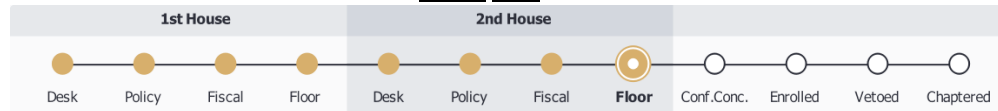


Attachment F - Legislation Related to Legislative Priority: Advocate for Educational and Employment Opportunities that Foster Equitable Outcomes for San José Families

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

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

Current Text: 08/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

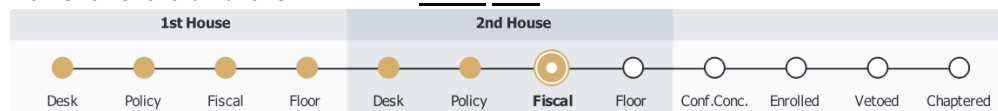


Summary: (1)Existing law prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of pupils or their family members. Existing law requires the superintendent of a school district, the superintendent of a county office of education, and the principal of a charter school, as applicable, to report to the respective governing board or body of the local educational agency in a timely manner any requests for information or access to a schoolsite by an officer or employee of a law enforcement agency for the purpose of enforcing the immigration laws in a manner that ensures the confidentiality and privacy of any potentially identifying information. This bill 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 nonpublic area of a schoolsite, as defined, for any purpose without being presented with a valid judicial warrant, judicial subpoena, or a court order. The bill would require school officials and employees of a local educational agency, to the extent practicable, to request valid identification of any officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement seeking to enter a nonpublic area of a schoolsite. The bill would also prohibit a local educational agency and its personnel from disclosing or providing, in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, the education records of or any information about a pupil or a pupil's family and household without the pupil's parents' or guardians' written consent, a school employee, or a teacher to an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement without a valid judicial warrant or judicial subpoena, or court order directing the local educational agency or its personnel to do so. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/26/2025 text)

City Position: Support

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

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



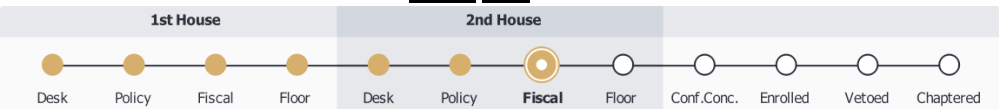
Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application that the person has provided its water supplier an estimate of the expected water use. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application, that they have provided the data center's water supplier with a report of the annual water use. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Beginning one year after the Department of Water Resources develops any efficiency guidelines or best management practices relevant to the data centers, the bill would require that a person who owns or operates a data center, as a condition for obtaining or

renewing a business license, self-certify that the data center will meet guidelines and best practices to maximize the efficient use of natural resources. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

AB 222 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: power usage effectiveness: cost shifts.

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



Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would require the Energy Commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit the power usage effectiveness ratio, as defined, for the data center to the Energy Commission on a biannual basis, and require the owner of a data center to submit this information for the data center in the manner and timeframe specified by the Energy Commission. The bill would require the Energy Commission, as part of the 2027 edition of the integrated energy policy report, to include an assessment of electrical load trends for data centers, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing law, the Digital Equity Bill of Rights, provides that it is the principle of the state to ensure digital equity for all residents of the state, that residents shall have access to broadband that meets specific requirements, and that it is the policy of the state that, to the extent technically feasible, broadband internet subscribers benefit from equal access to broadband internet service within the service area of a broadband provider. Existing law, the California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018, prohibits fixed and mobile internet service providers, as defined, that provide broadband internet access service, as defined, from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of internet traffic, including engaging in paid prioritization. This bill would require every California internet service provider, except as specified, to offer for purchase to eligible households, as defined, within their California service territory affordable home internet service, as defined. The bill would also require every California internet service provider to make commercially reasonable efforts to promote and advertise the availability of affordable home internet service for eligible households, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

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

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

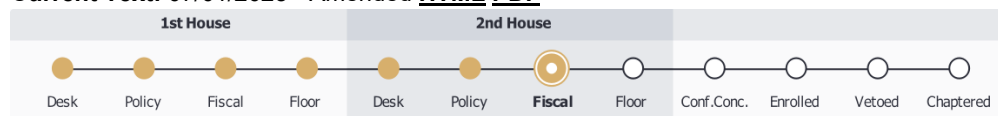


Summary: Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Existing law provides certain limited exceptions to this prohibition, including transfers of persons pursuant to a judicial warrant and providing certain information to federal authorities regarding serious and violent felons in custody. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/05/2025 text)

City Position: Support

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

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

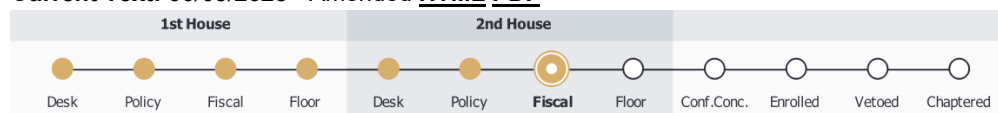


Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the enforcement of labor laws. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to take various actions against an employer with respect to unpaid wages. Existing 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 existing 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. Existing 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 repeal the above-described provision applicable to employers in the long-term care industry. The bill would require a state agency, if an employer that is 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. The bill would also require the Labor Commissioner, upon finding that an employer is conducting business in violation of that provision, to notify the applicable state agency with jurisdiction over that employee's license or permit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

City Position: Support

AB 806 (Connolly, D) Mobilehomes: cooling systems.

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



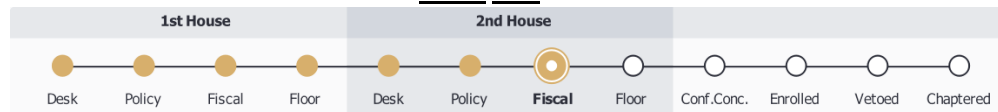
Summary: Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, governs tenancies in mobilehome parks and includes provisions that are applicable to those who have an ownership interest in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park, as specified. Among other things, these provisions set forth the rights of residents and homeowners regarding the use of the property. This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident in a mobilehome park, in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or in a resident-owned mobilehome park that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, as

defined, in a mobilehome void and unenforceable. The bill would make it unlawful for the management or the ownership to prohibit or restrict a homeowner or resident from installing, upgrading, replacing, or using a cooling system in their mobilehome or to take other specified actions in connection with the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would require a mobilehome park, a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome that has a designated indoor common area or other indoor common space to provide cooling for at least one indoor common area upon the issuance of an Extreme Heat Warning by the National Weather Service, as specified. The bill would prohibit the termination of tenancy for the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system. The bill would make any entity that willfully violates these provisions in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park liable to the homeowner, resident, or other party for actual damages occasioned thereby, and for a civil penalty paid to the homeowner, resident, or other party in an amount not to exceed \$2,000. (Based on 06/05/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

AB 942 (Calderon, D) Electricity: climate credits.

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

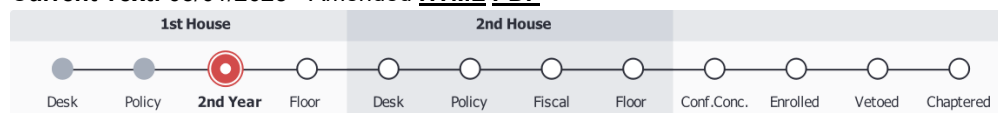


Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating those emissions. The implementing regulations adopted by the state board provide for the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to electrical corporations pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism. Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to continue a program of assistance to low-income electric and gas customers with annual household incomes that are no greater than 200% of the federal poverty guidelines, as specified, which is referred to as the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program. Existing law also requires the PUC to continue a program of assistance to residential customers of the state's 3 largest electrical corporations consisting of households of 3 or more persons with total household annual gross income levels between 200% and 250% of the federal poverty guideline level, which is referred to as the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program. Existing law, except as provided, requires revenues received by an electrical corporation as a result of the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to be credited directly to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive trade-exposed retail customers of the electrical corporation, commonly known as the California Climate Credit. This bill would exclude residential customers from receiving the California Climate Credit if they are not enrolled in the CARE or FERA program and their total electricity bills for the previous year were less than \$300. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

AB 1025 (Pellerin, D) Standby Caretaker Act.

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



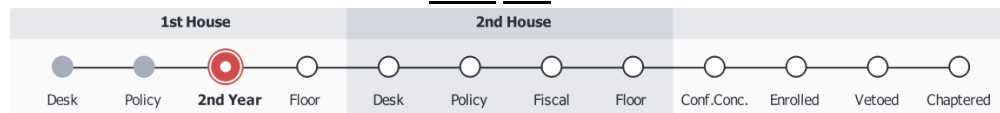
Summary: Under existing law, the guardian or conservator of a minor has specified powers over the care, custody, and control of the minor. Existing law authorizes a caregiver, who properly completes and signs a caregiver's authorization affidavit, to provide specified care to a minor, including, among other care, enrolling the minor in school and consenting to school-related medical care on behalf of the minor. This bill, the Standby Caretaker Act, would authorize, if specified conditions are met, a custodial parent of a minor child to nominate a person to serve as a standby caretaker of a minor child upon the occurrence of an activating event, as defined. The bill would prescribe the requirements for the nomination of a

standby caretaker or alternate standby caretaker, including a required statutory form that would be signed and witnessed under penalty of perjury. By expanding the definition of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would prescribe the actions to be taken in the event of an activating event and at the conclusion of an activating event, including hearings to be conducted by the court. The bill would authorize a custodial parent to file a petition to terminate a standby caretaker nomination at any time and would impose a presumption that such a request is in the child's best interest. The bill would require all related court records and documents to be kept confidential and accessible only to the parties to the proceeding and the court absent a valid court order, but would allow parties to the proceeding to share any court order appointing the standby caretaker or terminating the standby caretaker's rights as necessary. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

City Position: Support

AB 1211 (Sharp-Collins, D) CalFresh: maintenance of benefit level.

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

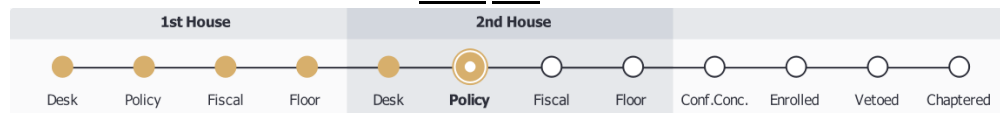


Summary: Existing federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to ensure that the level of CalFresh benefits remain at least at the level that was in effect on January 20, 2025, under the Thrifty Food Plan, which is a food plan designed by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine SNAP benefit amounts. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

City Position: Support

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

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



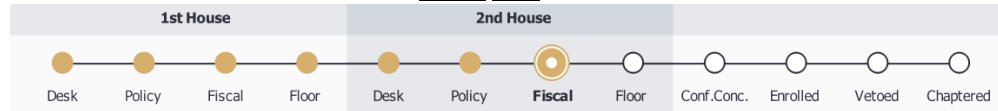
Summary: Existing law prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state- or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding 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, to the extent possible, from granting permission to an immigration authority to access the nonpublic areas of a schoolsite, producing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority at a schoolsite, or consenting to a search of any kind of the nonpublic areas of 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 nonpublic areas of a 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 nonpublic areas of the schoolsite, and (3) make a reasonable effort to have the denial witnessed and documented. The bill would also prohibit a local educational agency and its personnel from disclosing or providing, in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, the education records of or any information about a pupil, pupil's family and household, school employee, or teacher to an immigration authority without a valid judicial warrant or court order directing the local educational agency or its

personnel to do so. The bill would also require the Attorney General to publish model policies to assist K–12 schools in responding to immigration issues pursuant to the above-described requirements. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

City Position: Support

SB 57 (Padilla, D) Electrical corporations: tariffs.

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

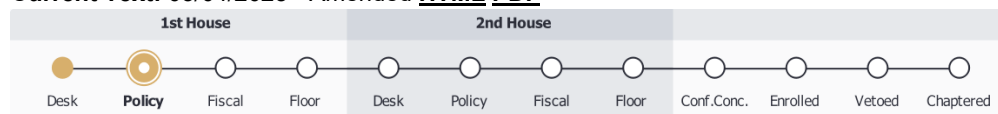


Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill, the Ratepayer and Technological Innovation Protection Act, would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to establish or modify a special electrical corporation tariff for transmission and distribution service to eligible customers, as defined, that, among other things, minimizes cost shifts to customers on other rate schedules. The bill would require the commission to determine whether existing rate designs applicable to large load customers meet the requirements of the tariff described above and to direct an electrical corporation to file new or modified rate applications within 12 months of a commission decision implementing the tariff if the electrical corporation's existing rate designs are found to not meet those requirements. This bill would require the commission to assess the extent to which electrical corporation costs associated with new loads from data centers result in cost shifts to other electrical corporation customers, as provided, and would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit the assessment to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature and to publicly post a copy of the assessment on the commission's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

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

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

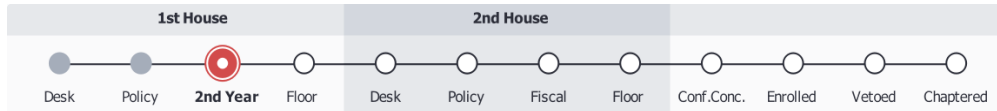


Summary: Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, and provide various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2025, 2026, provide a partial exemption from those 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/04/2025 text)

City Position: Monitor

SB 225 (McNerney, D) School nutrition: guardian meal reimbursement.

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

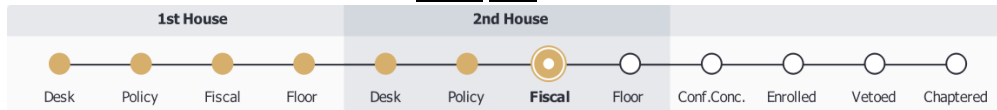


Summary: Existing law requires each school district, county superintendent of schools, and charter school to make available a nutritionally adequate breakfast, as defined, and a nutritionally adequate lunch, as defined, free of charge during each schoolday to any pupil who requests a meal, without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, as provided. Existing law defines "schoolday" for these purposes to mean any day that pupils in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, are present at a schoolsite for purposes of instruction or educational activities, including, among other things, pupil attendance at summer school, including incoming kindergarten pupils, as provided. This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes and to the extent authorized by federal law, require the State Department of Education to establish a process for state reimbursement, adjusted annually for inflation, for federal summer meal program operators, as defined, for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal pursuant to a summer meal program, as provided. The bill would require the department to develop related guidance, as specified, and, if necessary, to apply for a waiver of federal law to secure federal reimbursement for these meals. The bill would require the department to distribute information about the federal Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children Program to guardians whose children are eligible for specified summer food programs. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible pupil to be present at the summer meal program site in order for the summer meal program operator to receive state-funded reimbursement for that meal, unless noncongregate rules are in place. The bill would require summer meal program operators receiving state-funded reimbursement to report to the department the number of meals served to guardians by meal site no later than 30 days after the end of summer meal site operations. (Based on 02/27/2025 text)

City Position: Support

SB 261 (Wahab, D) Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: orders, decisions, and awards.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

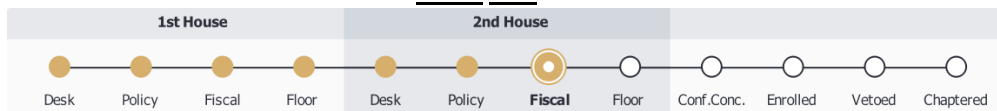


Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the enforcement of labor laws. Existing law authorizes the commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as specified. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner, within 15 days after the hearing is concluded, to file in the office of the division a copy of the order, decision, or award. This bill would require the division to post on its internet website specified information about any employer with an unsatisfied order, decision, or award, as prescribed. The bill would require the posting 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. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

City Position: Support

SB 355 (Pérez, D) Judgment debtor employers: Employment Development Department.

Current Text: 06/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)



Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. The bill would require, if a judgment debtor employer does not comply with that provision, the Labor Commissioner to provide written notice to the judgment debtor employer that the Labor Commissioner will submit the unsatisfied judgment to the Tax Support Division of the Employment Development Department as a notice of potential tax fraud, as prescribed, and that the civil penalty is due within 90 days of the notice. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

City Position: Support

Total Measures: 16