or rental agreement and restore the tenant to their former estate or tenancy. To seek such discretionary relief, the tenant must, among other things, make a showing of hardship and pay the full amount of rent due. This bill would require a court presiding over an unlawful detainer action to restore a residential tenant to their former estate or tenancy if the tenant: (1) pays the full amount of rent in arrears, as specified, or (2) submits documentation of approval for rental assistance funds in an amount that would cover the full amount of rent in arrears. The bill would not require a tenant to make a showing of hardship to obtain this relief. The bill would allow a residential tenant seeking this relief to tender payment or submit required documentation to the landlord, the landlord's designated agent, or the court. If the tenant tenders such payment or submits required documentation before entry of judgment, the bill would require the plaintiff to request dismissal of the action against the tenant with prejudice. If the plaintiff fails to do so, the bill would require the court to dismiss the action upon receiving evidence that the tenant tendered such payment or submitted the required documentation. If the tenant tenders payment or submits required documentation after entry of judgment, but before restoration of the premises to the landlord, the bill would require the court to relieve the tenant against forfeiture of the lease according to specified procedures, set aside the judgment against all defendants in the action, and restore the tenant to their former estate or tenancy. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 445	Wiener, D	Sustainable Transportation Project Permits and Cooperative Agreements.	02/18/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	02/26/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.	02/26/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. This bill would require a lead agency to provide a written notice with specified information to a third-party entity, defined by the bill to mean a local agency, electrical corporation, or private telecommunications provider, regarding its need to use, relocate, alter, change, or otherwise improve facilities, publicly owned and managed utilities, public spaces, or other publicly or privately owned facilities under the third-party entity's jurisdiction or ownership for the implementation of a sustainable transportation project. This bill would define "sustainable transportation project" to mean a project where the lead agency is a state agency, operator, or local agency that proposes the construction or modification of facilities meeting at least one of several specified criteria, including that it is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above-described provisions. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 456	Ashby, D	Contractors: exemptions: muralists.	04/02/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.	02/26/2025 - Senate B., P. & E.D.	Current law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to engage in the business, or act in the capacity, of a contractor without a license, unless exempted. Current law exempts from the Contractors State License Law, among other things, a nonprofit corporation providing assistance to an owner, as specified. This bill would exempt from that law an artist who draws, paints, applies, executes, restores, or conserves a mural, as defined, pursuant to an agreement with a person who could legally authorize the work. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 457	Becker, D	Housing element compliance: Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.	02/26/2025 - Senate HO USING	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law, commonly referred to as the housing element law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the housing element law, as specified. Existing law within the Planning and Zoning Law, the Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes written findings, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that one of 6 specified conditions exist. Among these conditions, the act allows a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, if the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the housing element law, as specified. The act defines "deemed complete" for purposes of its provisions, until January 1, 2030, to mean that the applicant has submitted a preliminary application, as specified, or if the applicant has not submitted a preliminary application, the submission of a completed application, as specified. This bill, for the purpose of allowing a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation, as described above, would revise the definition of "deemed complete" to mean that the applicant submitted a complete application, as specified. The bill would provide that this definition would apply to an application that as of January 1, 2026 has not (1) received approval from a local agency or (2) incurred substantial liability in good faith reliance upon the local agency approval. Existing law provides that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the housing element law when the local agency adopts a housing element or amendment, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the housing element law, and the department's compliance findings have not been superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision has not been overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute, as applicable. This bill would, instead, provide that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the housing element law on the date when the governing body of a local agency adopts the housing element or amendment, provided that after the date the housing element or amendment is adopted and without further action by the governing body, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the housing element law, and the department's compliance findings are not superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision is not overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 480	Archuleta, D	Autonomous vehicles.	02/19/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.	03/25/2025 - Senate AP PR.	Current law authorizes the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle operated if specified requirements are satisfied. Current law prohibits the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads until the manufacturer submits an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles, as specified, and that application is approved. Current law requires the department to adopt regulations setting forth requirements for the submission and approval of an application, including, among other things, any testing, equipment, and performance standards the department concludes are necessary to ensure the safe operation of autonomous vehicles on public roads, as specified. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, authorize an autonomous vehicle to be equipped with automated driving system (ADS) marker lamps in accordance with specified standards. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 496	Hurtado, D	Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.	04/07/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/03/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 501	<u>Allen, D</u>	Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.	04/07/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/03/2025 - Senate JU D.	(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria, except as specified. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Support
SB 540	<u>Becker, D</u>	Independent System Operator: independent regional organization.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.	03/05/2025 - Senate E. U., & C.	Existing law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. Existing law, the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, provides for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization, with the approval of the Legislature, pursuant to a specified process. That process provides that modifications to the ISO's governance structure, through changes to its bylaws or other corporate governance documents, will not become effective until the ISO, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the State Air Resources Board (state board), the Governor, and the Legislature take specified actions on or before January 1, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described provisions providing for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization. The bill would authorize the ISO and the electrical corporations that are participating transmission owners whose transmission systems are operated by the ISO, in lieu of the ISO managing related energy markets, as provided, to use voluntary energy markets governed by an independent regional organization, provided that specified requirements are satisfied. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 544	<u>Laird, D</u>	Railroad crossings: permit applications: review.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	03/24/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	The bill would require an application for a railroad crossing to include, at a minimum, certain information concerning the proposed railroad crossing. The bill would authorize the commission to partially or completely exempt railroad crossing applications that meet certain requirements from review under otherwise applicable adjudication procedures and would authorize the commission to establish an expedited review and approval process for those applications. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 545	<u>Cortese, D</u>	High-speed rail: economic opportunities.	04/01/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/05/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Would require the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, on or before July 1, 2026, to commission a study on economic opportunities along the high-speed rail alignment, as provided, and to submit a progress report to the chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Transportation and the Assembly Committee on Transportation for input. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the study to be completed and a report on the study's findings and recommendations to be submitted to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would require an infrastructure district established in support of the high-speed rail project to include local improvements among the eligible projects to be funded by district revenues. The bill would require any revenues collected beyond the establishment of an infrastructure district to be committed to the ongoing maintenance and operation of the high-speed rail system. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 549	<u>Allen, D</u>	Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/24/2025 - Set for hearing May 7.	03/05/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	Current law authorizes the infrastructure financing plan to provide for the division of taxes levied on taxable property in the area included within the district, as specified, and authorizes the public financing authority to issue bonds by adopting a resolution containing specified provisions, including a determination of the amount of tax revenue available or estimated to be available for the payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds. This bill would revise NIFTI-2 to instead authorize, for resolutions adopted under that act's provisions on or after January 1, 2026, a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate property tax revenues, and to remove the authorization for adoption of a resolution that allocates revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes. The bill would also repeal the condition that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 554	Jones, R	Law enforcement: immigration enforcement.	03/24/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	03/24/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	03/19/2025 - Senate PU B. S.	Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including providing information regarding a person's release date or responding to requests for notification by providing release dates or other information, as specified. Existing law provides that responses are never required, but are permitted, provided that they do not violate any local law or policy. Existing law provides the above-described prohibition does not prevent a California law enforcement agency from performing certain limited exceptions to this prohibition that do not violate any policy of the law enforcement agency or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the agency is operating. Existing law provides a law enforcement official with discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and where permitted by the California Values Act. This bill would instead provide that responses relating to a person's release date, as described above, are permitted. The bill would instead require a California law enforcement agency to perform certain limited exceptions to the prohibition, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from enacting an ordinance that would impose any additional prohibitions other than those described above on California law enforcement agencies related to immigration enforcement. The bill would deem void an ordinance enacted by a local agency prior to January 1, 2026, that violates the above-described provisions. The bill would instead require a law enforcement official to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal or state law or policy, and where permitted by the California Values Act. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 569	Blakespear, D	Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/05/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	The bill would require the Department of Transportation to develop a joint action plan for each district of the department in which homeless encampments are located on department property in collaboration with local governments located in the district. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate funds to support collaborative efforts with local governments to address homeless encampments on department property. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee in each district for the purpose of providing advice on the implementation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments on department property. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 591	Valladares, R	Taxation: electronic funds transfer: penalties.	03/26/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	04/02/2025 - Senate RE V. & TAX	Current law requires that any payment required to be remitted to the Franchise Tax Board by an individual pursuant to specified law be remitted electronically in the form and manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board if specified conditions are met. Current law, where payment is required to be made electronically but is made by some other means instead, imposes a penalty equal to 1% of the amount paid, except as provided. This bill would change the penalty for the above-described violations to instead be \$100 for the first violation and \$500 for each subsequent violation. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 601	<u>Allen, D</u>	Water: waste discharge.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Judiciary] (PASS)	04/02/2025 - Senate JU D.	Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Current law requires, when applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, or renewal thereof, a person who conducts a business operation that is a regulated industry, as defined, to demonstrate enrollment with the NPDES permit program by providing specified information, under penalty of perjury, on the application. Current law includes in this specified information, among other things, the Standard Industrial Classification Codes for the business, and a Waste Discharger Identification number (WDID), as specified. This bill would revise the above-described requirement to demonstrate enrollment with NPDES to instead require demonstrating enrollment with NPDES or the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit programs by providing the specified information. The bill would require, when applying to a city or a county for a building or construction permit, a person who conducts a business operation that is a regulated industry and seeks permission for construction activities over one acre to demonstrate enrollment with the NPDES or WDR permit programs by providing specified information under penalty of perjury on the initial building or construction permit application, or renewal thereof. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 606	<u>Becker, D</u>	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.	03/27/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and HOUSING.	04/03/2025 - Senate HU M. S.	Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Current law requires a program applicant to provide specified information through data collection, reporting, performance monitoring, and accountability framework, as established by the council. This bill would enact the Functional Zero Unsheltered Act, which, beginning with round 6 of the HHAP program, would require an applicant to provide information relating to its efforts to address homelessness in its jurisdiction, including an assessment of what would be required for the applicant to achieve functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as sufficient housing options of all types to accommodate a jurisdiction's unsheltered, chronically homeless population based on its most recent homeless point-in-time count, and information regarding the applicant's implementation of local homeless housing incentives, as provided. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, applicants to include a financial model assessing the needs for investment in prescribed areas and further analysis of, among other things, funding programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor

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Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 607	Wiener, D	California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.	03/05/2025 - Senate E.Q.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law defines “negative declaration” and “mitigated negative declaration” for these purposes. This bill would revise the definition of negative declaration to mean a written statement briefly describing the substantial evidence in the record that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment, as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of mitigated negative declaration to mean that revisions would avoid or mitigate the effects on the environment, as determined by the public agency based upon substantial evidence in the record, as specified, and that there is substantial evidence that the project as revised will not have a significant effect on the environment, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 611	Richardson, D	Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.	04/07/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/03/2025 - Senate JU D.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA limits the review of a project under its provisions if the parcel is zoned or designated in a community plan to accommodate a particular density of development, an environmental impact report was certified for that zoning or planning action, and the project is consistent with the zoning or community plan, as specified. CEQA requires a court, if it finds that any determination, finding, or decision of a public agency has been made without compliance with CEQA, to enter an order that includes one or more specified mandates, including a mandate to void the determination, finding, or decision of the public agency. Previous law, until January 1, 2025, notwithstanding the above-described requirement for a court to enter an order under CEQA, prohibited a court in an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of the local agency, including a charter city, in adopting an update to a community plan on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA from, on the basis of that noncompliance, invalidating, reviewing, voiding, or setting aside the approval of a development project that meets certain requirements. Previous law specified that those provisions did not affect or alter the obligation for the approval of a development project that was consistent with an approved community plan update to comply with CEQA or, except as expressly provided, preclude or limit an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the approval of a development project that was consistent with an approved community plan pursuant to specified law. Previous law provided that the repeal of those provisions does not affect any right or immunity granted by those provisions to a development project that meets specified requirements before January 1, 2025. This bill would reenact those provisions, with certain changes. The bill would specify that its provisions would apply to a development project for which an application has been filed with, and accepted as complete by, the local jurisdiction on or before January 1, 2036 (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 616	<u>Rubio, D</u>	Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	03/26/2025 - Set for hearing April 9.	03/05/2025 - Senate INS	Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement, as specified, with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program, known as the California wildfire mitigation financial assistance program, that, among other things, encourages cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting that creates fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. This bill would require the joint powers authority to revise the wildfire mitigation program in accordance with prescribed community hardening standards and guidelines developed pursuant to the bill's provisions, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 634	<u>Pérez, D</u>	Homelessness: civil and criminal penalties.	03/26/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.	04/02/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	The California Constitution authorizes a county or city to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Current law establishes procedures for the enactment of ordinances by counties and cities and makes a violation of a county or city ordinance, as applicable, a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Current law also prohibits a state agency from adopting or enforcing any rule or a violation of which can result in the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, or both, unless a statute specifically authorizes the imposition of such fine or imprisonment, or both, for a violation of the rule or regulation. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that imposes civil or criminal penalties on a person who is homeless for any act immediately related to homelessness or any act related to basic survival, or on a person who is assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would similarly prohibit a state agency from adopting any regulation or issuing any policy or guidance, or enforcing an existing regulation, policy, or guidance, that imposes those civil or criminal penalties. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 635	<u>Durazo, D</u>	Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.	04/07/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 2). (Amended text released 4/7/2025)	04/03/2025 - Senate PU B. S.	Existing law authorizes a local authority, as defined, to adopt a program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the program complies with specified standards. These standards include restricting the local authority from requiring a sidewalk vendor to operate within specific parts of the public right-of-way, except when that restriction is directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns. A violation of these provisions is punishable only by an administrative fine, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local authority, except as otherwise required by federal law, from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain any of the local authority's records that include personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendors in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant. The bill would define "personally identifiable information," for these purposes, to include an individual's name, business name, address, birthdate, telephone number, California driver's license or identification, and other related information. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 653	<u>Cortese, D</u>	Wildfire prevention: environmentally sensitive vegetation management.	03/24/2025 - Amended <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	04/02/2025 - Senate N.R. & W.	The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Of these funds, the act made \$200,000,000 available to the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Parks and Recreation for forest health and watershed improvement projects in forests and other habitats, as specified, that involve the restoration of natural ecosystem functions in very high, high, and moderate fire hazard areas and may include, among other things, environmentally sensitive vegetation management. This bill would define an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project, for these purposes, to mean vegetation management that reduces catastrophic wildfire risk over the long term while supporting native wildlife and biodiversity. The bill would require relevant state agencies, when funding an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project, to prioritize projects that use specified practices, including, among other things, practices that follow the principles of integrated pest management, as defined. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 664	<u>Ochoa Bogh, R</u>	Vehicles: public safety: Blue Envelope Program.	02/20/2025 - Introduced <u>HTML PDF</u>	04/01/2025 - Set for hearing April 8. April 8 hearing postponed by committee.	03/05/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Current law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to prescribe and provide suitable forms of applications, certificates of ownership, registration cards, driver's licenses, and all other forms that are deemed necessary. This bill would, by January 1, 2027, require the department, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to develop a Blue Envelope Program. Under the program, the bill would require the blue envelope to contain specified information for requesters with a condition or disability, as specified. The bill would also authorize others, including a parent or legal guardian of a passenger with a disability, to request a blue envelope. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 671	<u>Cervantes, D</u>	Pedestrian crossing signals.	02/20/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.	03/05/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Under current law, a pedestrian control signal showing a “WALK” or approved “Walking Person” symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under current law, a pedestrian facing a flashing “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol with a “countdown” signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol, as specified. Upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal, as specified, existing law requires that traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to detect bicycle or motorcycle traffic on the roadway. For these purposes, current law defines a traffic-actuated signal as an official traffic signal, as specified, that displays one or more of its indications in response to traffic detected by mechanical, visual, electrical, or other means. Upon the first placement or replacement of a state-owned or -operated traffic-actuated signal, existing law requires that the traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval (LPI) and include the installation, activation, and maintenance of an accessible pedestrian signal (APS) and detector that complies with certain sections of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD). At crosswalks with state-owned or -operated traffic-actuated signals and pedestrian hybrid beacons with pedestrian signal heads, this bill would require the walk indication and other visual signals to comply with CA MUTCD. The bill would require these pedestrian signal heads to have an APS pushbutton or touch-free APS that activates “WALK” or “DON’T WALK” intervals and other visual signals at signalized intersections in nonvisual formats. The bill would require touch-free APS to be installed at new signalized pedestrian crossings on capital projects on the state highway system, encroachment projects, and highway maintenance-funded projects, as specified. The bill would require, as soon as practicable, all existing state-owned or -operated traffic signals located in certain areas to be identified and recorded in the Department of Transportation management system (TMS) inventory database to assist future annual operational review requirements and coordination with local agencies for delegated signals. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 677	<u>Wiener, D</u>	Housing development: streamlined approvals.	04/01/2025 - Amended HTML PDF	04/01/2025 - From committee with author’s amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.	03/05/2025 - Senate HO USING	The Planning and Zoning Law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements. This bill would require ministerial approval for proposed housing developments containing no more than 2 residential units on any lot hosting a single-family home or zoned for 4 or fewer residential units, notwithstanding any covenant, condition, or restriction imposed by a common interest development association. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 686	Reyes, D	Housing programs: financing.	02/21/2025 - Introduced HTML PDF	04/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	04/01/2025 - Senate AP PR.	The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, among other things, establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and home loans. Existing law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. Current law, unless an extension of a department loan, the reinstatement of a qualifying unpaid matured loan, the subordination of a department loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity would result in a rent increase for tenants of a development, authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to approve an extension, reinstatement, subordination, or investment pursuant to specified rental housing finance programs, as specified, or if the department determines that a project has, or will have after rehabilitation or repairs, a potential remaining useful life equal to or greater than the term of the restructured loan. Current law authorizes the department to charge a monitoring fee to cover the aggregate monitoring costs in years the loan is extended and a transaction fee to cover its costs for processing restructuring transactions, and requires developer fee limitations to be consistent with specified laws and regulations, including regulations by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee. This bill would revise and recast these provisions, including additionally authorizing the department to approve the payoff of a department loan in whole or part before the end of its term and the extraction of equity from a development for purposes approved by the department. The bill would specify eligible uses of loan and equity sources, if the department determines that a project has, or will have after rehabilitation or repairs, a potential remaining useful life equal to or greater than the term of the department's regulatory agreement for purposes of approving an extension, reinstatement, subordination, payoff, extraction, or investment, as described above. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 692	<u>Arrequín, D</u>	Vehicles: homelessness.	03/25/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and HOUSING.	04/02/2025 - Senate PU B. S.	Current law makes it unlawful for a peace officer or an unauthorized person to remove an unattended vehicle from a highway, except as provided. Under current law, the removal of a vehicle is a seizure, subject to the limits set forth in jurisprudence for the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal, as public nuisances, of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or parts of vehicles from private or public property. Current law requires that any ordinance for the removal of abandoned vehicles contain certain provisions, including a provision exempting vehicles under certain circumstances, and a provision providing no less than a 10-day notice of intention to abate and remove the vehicle or part thereof as a public nuisance, unless the property owner and the owner of the vehicle sign releases. Current law also exempts from the 10-day notice prior to removal provision, a vehicle meeting specified requirements, including being valued at less than \$200 and being determined to be a public nuisance, if the property owner has signed a release. This bill would additionally authorize a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance for the abatement and removal of vehicles formerly used as shelter by persons experiencing homelessness. The bill would require an ordinance establishing procedures for the removal of abandoned vehicles to contain a provision making the ordinance applicable to public agencies operating certain vehicle buyback programs, as specified. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 695	<u>Cortese, D</u>	Transportation: climate resiliency: projects of statewide and regional significance.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	04/02/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Current law establishes the State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, for purposes of planning, developing, and implementing projects adapting state transportation infrastructure to climate change. Current law requires the department, in consultation with, among others, the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, to develop a program of its top priority climate adaptation projects and to submit projects in this program to the commission for adoption. Current law requires the department, in developing the program of projects, to consider specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the benefits of the project to preserving or enhancing regional or statewide mobility, economy, goods movement, and safety, and other benefits associated with protecting the asset. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the commission and the agency, and on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to create a prioritized list of projects of statewide and regional significance, as defined, to better prepare the state for extreme weather-related events, with priority based on specified criteria. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 715	<u>Allen, D</u>	Regional housing need: methodology: distribution.	03/25/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.	04/02/2025 - Senate HO USING	The Planning and Zoning Law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as provided, and requires the appropriate council of governments or for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing need plan allocating a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county. Current law requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodology to be used by the department to determine the region's housing needs and requires the council of governments to provide data assumptions, including specified information regarding housing availability within the region. Current law requires the council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to cities, counties, and cities and counties within the region or subregion, as applicable, that furthers specified objectives. To the extent that sufficient data is available as provided, requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to consider including specified factors to develop the methodology that allocates regional housing needs, including the loss of units during a state of emergency that was declared by the Governor that have yet to be rebuilt or replaced at the time of the analysis. This bill would remove the requirement that the loss of units factor be considered and instead require the draft methodology to allocate some or all of the housing need resulting from units lost during a state of emergency that was declared by the Governor during the planning period immediately preceding the relevant revision that have yet to be rebuilt or replaced at the time of the analysis to jurisdictions other than the jurisdictions in which the lost units were located. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 720	<u>Ashby, D</u>	Automated traffic enforcement system programs.	03/26/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	03/12/2025 - Senate TR ANS.	Current law authorizes the limit line, intersection, or other places where a driver is required to stop to be equipped with an automated traffic enforcement system if the governmental agency utilizing the system meets certain requirements, including identifying the system with signs and ensuring that the system meets specified criteria on minimum yellow light change intervals. Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program for speed enforcement that utilizes a speed safety system in specified areas, if the system meets specified requirements. Current law prescribes specified requirements for a notice of violation issued pursuant to these provisions, and requires a violation of a speed law that is recorded by a speed safety system to be subject only to a specified civil penalty. This bill would additionally authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish an automated traffic enforcement system program to use those systems to detect a violation of a traffic control signal, if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a violation of a traffic control signal that is recorded by an automated traffic enforcement system to be subject only to a \$100 civil penalty, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 748	<u>Richardson, D</u>	Encampment Resolution Funding program: recreational vehicles: reporting.	03/27/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	03/27/2025 - From committee with author's amendments . Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	03/12/2025 - Senate HU M. S.	Current law establishes the Encampment Resolution Funding program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to increase collaboration between the department, local jurisdictions, and continuums of care for, among other things, providing encampment resolution grants to local jurisdictions and continuums of care to resolve critical encampment concerns and transition individuals into safe and stable housing. Current law requires the department to report to the chairs of the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the outcomes, learnings, and best practices models identified through the program. This bill would define encampments to include people using recreational vehicles for temporary shelter along public roads. The bill would additionally include assisting specified local jurisdictions with, among other things, removing and storing recreational vehicles, as specified, acquiring property for safe parking sites, and increasing safe parking site hours as purposes of the program. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)	Monitor
SB 753	<u>Cortese, D</u>	Special business regulations: shopping carts.	03/24/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	04/02/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to impound a shopping cart that has a specified permanently affixed sign if certain conditions are satisfied, including that the city, county, or city and county provides 3-day advance actual notice of the shopping cart's discovery and location to the owner of the shopping cart or their agent, except as specified. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, to retrieve and return a shopping cart to the parking area or premises of the owner or retailer identified on the affixed sign, as specified, and to recover its actual costs for the retrieval and return. The bill would also require actual notice for purposes of these provisions to include proof that the notice was delivered to the owner or their agent, as specified, and require the city, county, or city and county to maintain a record of that proof of delivery. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Sponsor
SB 782	<u>Pérez, D</u>	Enhanced infrastructure financing district: climate resilience districts.	03/26/2025 - Amended H TML PDF	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	04/02/2025 - Senate L. GOV.	Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district, as described, for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. Current law deems each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and requires each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, except as specified. Current law requires a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project, including projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. This bill would authorize a city or county to adopt a resolution providing for the division of taxes of any participating entity without following specified procedures for the preparation and adoption of an infrastructure financing plan, if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the district to hold a public meeting to consider the resolution of intention to establish the district and a second public meeting to consider the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan, and would require the district to post specified notices prior to the meetings. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)	Monitor

Attachment B: 2025-2026 Intergovernmental Relations Priority State Legislation Log

Measure	Author	Topic	Current Text	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position
SB 801	Hurtado, D	Agricultural workers: wages, hours, and working conditions: definitions.	03/24/2025 - Amended H <u>TML PDF</u>	04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.	04/02/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	Existing law sets wage, hour, meal break requirements, and other working conditions for employees and requires an employer to pay overtime wages to an employee who works in excess of a workday or workweek. Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations and provides that one of its functions is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)	Monitor

Total Measures: 237

Total Tracking Forms: 237

Attachment C: FY 2026 Federal Community Project Funding (Earmark) Member Requests

United States Senator Alex Padilla

- \$2,000,000 for Mexican American Community Services Agency – Youth Center Building Revitalization: This funding request would provide for the rehabilitation of the Mexican American Community Services Agency (MACSA) Youth Center Building that has been abandoned since 2014. Before its abandonment, the Youth Center was a vital community resource that served local students and families. The building, located at 660 Sinclair Drive in the City's East Side community of Mayfair, was turned back over to the Alum Rock Union School District in 2016 following a 52-year lease that saw MACSA run and operate the Youth Center. In February 2024, the school district voted to postpone plans to demolish the building to consider options for rehabilitating the Youth Center in some capacity.
- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800 remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.

United States Senator Adam Schiff

- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800 remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.

Attachment C: FY 2026 Federal Community Project Funding (Earmark) Member Requests

U.S. Representative Jimmy Panetta

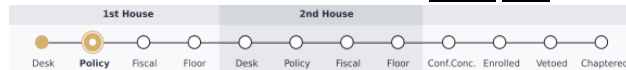
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- \$2,000,000 for Santa Teresa Safe Parking Expansion Project: This funding request would go towards the expansion of the existing City-operated safe parking program that currently serves 42 families at the VTA Light Rail Santa Teresa Parking lot (6500 Santa Teresa Boulevard). This funding would provide for additional spaces and add additional fencing, buildings for case management, and power to the site, expanding the footprint and nearly doubling the available parking area. Specifically, this funding will support a critical phase of the larger which focuses on expanding the City's capacity to serve more vehicles. This phase includes all pre-development work, comprehensive site planning, environmental review as required by local and state regulations, and preparation of the site to accommodate additional vehicles. This safe parking is critical to the City's goal of getting to functional zero in unsheltered homelessness.
- \$2,000,000 for Guadalupe River Trail Construction Project: This funding request would go towards construction of the next segment of the Guadalupe River Trail, connecting to the existing alignment that travels from Lake Almaden Park north to Chynoweth Avenue. This next phase of trail construction would include 0.54 miles from Chynoweth Avenue north to Branham Lane. This trail project will fill an existing gap in one of the core trails in the City's trail network, which consists of dedicated, off-street class 1 bike lanes which helps meet the City's goal of a 100-mile trail network.

Attachment D - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Reduce Unsheltered Homelessness, Support Unhoused Residents, and Increase Opportunities for Affordable Housing

The Intergovernmental Relations team closely monitored several state bills related to homelessness and affordable housing aligned with the Legislative Program.

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

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



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. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

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

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law provides various forms of housing assistance, such as emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for low-income households, and downpayment help for first-time buyers. It also allows for issuing state bonds to finance these programs, infill development projects, and housing-related parks. This bill, the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026 seeks to authorize \$10 billion in bonds to support affordable rental housing and home ownership initiatives, including the Multifamily Housing Program, CalHome Program, and Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. This bill would present this bond measure to voters at the June 2, 2026, statewide primary election and is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

AB 820 (Pellerin, D) Homelessness: transport.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



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. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

AB 1240 (Lee, D) Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law in the state governs real property, except when the title is held by the United States, and regulates owner obligations regarding real property. This bill would prevent business entities owning interest in over 1,000 single-family homes from acquiring additional single-family properties for

Attachment D - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Reduce Unsheltered Homelessness, Support Unhoused Residents, and Increase Opportunities for Affordable Housing

leasing purposes. If such entities violate this rule, the Attorney General can take civil action. Should the Attorney General win the case, the court must impose a civil penalty of \$100,000 per violation and require the offending entity to sell the property to an independent third party within one year. The bill specifies that these measures are the sole enforcement method and includes definitions for various terms used. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

AB 1406 (Ward, D) Subdivisions: disbursements of deposits.

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



Summary: Existing law in California regulates the sale or lease of lots in a subdivision, defined as land divided into five or more parcels for sale, lease, or financing, whether immediate or future. Under this law, anyone intending to offer such lands must submit an application for a public report to the Department of Real Estate. Generally, funds from buyers or lessees must be held in escrow or secured by a bond to protect them. This bill proposes changes to these regulations. It would allow a purchaser's deposit held in escrow for unconstructed or undeveloped subdivision lots to be used for project expenses before closing, given certain conditions are met. These conditions include a required submission of a project budget to the Department showing all costs for project completion, along with evidence of security for the construction's completion. Such disbursements must be noted prominently in the public report by the developer. The Department of Real Estate is required to review related documents within 30 days. Buyers would be entitled to a full refund if they cannot close the purchase when the project finishes. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

SB 16 (Blakespear, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: housing element: Integrated Plan for Behavioral Health Services and Outcomes.

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



Summary: This bill introduces new requirements and updates existing programs on land use and homelessness in California. It mandates cities and counties to include detailed assessments of housing needs and inventories of resources, especially concerning the unhoused population, in their general land use plans. If not funded by specific state programs, local governments must report data and actions to address homelessness, creating a state-mandated local program. The bill also establishes Round 7 of the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program, requiring jurisdictions to work regionally and contribute funds to shelter costs, submitting updates to the Department of Housing and Community Development by the 2025–26 fiscal year. Adjustments to these contributions can be made if financial feasibility is challenged. Furthermore, the bill requires mental health service plans to incorporate HHAP Round 7 programs, aligning with the Behavioral Health Services Act. Statewide applicability is emphasized, and any mandated state costs will be reimbursed following statutory procedures if identified by the Commission on State Mandates. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

SB 262 (Wahab, D) Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.

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

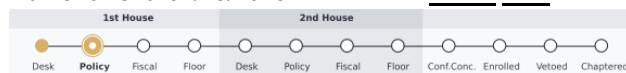


Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must develop a long-term general plan for their physical development that includes a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development checks if these housing elements comply with the law. The department also identifies "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. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)

Attachment D - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Reduce Unsheltered Homelessness, Support Unhoused Residents, and Increase Opportunities for Affordable Housing

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

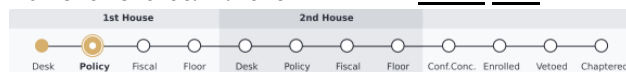
Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



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. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

SB 457 (Becker, D) Housing element compliance: Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals.

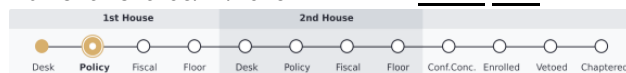
Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city creates a comprehensive and long-term general plan for physical development, which must include a housing element. The housing element law outlines requirements for preparing and complying with this component, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to assess its compliance. Under existing law, specifically the Housing Accountability Act, local agencies cannot deny or impose conditions that make it difficult to approve housing projects for low-income groups or emergency shelters, unless one of six specified conditions is met. One condition permits disapproval if the project conflicts with existing zoning ordinances and land use designations, and if the area has a compliant, revised housing element. The definition of "deemed complete" for applications is changing: until 2030, it includes either a preliminary or completed application. However, according to a new bill, it will only include a completed application for projects not approved or facing liabilities by January 1, 2026. The bill also modifies how a housing element's compliance is judged. It will be considered compliant on the date it is adopted by the local governing body, provided it is later confirmed as compliant by the Department of Housing and Community Development or a court, without these findings being invalidated by further contrary determinations. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

SB 606 (Becker, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

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

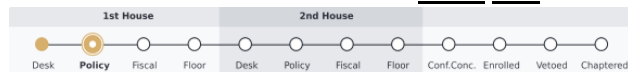


Summary: Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program, which provides grants to regions to improve coordination and capacity to address homelessness, with funding distributed over six rounds. Rounds 1 to 5 have been handled by the Interagency Council on Homelessness, while Round 6 is managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Applicants for the program must submit specific data and performance information. This bill, titled the Functional Zero Unsheltered Act, introduces changes starting with Round 6 of the HHAP program. It mandates that applicants provide details on efforts to address homelessness within their jurisdiction, including an assessment of what is needed to reach "functional zero unsheltered." This term is defined as having adequate housing options to accommodate all unsheltered chronically homeless individuals based on the latest point-in-time count. Applicants must include a financial model to evaluate investment needs and an analysis of funding programs for homeless services. Additionally, applicants must demonstrate efforts to incorporate small cities into their Regionally Coordinated Homeless Action Plan and report the latest point-in-time homeless counts for these cities. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

SB 607 (Wiener, D) California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.

Attachment D - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Reduce Unsheltered Homelessness, Support Unhoused Residents, and Increase Opportunities for Affordable Housing

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



Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for any project with potential significant environmental impacts. If no such impacts are found, a negative declaration is adopted. For projects with potentially mitigable impacts, a mitigated negative declaration is used. A new bill revises these definitions, emphasizing substantial evidence in the record to support decisions. CEQA guidelines, managed by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and certified by the Natural Resources Agency, detail exemptions and impact assessment criteria. This bill changes the criteria for significant effects and specifies conditions for limiting CEQA to single-condition impacts. It excludes certain projects (e.g., those involving distribution centers, or oil and gas infrastructure) from new provisions and mandates mapping urban infill sites by July 1, 2026. It also outlines that certain internal communications can be excluded from official records unless presented to decision-makers. If a public agency's exemption decision violates CEQA, the bill prescribes specific restrictions on remedial actions. While the bill imposes new responsibilities on local agencies, it specifies no state reimbursement for these costs. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Homelessness: civil and criminal penalties.

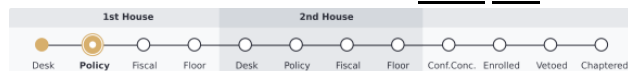
Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The California Constitution permits counties and cities to create and enforce local ordinances as long as they do not conflict with general laws. Current laws dictate how these ordinances are enacted and classify violations as misdemeanors, unless specified otherwise. State agencies cannot enforce rules with fines or imprisonment unless explicitly allowed by statute. This bill would prohibit local jurisdictions from implementing or enforcing laws that penalize homeless individuals for acts related to homelessness or survival, or those assisting them. Similarly, state agencies would not be allowed to enforce regulations imposing such penalties. The bill emphasizes that these changes are of statewide concern, applicable to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

SB 692 (Arreguín, D) Vehicles: homelessness.

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



Summary: Existing law restricts the removal of unattended vehicles from highways, classifying it as a seizure under the Fourth Amendment, and allows local governments to adopt ordinances for removing abandoned or inoperative vehicles considered public nuisances. Such ordinances must include a 10-day notice before removal unless certain conditions, such as vehicle value and property owner release, are met. This bill would allow ordinances to target vehicles used as shelters by the homeless, expand authority for emergency removal without prior notice, and enable on-site scrapping and disposal by local authorities. Furthermore, it would allow the use of Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program funds for vehicle buyback programs, provided they are paired with housing offers. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Total Measures: 13

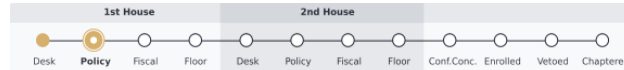
Total Tracking Forms: 13

Attachment E - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Enhance Community Safety Initiatives and Realize Vision Zero

The Intergovernmental Relations team is closely monitoring several state bills related to safety and Vision Zero issues aligned with the Legislative Program.

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

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



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. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

AB 271 (Hoover, R) Crimes: looting.

Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law defines burglary as entering a location with the intent to commit theft or a felony. Burglary is divided into two degrees: first-degree burglary involves inhabited buildings and is punishable by 2, 4, or 6 years in prison; second-degree burglary includes all other cases, punishable by up to a year in a county jail or as a felony. Theft is categorized as petty if the property value is \$950 or less, and grand theft if it exceeds \$950, with respective penalties. Looting is defined as second-degree burglary or grand theft during a declared emergency, carrying a penalty of jail time or a felony charge. Impersonation of specific officials is a misdemeanor. This bill changes penalties for looting to felonies, classifies petty theft during emergencies as looting with stricter penalties, and introduces enhanced penalties for impersonation during looting. It mandates local program costs without reimbursement from the state, in alignment with the California Constitution. (Based on 01/21/2025 text)

AB 358 (Alvarez, D) Criminal procedure: privacy.

Current Text: 03/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Electronic Communications Privacy Act currently requires a government entity to have a search warrant, wiretap order, order for electronic reader records, or subpoena to compel the production or access to electronic communication and device information. The law permits access by physical or electronic means under specific conditions, such as with the device owner's consent or in emergency situations that threaten death or serious injury. The proposed bill would extend this permission, allowing access if an individual with a tracking or surveillance device gives consent and the device is reasonably believed to have been used to track or record them without their permission. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)

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

Current Text: 02/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



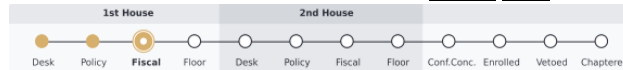
Summary: Existing law sets a default speed limit of 25 mph when passing or approaching school zones on highways unless modified by local authorities after an engineering and traffic survey. The new bill proposes to lower this default speed limit to 20 mph in school zones under certain conditions, such as

Attachment E - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Enhance Community Safety Initiatives and Realize Vision Zero

when signs indicate "children are present" or specific active school hours. This change would require updates to 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 districts with a 30 mph or slower posted speed limit in school zones, or 25 mph when approaching a school zone from 500 to 1000 feet away. The definition of a "school zone" is designated as any area within 500 feet of school grounds, unless marked otherwise. The bill also redefines "school zone" for purposes related to speed trap regulations. Moreover, the bill provides for reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for any state-mandated costs, in accordance with the California Constitution. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)

AB 400 (Pacheco, D) Law enforcement: police canines.

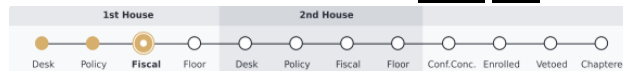
Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law mandates that law enforcement agencies must have a policy for the use of force and that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) is responsible for creating uniform guidelines for these policies. This bill requires all law enforcement agencies with a canine unit to have, by January 1, 2027, a policy for the use of canines that aligns with the latest standards set by POST. This bill will create new responsibilities for local law enforcement, thus establishing a state-mandated local program. Per the California Constitution, the state must compensate local agencies and school districts for particular state-mandated costs. If the Commission on State Mandates identifies that this bill incurs such costs, reimbursement will be provided according to established statutory procedures. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

AB 486 (Lackey, R) Vehicles: sideshows and street takeovers.

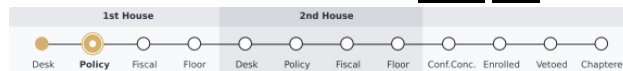
Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Current law prohibits aiding or abetting motor vehicle speed contests or exhibitions on highways or parking facilities. Violators can face jail time from 24 hours to 90 days, a fine between \$355 and \$1,000, or both. If the violator owns the vehicle used, it may be impounded for 1 to 30 days. Starting July 1, 2025, courts can suspend driving privileges for 90 days to 6 months if the violation occurred as part of a sideshow. This bill clarifies that anyone who organizes or promotes a sideshow, even if not present, can be charged with aiding or abetting. The bill also states no reimbursement is required for local agencies as per the California Constitution. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

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

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

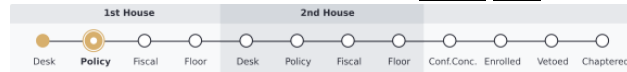


Summary: Current law mandates bicycles, including electric ones, to have a red reflector or light at the rear visible from 500 feet when in front of vehicle headlights. Electric bicycles are defined as having pedals and a motor up to 750 watts and categorized into three classes. Violating these equipment 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. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Attachment E - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Enhance Community Safety Initiatives and Realize Vision Zero

AB 758 (DeMaio, R) Wildfire: vegetation management.

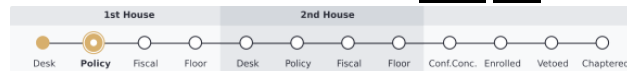
Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law assigns the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, part of the Natural Resources Agency, the responsibility for fire protection and prevention, particularly in state responsibility areas identified by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The State Fire Marshal is tasked with classifying these areas into fire hazard severity zones and assigning ratings. Local governments are also required to designate fire hazard zones within their jurisdictions within 120 days of receiving recommendations. This bill mandates that, by January 1, 2028, and every two years after, the department or a designated local entity must assess public lands under their fire prevention jurisdiction to determine if they pose severe fire hazards. This assessment must be made public both online and submitted to the department. If the state or local governments acquire private land, they must create and post a fire management plan for it, including associated costs. Furthermore, the bill requires a 200-foot firebreak on public lands at borders with private properties. Local governments affected by these new duties will be part of a state-mandated local program, with the potential for state reimbursement for costs, as established in the California Constitution and statutory provisions for state-mandated cost reimbursements. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

SB 274 (Cervantes, D) Automated license plate recognition systems.

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



Summary: This bill expands on existing laws regarding the handling of Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) information by governmental agencies. It prohibits public agencies from contracting to share ALPR information with foreign jurisdictions or data brokers if it is for immigration enforcement. It also restricts the use of ALPR systems to collect geolocation data for immigration purposes and limits law enforcement agencies to collecting ALPR information only if it pertains to criminal investigations or suspected individuals. The bill mandates public agencies to enhance security procedures and data privacy training for employees accessing ALPR information. It requires establishing a maximum data retention period and revising usage and privacy policies to specify employee access purposes. Additionally, the Department of Justice must audit agencies using ALPR systems to ensure compliance with these policies. The proposed changes aim to apply statewide, including charter cities, and address a matter of public concern. The bill includes provisions for state reimbursement of costs incurred by local agencies due to these new mandates. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

SB 480 (Archuleta, D) Autonomous vehicles.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Under existing law, autonomous vehicles can be tested on public roads if a properly licensed driver is present and certain conditions are met. The vehicles cannot operate on public roads unless the manufacturer submits an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and gets approval. The DMV must create regulations for the application process, which involves meeting testing equipment and performance standards for safe operation. Starting January 1, 2026, this bill will allow autonomous vehicles to have Automated Driving System (ADS) marker lamps. These lamps emit light to signal when the ADS is active, based on specified standards. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Total Measures: 10

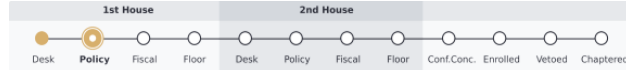
Total Tracking Forms: 10

Attachment F - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Advocate for Educational and Employment Opportunities that Foster Equitable Outcomes for San José Families

The Intergovernmental Relations team closely monitored several state bills related to advancing educational and employment opportunities aligned with the Legislative Program.

AB 49 (Muratsuchi, D) Schoolsites: immigration enforcement.

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



Summary: Existing law restricts school officials and employees from gathering information about the citizenship or immigration status of students and their families, except when required by law. It also mandates that educational leaders report to the governing body any law enforcement requests for immigration law enforcement at schools while maintaining confidentiality. The bill further prohibits allowing immigration enforcement officers into schools without valid identification, a signed judicial warrant, and approval from educational superintendents or principals. It also requires that, if entry is permitted, these officers can only access areas without students. This imposes additional requirements on schools, thus creating a state-mandated local program. Moreover, the California Constitution mandates reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for state-imposed costs. If deemed applicable by the Commission on State Mandates, the bill ensures reimbursement according to established statutory procedures. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

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

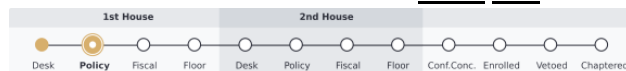
Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: This bill introduces new regulations for data centers in California, focusing on water usage and efficiency standards. It mandates data center owners to estimate water use when applying for an initial business license and report annual water use for license renewal under penalty of perjury, thus expanding the crime of perjury and imposing new local government responsibilities. Additionally, cities and counties must ensure data centers meet locally determined efficiency standards to obtain or renew business licenses. The bill also requires the State Water Resources Control Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop guidelines to maximize natural resource use in line with federal laws and urban water use goals. Public entities will have to include data centers in their water usage demand analysis, identifying water delivery volumes, thereby imposing a higher service level requirement. The bill emphasizes that these changes are of statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities. While certain state mandate reimbursements are waived, the bill outlines that if state-mandated costs are identified, they will be reimbursed according to existing statutory procedures. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

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

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

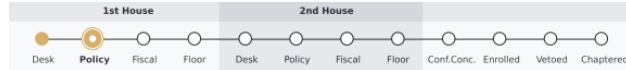


Summary: Existing law requires developers of generative AI systems to post documentation about the data used to train these systems on their websites. This bill adds requirements related to the energy usage of AI development. It mandates that data centers estimate the energy used for developing AI models and report this to developers. Before using data center resources, developers must notify the centers of their intent and later request energy usage data to publish the total energy used in developing their models on their websites. Additionally, the bill tasks the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) with collecting annual energy consumption data from data centers and including these trends in integrated policy reports. The Commission must also set energy efficiency standards for data centers and implement these regulations by January 1, 2027. Furthermore, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) will evaluate whether the costs associated with new data center construction or significant alterations are reasonable and ensure that the costs are not unfairly passed to unrelated consumers. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Attachment F - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Advocate for Educational and Employment Opportunities that Foster Equitable Outcomes for San José Families

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

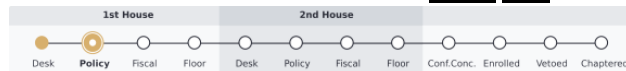
Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Digital Equity Bill of Rights mandates that the state ensures digital equity by providing residents access to broadband that meets certain standards. It also requires broadband subscribers to have equal access within a service area. The California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018 prohibits internet service providers from engaging in actions like paid prioritization. This bill would require California internet service providers to offer affordable home internet to eligible households and promote its availability. From January 1, 2027, these providers must annually report to the Department of Technology on their affordable internet service plans and broadband offerings. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

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

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



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. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)

AB 1025 (Pellerin, D) Standby guardianship of minors.

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



Summary: The "Standby Guardianship Act" aims to enhance existing laws regarding the care of minors by allowing a custodial parent or legal guardian to appoint a standby guardian through a Standby Guardian's Authorization Affidavit. This appointment would be activated if the parent or guardian experiences an adverse immigration action. The bill allows for the designation of both a primary and an alternate standby guardian, ensuring that a minor has designated care in various circumstances. The appointment process includes completing and signing the affidavit under penalty of perjury. Moreover, the bill stipulates that executing the Standby Guardian's Authorization Affidavit is enough for determining a minor's residency for school attendance purposes. Existing provisions ensure that costs imposed on local agencies and school districts by the state are reimbursed, but this bill specifies that it will not require such reimbursement. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

SB 48 (Gonzalez, D) Immigration enforcement: schoolsites: prohibitions on access and sharing information.

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



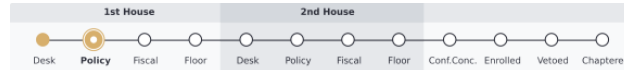
Summary: Existing law prevents school officials and employees from collecting information about the citizenship or immigration status of students or their families unless required by law. This bill further restricts school districts, county education offices, and charter schools from allowing immigration authorities access to school premises, producing students for questioning, or consenting to searches unless a valid judicial warrant or court order is presented. When a valid warrant is provided, schools must request identification from the immigration authority, retain copies of the warrant and identification, and notify the designated administrator. If no valid warrant is presented, schools must notify the administrator,

Attachment F - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Advocate for Educational and Employment Opportunities that Foster Equitable Outcomes for San José Families

deny access, and document the denial. The bill also prohibits sharing any student or school personnel information with immigration authorities without a warrant. Additionally, the Attorney General is tasked with publishing model policies to help K-12 schools handle immigration-related issues. The bill imposes additional responsibilities on local educational agencies, necessitating a state-mandated local program for reimbursement of certain costs. It is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

SB 57 (Padilla, D) Data centers: special tariff or program.

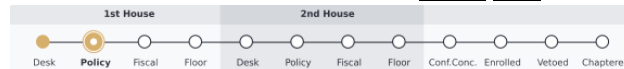
Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Current law grants the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) the authority to regulate public utilities, including setting just and reasonable rates for services. The Ratepayer and Technological Innovation Protection Act proposes that by July 1, 2026, the PUC must create or modify a tariff or program specifically for electrical services used by data centers. This would prevent nonparticipating customers, such as residential, small business, and agricultural ratepayers, from shouldering additional costs like those associated with facility interconnection or unanticipated usage shortfalls. The bill also mandates that any grid investments made for a data center must be recovered from that data center if it ceases operations or uses less electricity than expected. By January 1, 2030, the bill requires that electricity supplied to these data centers comes entirely from zero-carbon sources, without causing resource shuffling or increasing emissions elsewhere in the western grid. Violating the stipulations of this bill would constitute a crime under the Public Utilities Act, imposing a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that it does not require state reimbursement to local agencies for reasons specified within the act. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

SB 58 (Padilla, D) Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: certified data center facilities.

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



Summary: This bill, effective January 1, 2026, introduces a partial exemption from state sales and use taxes for transactions involving data center equipment used at certified data center facilities. To qualify for the exemption, these facilities must meet criteria set by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, including job creation, investment, and renewable energy procurement. If a certified facility fails to meet these criteria after being given a chance to rectify noncompliance, its certification can be revoked. The exemption does not extend to local sales, use taxes, or certain state tax rates allocated for local government funding. The bill also incorporates necessary performance goals, indicators, and data collection requirements as outlined by existing laws for new tax expenditures and will take effect immediately as a tax levy. (Based on 03/04/2025 text)

Total Measures: 9

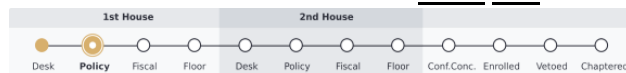
Total Tracking Forms: 9

Attachment G - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Drive Downtown Revitalization and Cultivate Equitable Investment in Our Neighborhoods

The Intergovernmental Relations team closely monitored several state bills related to downtown and equitable community investment issues aligned with the Legislative Program.

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

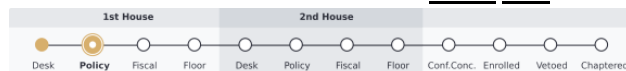
Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: This bill amends the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, effective January 1, 2026, allowing on-sale licensees in specified hospitality zones to extend serving hours until 4 am on Fridays, Saturdays, and state holidays, given local government approval. It distinguishes between regular Hospitality Zones and Special Event Hospitality Zones, both requiring local resolutions. The license for additional service hours costs \$2,500 yearly, with fees supporting the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. The bill prohibits transferring licenses between premises and disallows off-sale privileges during extended hours. License applications must undergo a thorough investigation, and the public can file objections. Moreover, it is illegal for those under 21 to remain in licensed premises during additional hours, with violations punishable by fines. Local governments may charge extra fees for law enforcement coverage, and they must report annually on the impact of these changes. The bill specifies no state reimbursement is necessary for local program costs incurred. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

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

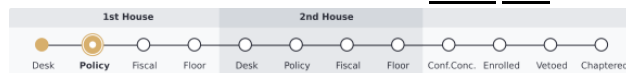
Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



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. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)

AB 564 (Haney, D) Cannabis: excise tax: rate increase repeal.

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

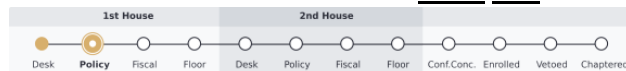


Summary: The Control Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) allows individuals with state licenses to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activities following local laws. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) consolidates regulations for both medicinal and adult-use cannabis markets. The Cannabis Tax Law imposes a 15% excise tax on retail cannabis sales and previously had a cultivation tax. Chapter 56 of the Statutes of 2022 (AB 195) removed the cultivation tax starting July 1, 2022. AB 195 also mandates that beginning in the 2025–26 fiscal year and every two years, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration should adjust the excise tax rate to compensate for the discontinued cultivation tax, with a cap of 19%. However, this bill proposes to repeal the requirement to adjust the tax rate, keeping it at 15% on retail sales. This bill would become effective immediately as a tax measure. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

Attachment G - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Drive Downtown Revitalization and Cultivate Equitable Investment in Our Neighborhoods

AB 630 (González, Mark, D) Abandoned recreational vehicles.

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



Summary: Under the current law, if a peace officer or public agency employee suspects a vehicle is abandoned, they can authorize its removal from public or private property and store it according to specific rules. For vehicles valued at \$500 or less, there is a set procedure for their disposal, which involves notifying the Stolen Vehicle System of the Department of Justice and reaching out to the registered and legal owners recorded with the Department of Motor Vehicles, among other steps. This bill proposes to extend these disposal procedures to include recreational vehicles valued at \$4,000 or less. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

AB 1265 (Haney, D) Income taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law provide tax credits for rehabilitating certified historic structures and qualified residences between January 1, 2021, and January 1, 2027. Eligible projects under current law can receive a 25% credit for expenditures if they meet certain criteria, such as providing affordable housing for low-income households. These credits are reviewed annually by the Legislative Analyst, in collaboration with the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the Office of Historic Preservation, to assess their effectiveness. This bill proposes extending these tax credits until January 1, 2031. It also increases the credit for certain historic structures from 25% to 30%. To qualify for the 30% credit, a structure must improve existing affordable housing or be adaptively reused for housing, with at least 50% of the floor area designated for housing. The bill also extends the annual review requirement to match the new expiration date. It mandates that any bill authorizing new tax expenditures must outline goals, performance indicators, and data collection requirements, ensuring the Legislature meets these criteria. The bill is intended to take immediate effect as a tax levy. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

AB 1445 (Haney, D) Downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing districts.

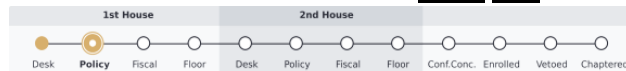
Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law allows cities or counties to create enhanced infrastructure financing districts for public facilities or community projects, including housing for low-income individuals. In San Francisco, such a district can specifically support commercial-to-residential conversions, using tax revenues from these projects. San Francisco must form a board alongside its district and develop a financing plan for project debt, lasting up to 30 years. The process includes allowing eligible projects to receive tax revenue and mandates prevailing wages and specific labor standards. This bill proposes extending similar authorization to any city or county to form downtown revitalization districts focused on commercial-to-residential conversions, following the same requirements as San Francisco. The bill also includes adjustments to align with these provisions. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

AB 1470 (Haney, D) California Student Housing Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2022.

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



Summary: The California Student Housing Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2022 allows the California School Finance Authority or the California Educational Facilities Authority to provide zero-interest loans to the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges to build affordable student and faculty/staff housing. The act creates a continuously funded loan pool in the State Treasury,

Attachment G - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Drive Downtown Revitalization and Cultivate Equitable Investment in Our Neighborhoods

initially allocated \$200 million for the 2023–24 fiscal year, with a plan to allocate an additional \$300 million in future years. 75% of these funds are reserved for University of California and California State University projects, while 25% are designated for community colleges. The legislation permits institutions to use up to 20% of their received funds to construct housing in central business districts or main cultural hubs of cities or towns in California. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

SB 456 (Ashby, D) Contractors: exemptions: muralists.

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



Summary: The Contractors State License Law establishes a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and regulate contractors. It is illegal to work as a contractor without a license unless you have an exemption. Nonprofit corporations assisting owners in certain ways already have an exemption. This bill proposes to add an exemption for artists working on murals, allowing them to work without a contractor's license if they have an agreement with someone legally authorized to commission the work. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

SB 569 (Blakespear, D) Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Department of Transportation has authority over the state's highway system and can require the removal of encroachments, such as homeless encampments, on its property. Existing law allows the department to create highway cleanup programs. This new bill mandates that the department work with local governments to address homeless encampments on its property, establishing a liaison office for coordination. It requires creating a joint action plan in each district with local governments and allocating funds, as appropriated by the Legislature, to support these efforts. Additionally, the bill mandates the formation of an advisory committee in each district to guide implementation and requires the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature with information and recommendations on the issue. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Total Measures: 9

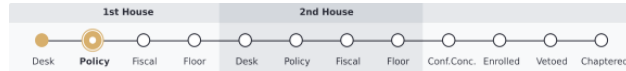
Total Tracking Forms: 9

Attachment H - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Pursue Funding for Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient Infrastructure and Accelerate San José's Climate Smart Goals

The Intergovernmental Relations team closely monitored several state bills related to infrastructure and environmental issues that are aligned with the Legislative Program.

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

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



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. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

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

Current Text: 02/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties prepare a comprehensive general plan for physical development, including land use and circulation elements. The proposed Local Electrification Planning Act would require, by January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2030, that jurisdictions with more than 75,000 residents either adopt a new plan or integrate an electrification-focused plan into their existing general plans. This plan must outline goals, policies, and actions to expand electric vehicle infrastructure and prioritize investments in zero-emission technologies, especially benefiting disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses. The bill permits cities and counties to reference a previously adopted plan if it meets these criteria. This act increases local officials' duties, creating a state-mandated local program. It applies to all cities, regardless of charter status, as it addresses a state concern. Although the Constitution mandates state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for its implementation. (Based on 02/25/2025 text)

AB 333 (Alanis, R) Product safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

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



Summary: Beginning January 1, 2023, existing law prohibits the sale or distribution of any food packaging containing regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the state. Manufacturers must use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS in food packaging. From July 1, 2023, the sale or distribution of any new juvenile products containing regulated PFAS is also prohibited. Starting January 1, 2025, the law bans the manufacture, sale, or distribution of new textile articles with regulated PFAS, with manufacturers again required to opt for the least toxic alternatives. This bill introduces an exemption for apparel designed for law enforcement, allowing it until January 1, 2028. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)

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

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



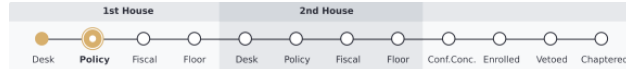
Summary: Under existing law, individuals can apply to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for certification of energy storage systems capable of storing 200 megawatt-hours or more. This certification replaces other permits needed for site and facility use from state, local, or

Attachment H - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Pursue Funding for Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient Infrastructure and Accelerate San José's Climate Smart Goals

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. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

AB 624 (Dixon, R) Office of Emergency Services: federal grant funding; Community Relief Act.

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



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. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

AB 818 (Ávila Farías, D) Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires public agencies to determine the completeness of a development project application within certain time frames and to approve or disapprove it within specified periods. Under the California Emergency Services Act, local emergencies can be declared by city or county governing bodies, granting them various emergency powers. A new bill proposes that during local emergencies, agencies cannot deny permitting applications related to rebuilding or repairing residential properties affected by natural disasters, unless rebuilding would make the property substandard. Agencies must decide on these applications within 45 days and expedite other approvals. Certain fees would be prohibited for these projects. This bill imposes new responsibilities on local agencies, turning it into a state-mandated local program, and asserts statewide applicability, including in charter cities. It also clarifies that no state reimbursement is needed under this act. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

AB 939 (Schultz, D) The Safe, Sustainable, Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

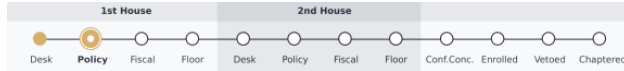


Summary: The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, known as Proposition 1B, was approved in a statewide election and authorized \$19.925 billion in bonds for various transportation projects. These projects included improvements to high-priority corridors, 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. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Attachment H - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Pursue Funding for Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient Infrastructure and Accelerate San José's Climate Smart Goals

AB 975 (Gallagher, R) California Environmental Quality Act: lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions: culverts and bridges.

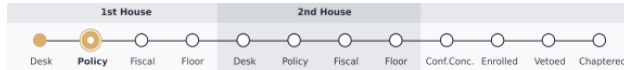
Current Text: 03/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law prohibits significant alterations to the natural flow or materials of rivers, streams, and lakes without notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife and meeting specific requirements. It mandates determining if activities will harm fish and wildlife, potentially requiring an alteration agreement, with certain exemptions allowed. This bill introduces an exemption for emergency projects by state or local governments to repair or reconstruct small bridges (30 feet or less) and culverts (70 feet or less) damaged by natural disasters within one year of the damage. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) necessitates environmental impact assessments for projects affecting the environment, allowing for mitigated or negative declarations based on potential impact. This bill exempts from CEQA certain culvert and small bridge repairs or replacements, creating a state-mandated local program for determining exemptions. It states that no reimbursement for local costs is required under this act due to specified reasons. (Based on 03/18/2025 text)

AB 978 (Hoover, R) Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.

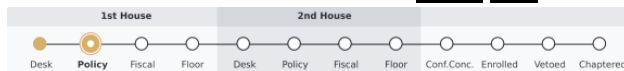
Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 mandates that the Director of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, must review and update bid specifications for purchasing paving and related materials to include recycled content. Specifications are based on Department of Transportation standards for these materials. Local agencies managing streets or highways must use these specifications, where feasible and cost-effective, to incorporate recycled materials. Current law requires that until January 1, 2027, these specifications allow recycled materials at standards at least equal to those from October 2018. This bill would permanently enforce this requirement, ensuring local specifications do not fall below state levels for specified materials. If local agencies cannot meet this standard due to feasibility issues, they must explain their reasoning. This bill enhances local agencies' responsibilities, creating a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

SB 63 (Wiener, D) San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: transportation funding.

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

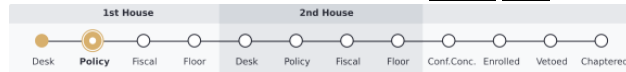


Summary: This bill proposes the establishment of the Transportation Revenue Measure District covering Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco, governed by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). It allows a tax to be levied within this district for 10 to 15 years, subject to voter approval in 2026, to fund public transit. Proceeds are allocated to various transit projects and organizations like Caltrain and BART, with remaining funds distributed to the counties for public transport. The bill mandates that, if approved by voters, the MTC conducts an independent review of the financial efficiency of the transit operators receiving funds. Those operators must then submit implementation plans for operational improvements and comply with set policies to receive funds. Additionally, the bill amends how retail transaction taxes can be imposed in San Mateo and San Francisco, allowing increments of 1/8% up to 1%. The bill's provisions are severable, ensuring parts can remain effective even if some are invalidated. Lastly, it addresses state-mandated costs, stating that if such costs arise, reimbursement procedures will be followed as stipulated by the California Constitution. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Attachment H - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Pursue Funding for Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient Infrastructure and Accelerate San José's Climate Smart Goals

SB 445 (Wiener, D) Sustainable Transportation Project Permits and Cooperative Agreements.

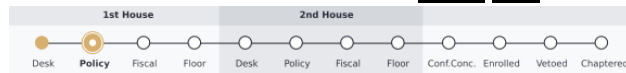
Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guide the process for approving development projects in California, focusing on environmental impact assessments. CEQA requires preparing an environmental impact report for projects with potential significant environmental effects, unless a negative declaration is issued for projects without such effects. Certain transportation projects are exempt from CEQA if they use low or zero-emission vehicles on existing pathways, with this exemption valid until 2030. This bill mandates that lead agencies must communicate with third-party entities about sustainable transportation projects. These include projects exempt from CEQA and defined as those costing over \$25 million and conforming to specified criteria. Such projects require cooperation with third-party entities like local agencies and utilities to ensure necessary facility modifications. The bill requires agencies to notify third-party entities, who must respond within specified timeframes with as-built plans. For larger projects, agencies and third-party entities must establish cooperative agreements adhering to federal standards. The bill restricts third-party entities from imposing conditions on permits beyond those necessary for project design and construction. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

SB 496 (Hurtado, D) Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.

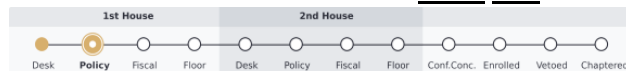
Current Text: 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: The 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. A new 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. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

SB 545 (Cortese, D) High-speed rail: economic opportunities.

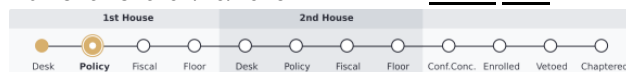
Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: This bill mandates that the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation conduct a study by July 1, 2026, to explore economic opportunities along the high-speed rail route. A progress report must be submitted to the Senate and Assembly Transportation Committees for feedback. The study is to be completed by January 1, 2027, with findings and recommendations reported to relevant legislative committees. Additionally, infrastructure districts supporting the high-speed rail project should include local improvements as eligible projects for funding. Any revenues collected beyond the establishment of these districts must be used for the maintenance and operation of the high-speed rail system. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

SB 601 (Allen, D) Water: waste discharge.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

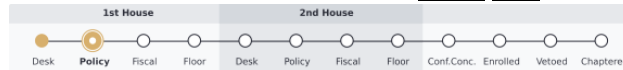


Attachment H - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Pursue Funding for Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient Infrastructure and Accelerate San José's Climate Smart Goals

Summary: This discusses several proposed amendments to California water quality regulations under different legislative acts. Modifications to business operation requirements will now encompass the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit program along with the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This includes applications for construction activities disturbing over one acre and requires reporting of specific data such as the planned disturbed acreage and Waste Discharger Identification numbers. The California Safe Drinking Water Act mandates that by June 30, 2028, state drinking water standards must align with or exceed specific federal standards from 2025, with these provisions expiring in 2030. Revisions in water quality control plans allow the State Water Resources Control Board to cover any waters in California, including "nexus waters." Existing standards approved by the EPA or state remain valid unless new, stricter standards are adopted. New discharge requirements must align with state policies for water quality control. Adjustments in civil penalties for violations, including waste discharge and injection well reporting failures, will be enforced starting in 2026. Increased penalties will bolster the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

SB 607 (Wiener, D) California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.

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



Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for any project with potential significant environmental impacts. If no such impacts are found, a negative declaration is adopted. For projects with potentially mitigable impacts, a mitigated negative declaration is used. A new bill revises these definitions, emphasizing substantial evidence in the record to support decisions. CEQA guidelines, managed by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and certified by the Natural Resources Agency, detail exemptions and impact assessment criteria. This bill changes the criteria for significant effects and specifies conditions for limiting CEQA to single-condition impacts. It excludes certain projects (e.g., those involving distribution centers, or oil and gas infrastructure) from new provisions and mandates mapping urban infill sites by July 1, 2026. It also outlines that certain internal communications can be excluded from official records unless presented to decision-makers. If a public agency's exemption decision violates CEQA, the bill prescribes specific restrictions on remedial actions. While the bill imposes new responsibilities on local agencies, it specifies no state reimbursement for these costs. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Total Measures: 15

Total Tracking Forms: 15

Attachment I: Engagement with Members of Congress and Members of the State Legislature

Engagement with Members of Congress and Staff

Since December 2024, IGR has engaged the City's federal delegation on various issues outlined below.

- January 23, 2025, IGR met with Congressman Liccardo's office to discuss the federal budget and the City's federal priorities.
- March 5, 2025, IGR met with Senator Schiff's office to discuss the federal budget and the City's federal priorities.
- March 21, 2025, IGR met with Congressman Panetta's office to discuss Community Project Funding requests for FY 2026.
- March 24, 2025, IGR met with Congressman Liccardo's office to discuss Community Project Funding requests for FY 2026.
- March 25, 2025, IGR met with Congressman Khanna's office to discuss Community Project Funding requests for FY 2026.
- March 27, 2025, IGR met with Senator Padilla's office to discuss Community Project Funding requests for FY 2026.

Engagement with Members of the State Legislature and Staff

Since December 2024, IGR has engaged the City's state delegation on a variety of issues outlined below.

- December 16, 2024, IGR met with Assemblymember Ahrens to discuss the City's legislative priorities for the upcoming state legislative session.
- January 7, 2025, IGR met with Assemblymember Kalra's office to discuss the City's legislative priorities for the upcoming state legislative session.
- February 5, 2025, IGR met with Senator Blakespear's office to discuss homelessness and housing legislation.
- February 14, 2025, IGR and the City's Director of Housing, met with Senator Wahab to discuss the City's housing legislative priorities.
- March 12, 2025, IGR met Assemblymember Haney's office to discuss the Downtown Revitalization Bill Package.
- March 17, 2025, IGR and the Director of the City's Housing Department conducted an advocacy day focused on advancing the City's legislative goals related to housing and homelessness. This advocacy day included meetings with the California Housing Finance Agency, Senator Cortese, Assemblymember Pellerin, Assemblymember Haney, Senator Wahab, Assemblymember Wicks, Senator Blakespear, and Assemblymember Lee's office.
- March 27, 2025, IGR met with Assemblymember Kalra's office to discuss major sporting events coming to the South Bay.
- April 7, 2025, IGR and Mayor Mahan engaged in an advocacy day in Sacramento to advance the City's legislative priorities.

Attachment J: FY 2026 State District Specific Budget (Earmark) Requests

Senator Dave Cortese

- \$2,000,000 for Gateway Tower Affordable Housing Construction: This funding request would construct 220 affordable housing units in a new 15-story mixed-use building at 470 South Market Street in San José. The building would contain two commercial spaces and a proposed San José history exhibit. The development is proposed to include on-site resident services, a community room, a fitness center, laundry facilities, a community garden, and an outdoor courtyard with seating.
- \$2,000,000 for Santa Teresa Safe Parking Expansion Project: This funding request would go towards the expansion of the existing City-operated safe parking program that currently serves 42 families at the VTA Light Rail Santa Teresa Parking lot (6500 Santa Teresa Boulevard). This funding would provide for additional spaces and add additional fencing, buildings for case management, and power to the site, expanding the footprint and nearly doubling the available parking area. Specifically, this funding will support a critical phase of the larger which focuses on expanding the City's capacity to serve more vehicles. This phase includes all pre-development work, comprehensive site planning, environmental review as required by local and state regulations, and preparation of the site to accommodate additional vehicles. This safe parking is critical to the City's goal of getting to functional zero in unsheltered homelessness.
- \$1,950,000 for Story Road Economic Prosperity Zone Project: This funding request would establish the first San José Prosperity Zone led by the City in partnership with the Story Road Business Association, local property owners, and nonprofits to invest in beautification, site development, visitor attraction, and a new business improvement district. Story Road and the surrounding neighborhood are San José's primary locations for Vietnamese entrepreneurship, investment, and business identity. The unique combination of \$1.5 million of capital improvements and \$450,000 of targeted business services overseen by the Story Road Business Association would generate over \$5.7 million of private investment, retain 500 businesses, and create/retain over 700 jobs. The Prosperity Zone is designed to create a long-term plan for wealth creation and prosperity across the Vietnamese community. The project would secure a total investment of \$7.6 million for Story Road.
- \$2,000,000 for San Pedro Pedestrian Mall Project: This funding request would provide planning, design, engineering, and utility work to move the San Pedro Pedestrian Mall project forward and prepare San Pedro Street for full pedestrianization. The San Pedro Pedestrian Mall improvements project involves demolishing the existing roadway and leveling it with the current sidewalk to create a continuous pedestrian walkway and emergency vehicle access lane. The project includes installing colored concrete, modifying traffic signals, relocating fire hydrants, and adding hydraulic bollards at Santa Clara and St. John Streets. It will replace 34 existing street trees with a new species, add 25 additional trees for improved shade, and install metal grates at tree bases.

Attachment J: FY 2026 State District Specific Budget (Earmark) Requests

Upgrades also include a new storm drainage system to meet Municipal Regional Stormwater Provision C3 requirements and ongoing maintenance and replacement of all public right-of-way elements. While San Pedro Street is currently closed to vehicle traffic, it still looks and feels like a roadway. This project will complete the transformation into a true pedestrian mall, creating a safer, more functional, and inviting space for businesses, residents, and visitors.

- \$2,000,000 for St. James Park Revitalization Project: This funding request would revitalize one of San José's oldest and most important parks in downtown's heart. The project will completely redevelop St. James Park into the City's most recognizable landmark, featuring a music venue, café, picnic groves, playgrounds, dog parks, splash pad, botanical gardens, and an arboretum. The project builds off a partnership with the Levitt Foundation, whose mission is to "leverage the power of free, live music to strengthen the social fabric of communities, creating places people love while amplifying local pride, activating underused public spaces, and fostering more equitable, healthy and thriving communities one city, and one concert, at a time.
- \$2,000,000 for Mexican American Community Services Agency – Youth Center Building Revitalization: This funding request would provide for the rehabilitation of the Mexican American Community Services Agency (MACSA) Youth Center Building that has been abandoned since 2014. Before its abandonment, the Youth Center was a vital community resource that served local students and families. The building, located at 660 Sinclair Drive in the City's East Side community of Mayfair, was turned back over to the Alum Rock Union School District in 2016 following a 52-year lease that saw MACSA run and operate the Youth Center. In February 2024, the school district voted to postpone plans to demolish the building to consider options for rehabilitating the Youth Center in some capacity.

Senator Aisha Wahab

- \$2,000,000 for Public Safety Resources for Large Events: This funding request would provide public safety resources for the San José Fire Department to support upcoming large-scale sporting and other events in 2026 and beyond. There is an increased demand for public safety resources due to the tens of thousands of people attending Super Bowl LX at Levi's Stadium on February 8, 2026, NCAA Men's Basketball West Regional games to be held at SAP Center on March 26 and 28 2026, and 6 FIFA World Cup Matches to be held at Levi's Stadium between June 13 – July 1, 2026. The three assets that would be purchased could be used throughout the region in alignment with the California Master Mutual Aid System. The first asset would be a Mobile Command Post at a cost of \$1.8 million. A Mobile Command Post can be swiftly deployed to any event location, allowing for immediate situational awareness and operational command. This agility ensures that local, state, and federal resources can be integrated quickly in response to incidents. The current Mobile Command Post used by the San José Fire Department is over 20 years old and does not offer

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the capabilities available in newer vehicles. The second asset would be three Emergency Utility Vehicles at a cost of \$210,000. These vehicles would service the Urban Search & Rescue program and Hazardous Incidents Team program, which provide specially trained personnel and unique resources to mitigate incidents, such as search and rescue and aerial surveillance. The third asset would be for Unmanned Aerial Systems at a cost of \$82,000. These systems, such as heavy-lift drones, would provide rapid aerial delivery of life-saving supplies, enhance situational awareness, and reduce reliance on delayed or inaccessible ground transport.

- \$1,500,000 for Helping Individuals Re-Enter Employment Program: This funding request would establish a program to provide 100 unstably housed youth (over the age of 16) and adults with case management, career counseling, job training, supportive services, and customized job development. Approximately 75% of the individuals are anticipated to secure employment, with the majority of those doing so in high-wage, high-growth occupations in IT, Advanced Manufacturing, Health Care, Business and Accounting, or Construction and the Trades. Individuals will be served directly by the City's Office of Economic Development and Cultural Affairs staff, who have direct and extensive experience serving unstably housed individuals while achieving the above-referenced performance outcomes. Clients will be referred by the City's Housing Department contractors and other homeless serving agencies who are providing complimentary wrap-around services to unstably housed individuals.
- \$1,200,000 for Copper Theft and Wire Vandalism Video Surveillance System: This funding request would install approximately 100 surveillance camera systems in locations around the City that are most impacted by copper theft and vandalism. The surveillance camera system would include a camera for video surveillance; streetlight controllers that would provide network communications for the cameras; operational notices to indicate if streetlights in the immediate area of the video camera have lost power due to theft or vandalism; and upgraded streetlight fixtures to accommodate the streetlight controllers as needed. The streetlight controllers could also connect other applications to the system, including traffic data collection, environmental monitors (air quality, noise detection, etc.), parking management, and WiFi.
- \$2,000,000 for Seismic and Climate Resiliency Rental Unit Preservation Financing Program: This funding request would provide for the development of a low-interest financing program, targeting owners of naturally affordable multi-family rental units to comply with the City-mandated Seismic Retrofit Program. This funding would also allow the financing program to be used for energy efficiency and other climate resiliency projects in buildings covered by the Seismic Retrofit Ordinance, benefiting both owners and their mostly lower-income renters.

Assemblymember Ash Kalra

Attachment J: FY 2026 State District Specific Budget (Earmark) Requests

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Attachment J: FY 2026 State District Specific Budget (Earmark) Requests

Stormwater Provision C3 requirements and ongoing maintenance and replacement of all public right-of-way elements. While San Pedro Street is currently closed to vehicle traffic, it still looks and feels like a roadway. This project will complete the transformation into a true pedestrian mall, creating a safer, more functional, and inviting space for businesses, residents, and visitors.

- \$2,000,000 for St. James Park Revitalization Project: This funding request would revitalize one of San José's oldest and most important parks in downtown's heart. The project will completely redevelop St. James Park into the City's most recognizable landmark, featuring a music venue, café, picnic groves, playgrounds, dog parks, splash pad, botanical gardens, and an arboretum. The project builds off a partnership with the Levitt Foundation, whose mission is to "leverage the power of free, live music to strengthen the social fabric of communities, creating places people love while amplifying local pride, activating underused public spaces, and fostering more equitable, healthy and thriving communities one city, and one concert, at a time.
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- \$2,000,000 for Mayfair Park Splashpad Renovation Project: This funding request would provide for the Mayfair Park Splashpad Renovation Project, which would restore one of the greatest assets in the Mayfair neighborhood: a splash pad in a free and open-to-the-public neighborhood park. Water play activities are typically lacking in underserved neighborhoods, and this amenity fills that need to provide equitable amenities and chances to cool down in the summer heat.

Assemblymember Gail Pellerin

- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800 remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and

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increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.

- \$2,000,000 for Guadalupe River Trail Construction Project: This funding request would go towards construction of the next segment of the Guadalupe River Trail, connecting to the existing alignment that travels from Lake Almaden Park north to Chynoweth Avenue. This next phase of trail construction would include 0.54 miles from Chynoweth Avenue north to Branham Lane. This trail project will fill an existing gap in one of the core trails in the City's trail network, which consists of dedicated, off-street class 1 bike lanes which helps meet the City's goal of a 100-mile trail network.
- \$2,000,000 for Seismic and Climate Resiliency Rental Unit Preservation Financing Program: This funding request would provide for the development of a low-interest financing program, targeting owners of naturally affordable multi-family rental units to comply with the City-mandated Seismic Retrofit Program. This funding would also allow the financing program to be used for energy efficiency and other climate resiliency projects in buildings covered by the Seismic Retrofit Ordinance, benefiting both owners and their mostly lower-income renters.

Assemblymember Alex Lee

- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800 remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.
- \$2,000,000 for Seismic and Climate Resiliency Rental Unit Preservation Financing Program: This funding request would provide for the development of a low-interest financing program, targeting owners of naturally affordable multi-family rental units to comply with the City-mandated Seismic Retrofit Program. This funding would also allow the financing program to be used for energy

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efficiency and other climate resiliency projects in buildings covered by the Seismic Retrofit Ordinance, benefiting both owners and their mostly lower-income renters.

- \$1,500,000 for Helping Individuals Re-Enter Employment Program: This funding request would establish a program to provide 100 unstably housed youth (over the age of 16) and adults with case management, career counseling, job training, supportive services, and customized job development. Approximately 75% of the individuals are anticipated to secure employment, with the majority of those doing so in high-wage, high-growth occupations in IT, Advanced Manufacturing, Health Care, Business and Accounting, or Construction and the Trades. Individuals will be served directly by the City's Office of Economic Development and Cultural Affairs staff, who have direct and extensive experience serving unstably housed individuals while achieving the above-referenced performance outcomes. Clients will be referred by the City's Housing Department contractors and other homeless serving agencies who are providing complimentary wrap-around services to unstably housed individuals.

Assemblymember Patrick Ahrens

- \$2,000,000 for Public Safety Resources for Large Events: This funding request would provide public safety resources for the San José Fire Department to support upcoming large-scale sporting and other events in 2026 and beyond. There is an increased demand for public safety resources due to the tens of thousands of people attending Super Bowl LX at Levi's Stadium on February 8, 2026, NCAA Men's Basketball West Regional games to be held at SAP Center on March 26 and 28 2026, and 6 FIFA World Cup Matches to be held at Levi's Stadium between June 13 – July 1, 2026. The three assets that would be purchased could be used throughout the region in alignment with the California Master Mutual Aid System. The first asset would be a Mobile Command Post at a cost of \$1.8 million. A Mobile Command Post can be swiftly deployed to any event location, allowing for immediate situational awareness and operational command. This agility ensures that local, state, and federal resources can be integrated quickly in response to incidents. The current Mobile Command Post used by the San José Fire Department is over 20 years old and does not offer the capabilities available in newer vehicles. The second asset would be three Emergency Utility Vehicles at a cost of \$210,000. These vehicles would service the Urban Search & Rescue program and Hazardous Incidents Team program, which provide specially trained personnel and unique resources to mitigate incidents, such as search and rescue and aerial surveillance. The third asset would be for Unmanned Aerial Systems at a cost of \$82,000. These systems, such as heavy-lift drones, would provide rapid aerial delivery of life-saving supplies, enhance situational awareness, and reduce reliance on delayed or inaccessible ground transport.
- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800

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remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.

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- \$1,200,000 for Copper Theft and Wire Vandalism Video Surveillance System: This funding request would install approximately 100 surveillance camera systems in locations around the City that are most impacted by copper theft and vandalism. The surveillance camera system would include a camera for video surveillance; streetlight controllers that would provide network communications for the cameras; operational notices to indicate if streetlights in the immediate area of the video camera have lost power due to theft or vandalism; and upgraded streetlight fixtures to accommodate the streetlight controllers as needed. The streetlight controllers could also connect other applications to the

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system, including traffic data collection, environmental monitors (air quality, noise detection, etc.), parking management, and WiFi.

- \$2,000,000 for Automated Speed Enforcement Staffing: This funding request would provide City staffing to implement and operate the upcoming Automated Speed Enforcement program. The program will Install 33 speed safety cameras citywide to reduce excessive speeding and improve public safety on San José's streets.

Assemblymember Marc Berman

- \$1,000,000 for Wildfire Fuels Reduction and Fire Suppression Project: This funding request would provide for the acquisition of three Green Climber LV800 remote-controlled slope mowers at a total cost of \$600,000 to enhance vegetation management and reduce fire hazards in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, and the acquisition of three HeloPod® mobile helicopter water supply units at a total cost of \$360,000 to enhance wildfire emergency response capabilities. The Green Climbers would significantly improve the City's ability to maintain steep slopes and difficult terrain while ensuring operator safety and increasing operational efficiency. The mobile Helicopter Dip Sources would be strategically positioned in wildfire-prone areas lacking natural water bodies, providing critical water access for firefighting helicopters. Each HeloPod® will feature an automated fire hydrant connection, night operations lighting, and remote activation options, enabling unattended refilling and increasing helicopter operational efficiency.
- \$1,200,000 for Copper Theft and Wire Vandalism Video Surveillance System: This funding request would install approximately 100 surveillance camera systems in locations around the City that are most impacted by copper theft and vandalism. The surveillance camera system would include a camera for video surveillance; streetlight controllers that would provide network communications for the cameras; operational notices to indicate if streetlights in the immediate area of the video camera have lost power due to theft or vandalism; and upgraded streetlight fixtures to accommodate the streetlight controllers as needed. The streetlight controllers could also connect other applications to the system, including traffic data collection, environmental monitors (air quality, noise detection, etc.), parking management, and WiFi.
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