



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
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www.scag.ca.gov

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**Mike T. Judge, Ventura County
Transportation Commission**

MEETING OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE/
COMMUNICATIONS AND
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE**

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

***Tuesday, June 17, 2025
8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.***

To Attend In-Person:

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

To Attend and Participate on Your Computer:

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

To Attend and Participate by Phone:

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

PUBLIC ADVISORY

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

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



Instructions for Attending the Meeting

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

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

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

Instructions for Participating and Public Comments

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

- In Writing:** Written comments can be emailed to: ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov. Written comments received **by 5pm on Monday, June 16, 2025** will be transmitted to members of the legislative body and posted on SCAG’s website prior to the meeting. You are **not** required to submit public comments in writing or in advance of the meeting; this option is offered as a convenience should you desire not to provide comments in real time as described below. Written comments received after 5pm on **Monday, June 16, 2025** will be announced and included as part of the official record of the meeting. Any writings or documents provided to a majority of this committee regarding any item on this agenda (other than writings legally exempt from public disclosure) are available at the Office of the Clerk, at 900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017 or by phone at (213) 630-1420, or email to aguilarm@scag.ca.gov.
- Remotely:** If participating in real time via Zoom or phone, please wait for the presiding officer to call the item for which you wish to speak and use the “raise hand” function on your computer or *9 by phone and wait for SCAG staff to announce your name/phone number.
- In-Person:** If participating in-person, you are invited but not required, to fill out and present a Public Comment Card to the Clerk of the Board or other SCAG staff prior to speaking. It is helpful to indicate whether you wish to speak during the Public Comment Period (Matters Not on the Agenda) and/or on an item listed on the agenda.

General Information for Public Comments

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

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

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



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

TELECONFERENCE AVAILABLE AT THESE ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Cindy Allen City of Long Beach - City Hall 411 W. Ocean Blvd., 11th Floor Long Beach, CA 90802</p> | <p>Wendy Bucknum Murrow Development Consultants 16800 Aston Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92606</p> | <p>Ulises Cabrera City of Moreno Valley – City Hall Conference Room D 14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley, CA 92553</p> |
| <p>Jenny Crosswhite City of Santa Paula - City Hall 970 E. Ventura Street Santa Paula, CA 93060</p> | <p>Margaret Finlay 2221 Rim Road Duarte, CA 91008</p> | <p>Curt Hagman Chino Hills District Office 14010 City Center Drive Chino Hills, CA</p> |
| <p>Jan Harnik City of Palm Desert - City Hall 73-510 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260</p> | <p>Mark E. Henderson City of Gardena Management Information Center 1700 W. 162nd Street Gardena, CA 90247</p> | <p>Laura Hernandez City of Port Hueneme - City Hall 250 N. Ventura Road Port Hueneme, CA 93041</p> |
| <p>Fred Jung City of Fullerton - City Hall 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue Fullerton, CA 92832</p> | <p>Patricia Lock Dawson Riverside City Hall 7th Floor Conference Room 3900 Main Street Riverside, CA 92522</p> | <p>Ray Marquez 15922 Old Carbon Road Chino Hills, CA 91709</p> |
| <p>Gil Rebollar SCAG Imperial County Regional Office 1503 N. Imperial Ave. Suite 104 El Centro, CA 92243</p> | <p>Suely Saro City of Long Beach - City Hall 411 W. Ocean Boulevard Floor 2 - The Beach Room Long Beach, CA 90802</p> | <p>David Shapiro City of Calabasas - City Hall 100 Civic Center Way Calabasas, CA 91302</p> |
| <p>Donald Wagner County Administration North 400 West Civic Center Drive, 6th Floor Conference Room 601 A Santa Ana, CA 92701</p> | <p>Thomas Wong City of Monterey Park – City Hall 320 West Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754</p> | |

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



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

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



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

- 17. Hon. Alan Wapner**
SBCTA Representative

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



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

Southern California Association of Governments
900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1700 – Policy B Room
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Tuesday, June 17, 2025
8:30 AM

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

CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(The Honorable Patricia Lock Dawson, Chair)

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD (Matters Not on the Agenda)

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

REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEMS

CONSENT CALENDAR

Approval Items

1. Minutes of the Meeting – May 13, 2025 PPG. 7
2. SCAG Memberships & Sponsorships PPG. 17

Receive and File

3. Legislative Tracking Report PPG. 21
4. 2025 Regional Conference & General Assembly Post-Event Recap PPG. 121

INFORMATION ITEMS

5. June 2025 Advocacy Update PPG. 125
(David Angel, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG)
6. June 2025 State Budget Update PPG. 149
(Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG; Cruz Strategies)



7. Upcoming Major Events – State & Federal Advocacy Update
(Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG)

PPG. 153

ACTION ITEM

8. S. 1218 (Cantwell & Moran) – Transportation Assistance for Olympic and World Cup Cities Act of 2025
(Francisco Barajas, Sr. Legislative Affairs Analyst, SCAG)

PPG. 173

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Forward a “support” position to the Regional Council

POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE

(Javiera Cartagena, Chief Government and Public Affairs Officer)

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT



LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (LCMC)
MINUTES OF THE MEETING
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2025

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

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

MEMBERS PRESENT

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Patricia Lock Dawson (Chair) | <i>Riverside</i> | District 68 |
| Cindy Allen | <i>Long Beach</i> | District 30 |
| Wendy Bucknum | <i>Mission Viejo</i> | District 13 |
| Ulises Cabrera | <i>Moreno Valley</i> | District 69 |
| Jenny Crosswhite | <i>Santa Paula</i> | District 47 |
| Curt Hagman | | San Bernardino County |
| Jan Harnik | | RCTC |
| Mark Henderson | <i>Gardena</i> | District 28 |
| Laura Hernandez | <i>Port of Hueneme</i> | District 45 |
| Fred Jung | <i>Fullerton</i> | District 21 |
| Ray Marquez | <i>Chino Hills</i> | District 10 |
| Gil Rebolgar | <i>Brawley</i> | District 1 |
| Suely Saro | <i>Long Beach</i> | District 29 |
| David J. Shapiro | <i>Calabasas</i> | District 44 |
| Alan Wapner | | SBCTA |
| Thomas Wong | <i>Monterey Park</i> | District 34 |

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Margaret Finlay (Vice Chair) | <i>Duarte</i> | District 35 |
| Donald Wagner | | Orange County |

CALL TO ORDER



Chair Patricia Lock Dawson called the meeting to order at 8:32 a.m. and called upon Hon. Wendy Bucknum, Mission Viejo, District 13, to lead the Pledge of Allegiance. Staff confirmed that a quorum was present.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

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

SCAG staff confirmed that no public comments were submitted via email to ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov or any raised hands.

Seeing and hearing no public comment speakers, Chair Lock Dawson closed the Public Comment Period.

REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEM

There were no prioritized agenda items.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Approval Item

1. Minutes of the Meeting – April 15, 2025

Receive and File

2. Legislative Tracking Report

There were no public comments for the Consent Calendar.

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

Hon. Jenny Crosswhite, Santa Paula, District 47, raised a question regarding the minutes, specifically noting the title of Vice President Marquez. The comment was acknowledged as not affecting the substance of the meeting, with any changes deemed administrative and not impacting the meeting's content.

A MOTION was made (Shapiro) to approve Consent Calendar Items 1 through 2. The MOTION was SECONDED (Bucknum) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Crosswhite, Hagman, Harnik, Henderson, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Marquez, Rebollar, Shapiro, Wapner and Wong (13)

NOES: None (0)

ABSTAINS: Cabrera, Jung, and Saro (3)

INFORMATION ITEMS

3. May 2025 Housing Bills

There were no public comments for Item No. 3.

Mr. Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, presented an overview of the May 2025 Housing Bills. He proposed addressing the first five (5) bills collectively due to their interconnected nature, followed by individual discussions on the remaining bills. Mr. Barajas introduced the first set of bills, which included AB 736 (Wicks) and SB 417 (Cabaldon), known together as the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026. The bills aim to place a \$10 billion bond measure on the June 2026 ballot to fund affordable housing initiatives. If approved, the funds would create over 35,000 new affordable homes, assist more than 13,000 families in becoming homeowners, and rehabilitate tens of thousands of existing units. The programs would be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, with eligibility extending to various entities, including local public agencies, for-profit and nonprofit corporations, limited equity housing cooperatives, and individuals, depending on the program. Staff recommended a support position on both bills.

The next bill discussed was SB 607 (Weiner), which proposed five key reforms to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to streamline housing development processes. These reforms include:

- Focusing the scope of subsequent environmental reviews
- Aligning the standard of review between Negative Declarations (ND), Mitigated Negative Declarations (MND), and Environmental Impact Reports (EIR)
- Limiting the scope of administrative records
- Clarifying existing urban infill exemptions
- Exempting rezoning consistent with the Housing Element

Mr. Barajas noted that SB 607 aligned with the SCAG legislative platform, which supports CEQA reform to expedite and streamline project development, particularly for infill housing projects.

Next, Mr. Barajas presented AB 609 (Wicks), which creates a CEQA exemption for housing projects that comply with local standards, are located in infill areas, and are not situated on environmentally sensitive or hazardous sites. He highlighted that, similar to SB 607, this bill aligns with SCAG's legislative platform supporting CEQA reform.

Next, Mr. Barajas presented AB 1007 (Rubio), which aimed to expedite approval timelines for public agencies acting as "responsible agencies" in reviewing residential and mixed-use development projects. He noted that agencies currently have 90 days to complete their review; AB 1007 proposed to reduce this period to 45 days for qualifying projects. Staff recommended a support position on AB 1007 to streamline the approval process.

Lastly, Mr. Barajas introduced AB 1276 (Carrillo), which would extend existing requirements on cities and counties to state and regional agencies, ensuring that housing projects were not subject to regulatory changes at these levels. This measure aimed to provide developers with greater certainty. Staff recommended supporting AB 1276 to maintain consistency in housing project regulations.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments for the first set of bills and recommended taking a vote before continuing with the presentation.

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

A MOTION was made (Bucknum) to approve staff recommendation to approve the first set of bills. The MOTION was SECONDED (Wong) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Cabrera, Crosswhite, Hagman, Harnik, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Marquez, Rebollar, Saro, Shapiro, Wapner and Wong (14)

NOES: Henderson and Jung (2)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

Mr. David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, continued the presentation by introducing AB 650 (Papan), which aimed to extend various timelines in the Regional Housing Need Determination (RHND), Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA), and Housing Element (HE) processes. The extension would give SCAG and local governments more time to complete their tasks. Additionally, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to provide specific recommendations for Housing Elements to ensure compliance with state law. Sponsored by the League of California Cities, AB 650 was designed to give local governments additional time to

update their housing elements and streamline the process by offering clearer guidance from HCD. The bill has passed the Assembly Local Government and Housing Committees unanimously and has been amended to align with other legislation that makes changes to housing element deadlines. Notably, it no longer included a provision that would have exempted local governments from the builder's remedy during the period after submitting a housing element revision and while HCD is reviewing it. At least 31 cities in the SCAG region, including Chino Hills, Fullerton, Long Beach, and Palm Desert, have expressed their support for AB 650.

Mr. Angel turned the presentation back to Mr. Barajas, who introduced SB 681 (Wahab). The bill would seek to require data assumptions that Councils of Governments (COGs) must provide to HCD, which would include assumptions about overcrowding and cost burden. Additionally, SB 681 required COGs to develop a revised RHNA distribution methodology with HCD if specific objectives are not met. Mr. Barajas highlighted that the revision process would bypass the comprehensive public outreach typically conducted by COGs, potentially undermining local input and coordination. Due to those concerns, staff recommended opposing SB 681, as it conflicted with SCAG's legislative platform.

Mr. Barajas continued by informing the members about two additional bills, AB 1244 (Wicks) and AB 1275 (Elhawary), which were introduced for the committee's awareness and feedback. He explained that AB 1244 (Wicks) aimed to expand options for meeting vehicle miles traveled (VMT) mitigation requirements by creating a statewide VMT mitigation fund through the existing Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) implementation fund under HCD. AB 1275 (Elhawary) would seek to align RHNA and Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS) by requiring HCD to provide COGs with the final housing needs determination a year earlier. Additionally, it would require COGs, as delegated subregions, to consider including SCS development patterns in the RHNA distribution methodology. Mr. Barajas emphasized the importance of staying informed about the bills and encouraged committee members to share any feedback. Staff recommended a watch position.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments for the second set of bills.

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

A MOTION was made (Crosswhite) to approve staff recommendation on the second set of bills. The MOTION was SECONDED (Cabrera) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Allen, Bucknum, Cabrera, Crosswhite, Hagman, Harnik, Henderson, Hernandez, Jung, Lock Dawson, Marquez, Saro, Shapiro, Wapner and Wong (15)

NOES: None (0)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

4. AB 98 Cleanup Bills

There were no public comments for Item No. 4.

Mr. David Angel, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, provided an overview of two identical bills, AB 735 (Carrillo) and SB 415 (Reyes), which aimed to amend AB 98. He reminded the committee that the SCAG had opposed AB 98, which introduced new requirements for warehouse development approvals and added obligations for local governments.

Mr. Angel informed the committee that AB 735 and SB 415 proposed several changes to AB 98 including:

- Extending the deadline for jurisdictions outside the “Warehouse Concentration Region” (WCR) to update their circulation elements to January 1, 2035, for cities and counties with populations below 50,000 and 100,000, respectively.
- Maintaining the January 1, 2026, deadline for jurisdictions within the WCR, which includes unincorporated areas of Riverside and San Bernardino counties, as well as cities such as Chino, Colton, and Fontana.
- Authorizing the Attorney General to fine non-compliant jurisdictions only if they have not made a good faith effort to meet the deadline.
- Narrowing the definition of "logistics use" to ensure that AB 98 provisions apply solely to warehouses.
- Clarifying that warehouse developments must adhere to the most current building energy efficiency standards at the time of building permit issuance.
- Specifying that AB 98 exemptions for warehouse developments entitled before September 2024 only apply if construction begins within five years of the entitlement date.

Mr. Angel concluded his presentation by noting that, while both bills passed unanimously in their respective chambers, they were still works in progress. Various organizations expressed the need for additional amendments. Staff recommended that the committee adopt a watch position as the bills progress, given that negotiations are ongoing.

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

During the discussion, Hon. Alan Wapner, SBCTA expressed strong concerns about AB 735 and SB 415, stating that the bills did not sufficiently address the issues created by AB 98. He emphasized that the negative impacts were particularly detrimental to Riverside and San Bernardino County and made a motion to oppose the proposed legislation.

A MOTION was made (Wapner) to approve the motion to oppose the two (2) bills presented as part of item number 4. The MOTION was SECONDED (Bucknum) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Bucknum, Cabrera, Hagman, Henderson, Jung, Lock Dawson, Marquez, and Wapner (8)

NOES: Allen, Crosswhite, Harnik, Hernandez, Saro, Shapiro, and Wong (7)

ABSTAINS: None (0)

INFORMATION ITEMS

5. May 2025 State Budget Update

There were no public comments for Item No. 5.

Mr. Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, began the presentation by introducing Nick Romo and Mark McDonald from Cruz Strategies, who provided an overview of what to expect in the upcoming May Revision. Mr. Romo highlighted the key priorities for state budget leaders. A significant concern were the proposed cuts to the California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) systems, which were included in the Governor's January budget. Another priority was the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program, which supports local jurisdictions, including large cities and counties. Mr. Romo stated that although funding for this program was not included in the Governor's January budget, it remains a top priority for the Legislature. Mr. Romo emphasized the importance of monitoring any potential cuts, delays, or the absence of certain funding in the Governor's May Revision. He noted that the next six weeks were expected to involve intense negotiations among the Governor, Legislature, and stakeholders. Additionally, he informed the committee that an update would be provided, focusing on potential impacts to transportation, climate, and housing budgets, particularly regarding core programs that affect SCAG and its members.

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

There were no comments for item number 5.

POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE

There were no public comments on division updates.

Mr. Kevin Gilhooley, Legislative Affairs Manager, welcomed new members of the LCMC and provided a brief overview of what committee members could expect from their monthly LCMC meetings.

Regarding recent events, Mr. Gilhooley informed the committee that Hon. Cindy Allen, Regional Councilmember Laura Hernandez, and SCAG staff attended the 31st Annual Latina Action Day in Sacramento, sponsored by Hispanas Organized for Political Equality (HOPE). He noted that the conference featured panels on education, healthcare, economic empowerment, and civic engagement, with keynote speakers including Assemblymembers Juan Carrillo and Celeste Rodriguez.

The division update concluded with Ana Vallianatos providing a recap from the 2025 General Assembly.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Hon. Thomas Wong, Monterey Park, District 34, expressed concerns regarding the cleanup legislation associated with AB 98. He recommended that staff continue to monitor the situation and bring it back to the committee's agenda if necessary. Hon. Cindy Allen, Long Beach, District 30, sought clarification on whether staff would still be expected to monitor the situation. Mr. Kevin Gilhooley, Legislative Affairs Manager, explained that the committee had voted to oppose the bills related to AB 98. He mentioned that the recommended position would be presented at the June Regional Council meeting. In the meantime, staff would incorporate the committee's comments and feedback into ongoing discussions with SCAG partners who are leading the advocacy efforts on these bills, ensuring that SCAG's perspective is represented. Hon. Jan Harnik from RCTC expressed appreciation for SCAG's continued involvement in the issue, acknowledging its potential impact on municipalities and entities within the SCAG region.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hon. Wendy Bucknum of Mission Viejo, District 13, mentioned a Town Hall on insurance related issues scheduled for the following week.

ADJOURNMENT



There being no further business, Chair Patricia Lock Dawson adjourned the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee meeting at 10:00 a.m.

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

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Legislative / Communications and Membership Committee

| 2025-2026 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Mtgs Attended YTD |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-------------------------|
| MEMBERS | Representing | MAY | JUN | JUL (Dark) | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC (Dark) | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | | |
| 1 | Allen, Cindy | Long Beach, RC District 30 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 2 | Bucknum, Wendy | Mission Viejo, RC District 13 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 3 | Cabrera, Ulises | Moreno Valley, RC District 69 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 4 | Crosswhite, Jenny | Santa Paula, RC District 47 | 1 | D | | | | | D | | | | | | 1 | |
| 5 | Finlay, Margaret (Vice Chair) | Duarte, RC District 35 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 6 | Hagman, Curt | San Bernardino County | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 7 | Harnik, Jan C. | RCTC | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 8 | Henderson, Mark | Gardena, RC District 28 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Hernandez, Laura | Port Hueneme, RC District 45 | 1 | A | | | | | A | | | | | | 1 | |
| 10 | Jung, Fred | Fullerton, RC District 21 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 11 | Lock Dawson, Patricia (Chair) | Riverside, RC District 68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 12 | Marquez, Ray | Chino Hills, RC District 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 13 | Rebollar, Gil | Brawley, RC District 1 | 1 | R | | | | | R | | | | | | 1 | |
| 14 | Saro, Suely | Long Beach, RC District 29 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 15 | Shapiro, David J. | Calabasas, RC District 44 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 16 | Wagner, Donald P. | Orange County | 0 | K | | | | | K | | | | | | 0 | |
| 17 | Wapner, Alan | SBCTA | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 18 | Wong, Thomas | Monterey Park, District 34 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Attachment: LCMC Attendance Sheet 2025-2026 (Minutes of the May 13, 2025 Meeting)



AGENDA ITEM 2
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Javiera Cartagena, Chief Government and Public Affairs Officer
(213) 236-1980, cartagena@scag.ca.gov

Subject: SCAG Memberships and Sponsorships

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve up to \$62,792 for continuing memberships with the 1) California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG), 2) California Contract Cities Association (CCCA), and 3) American Public Transportation Association (APTA).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) is asked to approve up to \$62,792 for sponsorships with the 1) California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG), 2) California Contract Cities Association (CCCA), and the 3) American Public Transportation Association (APTA).

BACKGROUND:

Item 1: California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG)

Type: Membership **Amount:** \$50,520

Established in 1977, the California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG) is a statewide association representing 47 regional planning agencies to serve its members' needs for regional coordination and policy development. CALCOG works with and through its members to:

- Review plans and policies on subjects agreed upon by members;
- Coordinate policy development as appropriate to the League of California Cities, the California State Association of Counties, the National Association of Regional Councils, and the Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations;
- Promote more effective planning at the regional level;



- Conduct statewide workshops and conferences that provide members with an ideal opportunity to discuss key issues and learn from recognized experts in various fields; and
- Provide an informational clearinghouse on issues of concern to the regions and state.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2025-26 annual dues are \$50,520, which is the same as last year, but \$4,320 higher than FY 2023-24. Given the vast quantity of legislation and policies related to regional issues and sustainable communities, CALCOG membership remains invaluable to SCAG.

CALCOG provides a strong voice for regional organizations in Sacramento. Six years ago, CALCOG played a key role in securing the inclusion of the first Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) Housing Grant 2019 program, which received a \$125 million allocation in Governor Newsom’s Housing Budget. SCAG received \$47 million to help local communities promote and increase the housing supply. CALCOG advocated for the expansion of the program in 2021 and secured \$560 million for MPO regions for the REAP 2.0 program. These funds have supported efforts to implement the Sustainable Communities Strategy, including infill housing development, reducing Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and promoting Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). In addition, CALCOG is also leading the effort to extend the REAP 2.0 expenditure and reporting deadline to ensure that all SCAG grantees can complete their projects and prevent unused funds from reverting to the state general fund.

SCAG EEC member Britt Huff currently serves as President of CALCOG and former SCAG President Jan Harnik is presently serving as CALCOG’s First Vice President. Other CALCOG Board Members include SCAG Second Vice President Jenny Crosswhite, as well as RC members Margaret Finlay, Alan Wapner, Mike Goodsell, John Gabbard.

Item 2: California Contract Cities Association (CCCA)
Type: Membership **Amount:** \$6,500

The California Contract Cities Association (CCCA) is a network of member cities united to advocate for cities that contract for municipal services, ensuring they receive these services at the lowest possible cost. Through educational seminars, networking opportunities, and partnerships with numerous public, private, and nonprofit organizations, the Association provides meaningful resources to inform policy decisions affecting its member cities. The Association comprises 73 member cities and represents more than 7.5 million residents from across California.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 annual dues are \$6,500, which is \$1,500 higher than the FY 2023-2024 dues of \$5,000. Given the high number of SCAG member jurisdictions that contract for municipal services, retaining CCCA membership is a valuable partnership opportunity to the agency.

Staff recommends that the agency maintain membership at the "Silver" level, which will provide SCAG with the following:

- An opportunity to attend monthly CCCA Board of Directors Meetings (meal cost included for one (1) agency representative);
- Link to SCAG website in Associate Members Directory on CCCA website;
- Priority Selection for Annual Municipal Seminar booth location;
- Sponsor recognition (including signage) at educational seminars;
- Invitation to select CCCA City Managers/Administrators Committee meetings;
- Access to CCCA membership roster and conference registration lists;
- One (1) registration at the Annual Municipal Seminar;
- Participation in the Associate Members Program Steering Committee; and
- (2) SCAG social media recognitions per year.

Former SCAG President and current RC member Margaret Finlay serves on the CCCA's Executive Board and Bylaws Committee. Other SCAG RC members serving on the CCCA's Executive Board include RC Member Jeff Wood and PC Member Ed Reece.

Item 3: American Public Transit Association (APTA)

Type: Membership **Amount:** \$5,772

The American Public Transportation Association (APTA) is a leading force in advancing public transportation. APTA members encompass a diverse range of organizations, including transit systems, government agencies, manufacturers, suppliers, consulting firms, contractors, and other business partners. To strengthen and improve public transportation, APTA serves and leads its diverse membership through advocacy, innovation, and the sharing of information. An annual membership provides SCAG access to the highest-quality tools, resources, and programs, including advocacy efforts, networking and partnership opportunities, the latest industry research and data, and professional development. These benefits are valuable, considering the recent and ongoing work in Congress on providing aid to transit agencies in response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and its impact on transit systems, as well as transportation reauthorization legislation and spending bills.

SCAG is seeking to renew its membership with APTA at the "Category D – Governmental Agencies" level, with a membership fee of \$5,772. This is the same cost as last year's membership with APTA and is consistent across non-operating state departments of transportation, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and governmental agencies, including agencies of local or regional levels of government responsible for the planning and/or development of public transit systems.

FISCAL IMPACT:



\$6,500 to retain our membership with the California Contract Cities Association (CCCA) is included in the approved FY 2024-25 General Fund budget. \$50,520 to retain our membership with the California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG) is in the approved FY 2025-26 General Fund and Indirect Cost budgets. \$5,772 to retain our membership with the American Public Transportation Association is included in the approved FY 2025-26 General Fund budget.



AGENDA ITEM 3

REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

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

Subject: Legislative Tracking Report

Kome Ajise

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and File

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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

BACKGROUND:

SCAG's Legislative Tracking Report serves as a resource for the Committee to remain informed on bills moving through the legislative process in Sacramento. The report tracks 472 measures with a nexus to the Regional Council's adopted 2025-26 State and Federal Legislative Platform.

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

| Date | Deadline |
|---------------|---|
| June 2, 2025 | Floor Session Only, no committees other than conference or Rules committees meet. |
| June 6, 2025 | Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house. |
| June 9, 2025 | Committee meetings may resume. |
| June 15, 2025 | Budget Bill must be passed by midnight. |

Looking forward to the next few months, introduced bills will be amended and considered in policy and fiscal committees. They will then move throughout the Legislature according to the various legislative deadlines for that month. The Legislature will also begin its summer recess next month, starting on July 18 and continuing until August 18, 2025.

| Date | Deadline |
|-----------------------------|---|
| July 18, 2025 | Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session, provided the Budget Bill has been passed. |
| August 18, 2025 | Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess. |
| August 29, 2025 | Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills. |
| September 2-12, 2025 | Floor Session Only. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose. |
| September 5, 2025 | Last day to amend bills on the floor. |
| September 12, 2025 | Last day for each house to pass bills. Interim recess until January 2026 begins upon adjournment. |

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

FISCAL IMPACT:

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

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. SCAG All Bill Tracker

SCAG Bill Report

6/9/2025

[AB 1](#)

[\(Connolly, D\)](#) Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 3](#)

[\(Dixon, R\)](#) Alcohol and drug treatment facilities: local regulation.

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

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

[AB 6](#)

[\(Ward, D\)](#) Residential developments: building standards: review.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 10](#)

[\(Essayli, \)](#) California Coastal Commission: consistency determinations: Vandenberg Space Force

Base.

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

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 regulates development within the coastal zone, with the California Coastal Commission overseeing its implementation and coordinating with federal policies under the

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/23/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: The existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government to coordinate scientific data collection and sharing related to coastal and ocean resources. It mandates the council to create and manage a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program. This proposed bill, contingent on funding, requires the council to advise on the Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program, in collaboration with coastal air districts and other stakeholders. The program aims to implement a voluntary vessel speed reduction and sustainable shipping initiative along the California coast to reduce air pollution, fatal vessel strikes on whales, and harmful underwater noise. The bill allows the program's expansion to include incentives based on reduced vessel speeds, applicable only to ships of 300 gross tons or more. It mandates participating air quality districts to report on the program's implementation to the Legislature by December 31, 2029.

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

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

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

[AB 21](#)

[\(DeMaio, R\)](#) **Common interest developments: association management and meeting procedures.**

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

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

[AB 26](#)

[\(DeMaio, R\)](#) **Eliminate the Politicians' Perks Act of 2025.**

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 12/2/2024)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

[AB 30](#)

[\(Alvarez, D\)](#) **State Air Resources Board: gasoline specifications: ethanol blends.**

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

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

[AB 33](#)

[\(Aguilar-Curry, D\)](#) **Autonomous vehicles.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 7.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 34](#)

[\(Patterson, R\)](#) **Air pollution: regulations: consumer costs: review.**

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

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

- [AB 35](#) ([Alvarez, D](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: clean hydrogen transportation projects.**
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment, or a negative declaration if no significant effect is found. For projects that could have a significant impact but can be modified to mitigate it, a mitigated negative declaration is required. This bill introduces a streamlined CEQA review process for discretionary permits related to clean hydrogen transportation projects through a specialized "clean hydrogen environmental assessment," unless the applicant requests otherwise. The lead agency must decide on issuing the permit within 270 days of the application being completed. This bill imposes new duties on lead agencies, effectively creating a local program mandated by the state. These provisions will be repealed on January 1, 2036. The bill also states that no reimbursement for local agencies is required under the act.
- [AB 36](#) ([Soria, D](#)) **Housing elements: prohousing designation.**
Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.
Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, cities and counties must create a general plan for land use development, which includes a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses whether the housing element complies with legal requirements. Currently, HCD provides "prohousing" designations under temporary regulations, with plans to establish permanent regulations. This bill mandates that HCD use permanent regulations to confer the prohousing status. Starting with the 7th housing element cycle, HCD will evaluate the submissions of nonentitlement jurisdictions—defined as cities with populations under 50,000 and counties under 200,000—to determine prohousing status, but only if these areas have compliant housing elements. Additionally, the bill ensures these jurisdictions do not need to renew their prohousing status for at least five years.
- [AB 37](#) ([Elhawary, D](#)) **Workforce development: mental health service providers: homelessness.**
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: The California Workforce Development Board aids the Governor in managing and improving the state's workforce investment system, ensuring it aligns with modern economic and workforce needs. It reviews policies and provides technical support to enhance workforce development. This bill proposes that the board investigate ways to increase the number of mental health service providers for homeless individuals.
- [AB 39](#) ([Zbur, D](#)) **General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.**
Status: 06/04/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to have a comprehensive general plan for development, covering land use and infrastructure like transportation. The Local Electrification Planning Act, effective from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2030, would require these entities to create or update their general plans to include strategies for expanding electric vehicle and zero-emission infrastructure. This must also address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses. The plan is mandatory for cities or counties with over 75,000 residents, and existing plans that meet these criteria may be used. The act is considered a state concern and applies to all cities, including charter cities. The bill specifies that no state reimbursement for costs is required for this directive.
- [AB 41](#) ([Macedo, R](#)) **State Air Resources Board: regulations: impact estimates: retail gasoline prices: public disclosure.**
Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary: Existing law tasks the State Air Resources Board with preparing California's implementation plan for the Clean Air Act and mandates that their standards align with providing Californians a decent living environment. This bill mandates the board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to publicly disclose estimates of how new or amended regulations might impact retail gasoline prices. This includes posting these estimates online and calculating the maximum potential cost impact on gasoline prices, assuming all costs are passed to consumers.
- [AB 43](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) **Wild and scenic rivers.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 3.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 44](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) **Energy: electrical demand forecasts.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 69. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 52](#) ([Aguilar-Curry, D](#)) **Native American resources.**

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

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

[AB 57](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) **California Dream for All Program: descendants of formerly enslaved people.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 10.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law in California allows the California Housing Finance Agency to provide loans for affordable housing. It includes various types of housing, such as residential, multifamily rental, and special needs housing. Additionally, the California Dream for All Program is in place to offer shared appreciation loans to qualified first-time homebuyers, with its funds held in the California Dream for All Fund. This bill proposes that at least 10% of the fund be reserved for applicants who qualify as descendants of formerly enslaved individuals, provided they meet the program's loan requirements.

[AB 61](#) ([Pacheco, D](#)) **Electricity and natural gas: legislation imposing mandated programs and requirements: third-party review.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Public Utilities Commission regulates public utilities such as electrical and gas companies. The Public Advocate's Office within this commission represents the interests of utility customers. This bill mandates the Public Advocate's Office to create a program by January 1, 2027, to analyze proposed legislation that could impact electrical or gas ratepayers when requested by the Legislature. It also requires the Office to establish conflict-of-interest rules to prevent individuals with a financial stake from participating in analyses. These provisions will expire on January 1, 2032.

[AB 62](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) **Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 4.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law, effective until January 1, 2030, establishes the Racial Equity Commission in California, tasked with developing tools and methods to enhance racial equity and address structural racism. This bill introduces requirements for the Office of Legal Affairs within an unspecified agency to review applications from individuals claiming their property was taken through racially motivated eminent domain—defined as property taken without just compensation due to the owner's race or ethnicity. If the Office determines that compensation is warranted, it must certify the return of the property or provide compensation of equal value. If the state or local agency disputes this decision, the dispossessed owner can challenge it legally. If the Office denies an application, it must notify the applicant and offer an appeal process. The bill allows the unspecified agency to employ in-house counsel, exempting it from existing restrictions on state agencies. Related findings and declarations, including issues about public fund usage, are included in the bill.

[AB 66](#) ([Tangjpa, R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 58. Noes 1.)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly impact the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if no significant impact is expected. A mitigated negative declaration is required when potential significant impacts can be avoided or mitigated through project revisions. This bill, effective until January 1, 2032, exempts egress route projects meant to improve emergency access and evacuation in subdivisions lacking secondary routes from CEQA, provided the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection recommends this, and certain conditions are met. Before determining the exemption, the lead agency must hold a public meeting for comments. If exempt, the agency must file a notice with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the county clerk where the project is located.

[AB 69](#) ([Calderon, D](#)) FAIR Plan policy notices and renewals.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.)

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a cooperative reinsurance effort among insurers to provide essential property insurance to those who cannot secure it through conventional means. Current regulations mandate the association create initiatives to reduce the number of active FAIR Plan policies. This bill would require insurance brokers to explore whether a policy under the FAIR Plan can be switched to a voluntary market insurer before its renewal. Additionally, the bill mandates that the association annually informs policyholders about their coverage options, including when the initial policy is issued and upon each renewal.

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

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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

[AB 80](#) ([Aguiar-Curry, D](#)) Carpet recycling.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, managed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, governs the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including specific stewardship programs for products like carpet. The Product Stewardship for Carpet Program mandates carpet manufacturers to submit a stewardship plan to the department, aiming to achieve certain recycling rates and ensuring sufficient funding. Violations of this program can lead to a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing. The bill requires the creation of a governing board for the stewardship program and expands the definition of approved collection sites. The successor Carpet Producer Responsibility Program requires producers to form a single organization for collecting and recycling carpet. By January 1, 2029, removals of such products during installations must be transported to certified collection sites unless exempted by certain conditions. The bill changes the submission deadline for annual reports and modifies requirements for producer environmental declarations. Producers must now provide detailed product information, including the names of hazardous chemicals, for components making up more than 1% of the product's weight. The bill requires standardized labeling of products by December 31, 2026, but eliminates the need for amendments to existing producer responsibility plans.

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

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

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

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

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 51. Noes 14.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.

Summary: Existing law allows for the recall of a local officer through an election. If the majority votes affirmatively, the officer is removed and the position stays vacant until filled legally. The new bill proposes that the recalled officer cannot be reappointed to fill this vacancy. For statewide recall elections, existing law states that the candidate with the most votes wins the office for the remainder of the original officer's term. This bill would make clarifying modifications to this provision.

[AB 100](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) **Budget Acts of 2023 and 2024.**

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

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

[AB 101](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) **Budget Act of 2025.**

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

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

[AB 102](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) **Budget Act of 2025.**

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The law requires developers of generative AI systems, released on or after January 1, 2022, to publish documentation on the data used for training these systems on their websites by January 1, 2026. A new bill mandates that before using a covered AI model commercially or providing it to third parties, developers must estimate and publish the total energy used in developing the model and what portion of this energy was generated in California. Additionally, by February 1, 2027, and annually, developers must estimate the previous year's energy use for operating the model and the percentage generated in California, publishing this data online. The bill further requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to include data center energy consumption trends in its biennial energy reports. It also directs the

Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to assess the fairness of costs related to new or altered data centers, ensuring costs do not unfairly shift to non-benefitting ratepayers.

[AB 226](#) ([Calderon, D](#)) **California FAIR Plan Association.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a reinsurance entity composed of insurers licensed to provide basic property insurance. It serves individuals unable to secure coverage through regular means. Under existing law, any changes to the association's operational plan must be approved by the Insurance Commissioner. The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank can issue bonds to fund projects for entities or at state request. This bill allows the FAIR Plan Association, with prior commissioner approval, to request the bank to issue bonds for funding claims to enhance liquidity and claims-paying capacity or to refinance existing bonds. The association is recognized as a participating entity, making bond financing for claims a legitimate project. The bank can lend bond proceeds to the association under a loan or credit agreement. If the association cannot meet repayment demands, it must assess members to fulfill its financial obligations. Bonds and agreements can be secured by a statutory lien. The bill may also lead to more revenue for the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, thus constituting an appropriation. This bill is designated as an urgency statute, meaning it takes effect immediately.

[AB 227](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) **Budget Act of 2025.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.I.

Summary: This bill allows borrowers facing financial difficulty due to wildfires, specifically those declared as emergencies by Governor Gavin Newsom and the federal government in January 2025, to request a forbearance on their mortgage loans. This option is available for residential properties with up to four units. Borrowers must affirm their financial hardship is due to the wildfires. Mortgage servicers must offer an initial 90-day forbearance, extendable in 90-day increments up to 12 months, without charging late fees or a default interest rate. Forbearance periods already granted for the wildfire will be included in these provisions. Loan servicers must report according to federal guidelines, stopping delinquency reports for loans current at forbearance initiation and not providing forbearance information to credit agencies. The bill also prohibits foreclosure actions during forbearance. The Department of Financial Protection and Innovation will provide online information and support contacts. No state reimbursement is required due to the bill's specific stipulation, and it will take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The bill mandates the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to create a state-led disaster housing task force for Los Angeles County. This task force aims to coordinate efforts between HCD, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), OES, and local governments to rebuild housing affected by wildfires starting on January 7, 2025. A state disaster housing coordinator will be appointed to expedite resource delivery to the impacted communities, with progress reports submitted to the Legislature starting April 1, 2026, and quarterly thereafter. The bill includes findings specific to Los Angeles and Ventura Counties and is designated as an urgency statute effective immediately.

[AB 241](#) ([Tangjpa, R](#)) Wildfire and Vegetation Management Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

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

Summary: Existing law allows taxpayers to donate amounts exceeding their tax liability to certain designated funds, including the Native California Wildlife Rehabilitation Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund. This bill proposes allowing taxpayers to also donate excess amounts to the newly created Wildfire and Vegetation Management Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund. The Franchise Tax Board would be required to update tax return forms to include this option for contributions, contingent on the removal of another voluntary designation or available space. By creating this new fund, the bill also acts as an appropriation.

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

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

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

[AB 246](#) ([Bryan, D](#)) Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025.

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

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

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

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Governor establish the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to identify resources and services to prevent and end homelessness in California. It also directs the Council, along with the Department of Housing and Community Development, to administer the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program, which provides one-time grants to support local and

regional efforts to address homelessness. For the sixth round of this program, the Department is responsible for distributing funds, with at least 10% dedicated to services for homeless youth. This bill proposes that starting in the 2026–27 fiscal year, each local continuum of care must annually certify the creation or maintenance of a youth-specific process within their coordinated entry system. This includes implementing a youth-specific assessment tool, forming a consultative body composed of youth with lived experience of homelessness, and identifying youth-specific housing options. Additionally, if a continuum of care already has a youth-specific system, they must document how their housing assessments and prioritization policies are tailored to youth needs. The bill emphasizes the importance of youth-specific programs in addressing homelessness.

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

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

Summary: Existing law charges the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection with responsibilities such as fire protection, fire prevention, pest control, and forest and range protection and enhancement. This bill mandates that the department achieves and maintains full staffing levels at all its fire stations and facilities by January 1, 2028. It also requires the department to follow a specified schedule to meet these staffing requirements and to report annually to the Legislature on its progress toward year-round staffing. Furthermore, the bill obliges the Legislature to ensure sufficient funding is appropriated in the Budget Act or another statute to support these staffing provisions.

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

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

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

[AB 255](#) ([Haney, D](#)) The Supportive-Recovery Residence Program.

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

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

[AB 259](#) ([Rubio, Blanca, D](#)) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Status: 05/14/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

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

72 hours in advance but allow exceptions for emergency participation requests if time constraints prevent agenda updates. The bill includes legislative and constitutional findings aimed at preserving public access to meetings and official writings.

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

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 262](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) California Individual Assistance Act.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Disaster Assistance Act mandates the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial support to local agencies for costs incurred during disaster response activities following a state emergency declared by the Governor. Funding for this is drawn from the Disaster Assistance Fund and the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account. A new bill proposes the California Individual Assistance Act, which aims to establish a grant program to financially assist local agencies, community organizations, and individuals for disaster-related costs, contingent upon legislative approval. The director must prioritize those not qualifying for federal aid due to insufficient damage levels. Regulations will be implemented for program administration. The bill is set to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

[AB 265](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) Small Business and Nonprofit Recovery Fund Act.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 266](#) ([Davies, R](#)) Freeway Service Patrol Act: sponsorship agreement.

Status: 06/02/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The Freeway Service Patrol Act provides authorization and funding for freeway service patrols in California, formed through agreements between the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and regional or local government entities. These patrols offer emergency roadside assistance on congested urban freeways. Tow trucks in this program must display a specified logo for CHP and Caltrans and optionally for regional or local entities involved. The new bill requires that, starting after January 1, 2026, whenever program guidelines are updated, these entities must consider developing or revising operational requirements for sponsorship agreements. This would allow regional or local entities to enter sponsorship deals with private companies, enabling additional revenue generation by allowing sponsors to display their names and logos on tow trucks, alongside the required logos.

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

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

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

AB 269 (**Bennett, D**) **Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program.**

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

Summary: Current law mandates the state's Department of Water Resources to oversee the construction, maintenance, and safety of dams and reservoirs to protect life and property. It also establishes the Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program, which provides state funding for dam safety projects at facilities operating before January 1, 2023. This is done according to certain criteria and requires legislative appropriation. This bill would expand the program to include funding for removing dam-related facilities.

AB 270 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: autonomous firefighting pilot project.**

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

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, under a state-approved plan, to provide fire prevention tools and organize fire crews. This bill requires that the department initiate a pilot project to evaluate the use of a firefighting helicopter equipped with autonomous aerial suppression technology for operational deployment in California. It requires collaboration with and involvement of local, state, tribal, and federal fire agencies in training and familiarization activities. The department must convene with key fire professionals within 60 days after completing the pilot or by January 1, 2029, whichever is sooner, to assess its success and consider integrating the technology into wildfire mitigation efforts. Additionally, operators involved in the pilot must submit related reports to the department and Legislature, alongside any reports made to local or federal agencies. The bill also includes related legislative findings.

AB 272 (**Aguiar-Curry, D**) **Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.**

Status: 05/14/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and TRANS.

Summary: Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board must create a regulation for inspecting and maintaining heavy-duty, non-gasoline vehicles that weigh over 14,000 pounds. The board is also required to publish two biennial reports online within four years after the program's complete implementation. This bill specifies that the first of these two reports must be published within four years of full implementation, but no later than December 31, 2026.

AB 273 (**Sanchez, R**) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: high-speed rail: infrastructure improvements.**

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

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, allowing for market-based compliance mechanisms. Revenue from emissions allowances is deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Currently, 25% of this fund is continuously allocated to the High-Speed Rail Authority. This bill proposes ending this allocation on June 30, 2026. Starting in the 2026–27 fiscal year, this 25% will instead go to the General Fund, where it will be used to increase infrastructure funding for local governments.

AB 275 (**Petrie-Norris, D**) **Office of Emergency Services: wildfire aerial response program.**

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act currently mandates the Office of Emergency Services to collaborate with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection on a wildfire mitigation program. This bill requires this office, again working with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to form a working group by December 31, 2026. This group will evaluate and suggest recommendations for a year-round, 24/7 aerial wildfire response program. The group is tasked with considering various elements for effective statewide aerial wildfire suppression and will recommend whether the program should be a pilot, a full-scale initiative, or deemed unfeasible. The Director of Emergency Services will appoint knowledgeable members to the group. By December 31, 2027, the group must report its findings and recommendations to the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management and the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization.

[AB 282](#) ([Pellerin, D](#)) **Discrimination: housing: source of income.**

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

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

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

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES), which oversees the state's emergency and disaster response. Under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services, the OES coordinates the emergency activities of all state agencies during emergencies, whether at the state or local level or during war. The proposed bill would allow the OES to give priority to

funding and technical assistance for infrastructure and housing recovery in communities significantly impacted by major disasters, addressing unmet recovery needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and N.R. & W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary: This proposed legislation extends current law until June 30, 2029, allowing applicants to submit certification requests for eligible energy storage facilities of 200 megawatt-hours or more to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The bill clarifies that this does not apply to battery energy storage systems, requiring the commission to reject pending battery-related applications. Furthermore, it prohibits development projects with such systems within 3,200 feet of sensitive receptors or on environmentally sensitive sites. This establishes a state-mandated local program by altering local agency duties. It applies statewide, even to charter cities, and includes no state reimbursement requirement based on specified reasoning. The bill is an urgency statute, set to take immediate effect.

[AB 305](#) ([Arambula, D](#)) Energy: nuclear facilities.

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

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

[AB 306](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Building regulations: state building standards.

Status: 05/13/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing legislation establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. These bodies are responsible for adopting and codifying building standards statewide. Local governments can modify these standards, particularly green building standards, if necessary due to local conditions, but must justify such modifications. This bill, effective from June 1, 2025, to June 1, 2031, restricts cities and counties from altering building standards related to residential units unless these changes are deemed necessary as emergency standards by the commission, focusing on health and safety concerns. It also amends the definition of "model code" to include the latest International Wildland-Urban Interface Code. During the specified period, the bill suspends the 18-month code adoption cycle for residential unit standards unless emergency criteria are met, and prohibits state agencies from adopting such standards without the commission's approval in emergency situations. Furthermore, it mandates future residential constructions based on an approved model home design to comply with existing standards at the time of the permit application, unless exceptions apply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[AB 317](#) ([Jackson, D](#)) California First Time Homeowner Dream Act.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and HOUSING.

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

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

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Attorney General leads the Department of Justice, handling state-related legal matters, and has specific responsibilities regarding consumer protection, including overseeing charitable trusts and enforcing antitrust laws. The Cartwright Act identifies unlawful trade practices and outlines enforcement provisions. Currently, legal complaints must include a clear statement of facts for the cause of action. The bill alters this requirement for violations of the Cartwright Act, stating that a complaint only needs to demonstrate the plausibility of contracts or conspiracies to restrain trade, without excluding independent actions. Additionally, the bill prohibits using or distributing common pricing algorithms in conspiracies to restrain trade. If someone uses or distributes such algorithms knowingly to fix prices or coerces others to adopt recommended prices, it would now be considered illegal under the Cartwright Act, expanding its scope and making violations punishable as crimes. The bill does not require the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for associated costs, following specific state constitutional procedures.

[AB 328](#) ([Chen, R](#)) **Indemnity.**

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 1/27/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation, in collaboration with the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District and other entities planning toll facilities, to create standards for automatic vehicle identification systems. These systems, installed after January 1, 1991, must meet specified guidelines. Current law permits operators on federal-aid highways involved in interoperability programs to share certain data, like license plate numbers and transaction details. The new bill would allow operators in interstate interoperability programs to provide only the essential data needed for implementing these operations, such as license plate data, transponder data, and transaction data.

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

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

Summary: The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act establishes the California Workforce Development Board to oversee and improve the state's workforce investment system, aligning it with the economy's needs. This bill would require the board to allocate funds, upon provision, to the Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Collaborative. These funds are intended for strategies such as education and support services for low- to moderate-income individuals affected by the 2025 wildfires in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The board must ensure swift fund allocation based on need and adherence to quality standards. The focus is on employment in sectors like construction, firefighting, and healthcare, essential for emergency response and recovery. The bill mandates expedited licensing and certification for program participants and declares itself an urgency statute for immediate effect, specifically targeting the needs of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

[AB 339](#) ([Ortega, D](#)) **Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act outlines rules for collective bargaining for local public employees, including resolving disputes through the Public Employment Relations Board. It mandates that public agency governing bodies must engage with employee representatives over employment terms and give reasonable notice of any policy changes affecting employee representation. This bill adds that these bodies must notify employee organizations at least 120 days before issuing or renewing contracts for jobs within their scope. The notice must include contract details and must be given as early as possible in emergencies. If requested, agencies must meet with employee representatives in good faith. This new requirement imposes additional duties on local agencies, which are generally reimbursed for state-mandated costs. However, this bill specifies no automatic reimbursement, although agencies may seek other remedies to cover these expenses.

[AB 340](#) ([Ahrens, D](#)) **Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

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

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

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

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

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, managed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates alcoholic beverage licensing and transactions. Currently, it is illegal to sell or purchase alcohol between 2 am and 6 am. Beginning June 1, 2026, this bill will allow on-sale licensees in designated hospitality zones to sell alcohol until 4 am on certain days and holidays, provided their local government passes ordinances meeting specific criteria and submits them to the department for review. These zones include Hospitality and Special Event Hospitality Zones. Local bodies assigning these zones must provide ordinance details, including maps and operation durations, and submit annual reports to the Legislature. Businesses looking for extended hours licenses must pay a \$2500 fee, subject to inflation adjustment, and notify local law enforcement and residents, allowing them to protest if desired. The bill also outlines conditions to ensure public safety and requires minor restrictions in licensed premises during extended hours. Finally, the bill imposes reporting obligations on local government and the California Highway Patrol to assess the impact of these zones, and it will automatically repeal on January 1, 2031. No state reimbursement is needed for local agencies as per the bill's provisions.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates state and local agencies to allow public inspection of their records unless specific exemptions apply, including certain information about elected or appointed officials. Unauthorized disclosure of this information is a crime. Currently, "elected or appointed official" includes figures like judges and court commissioners, both active and federal, among others. This bill seeks to expand this definition to include retired judges, court commissioners, and appointees serving as children's counsel in specific court proceedings. By broadening the definition, it consequently expands the scope of the crime related to unauthorized disclosures, creating a state-mandated local program. The bill includes legislative findings to justify any limitations on public access required by the California Constitution. It also states that no state reimbursement will be needed, following statutory guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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

Summary: The Digital Equity Bill of Rights establishes that all state residents should have access to broadband that meets certain standards. It also contains guidelines for internet service subscribers to have equal access to service. The California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018 prohibits internet service providers from engaging in specific actions regarding internet traffic, like paid prioritization. This bill mandates California internet service providers to offer affordable home internet to eligible households, meeting minimum speed requirements, and to promote these services. From January 1, 2027, providers must report to the Department of Technology about their affordable internet plans. The Public Utilities Commission will have no role in enforcing these rules; instead, the Department of Technology will handle oversight. The bill

will become inoperative if a federal or state program offering broadband subsidies to low-income households is implemented.

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.)

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

[AB 359](#) ([Ramos, D](#)) Fair Political Practices Commission.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 362](#) ([Ramos, D](#)) Water policy: California tribal communities.

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

Summary: This bill would enhance water quality regulations in California by integrating considerations for tribal communities. It aims to protect tribal water uses by including them in the definition of "beneficial uses." Projects affecting water quality must assess their impact on tribal water uses, and the State Water Quality Control Board must report on these efforts biannually beginning in 2026. The bill mandates consulting with tribal communities in state and regional water quality policies and requires regional boards to consider tribal and environmental justice issues when setting water quality objectives. It also exempts the adoption of tribal water uses in quality plans from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would involve tribal communities in the California Water Quality Monitoring Council and amends the memorandum of understanding to ensure their participation. Finally, it includes legislative findings to justify limiting public access to certain governmental proceedings and documents related to these efforts.

[AB 367](#) ([Bennett, D](#)) Water: County of Ventura: fire suppression.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law regulates wells, pumping plants, conduits, and streams, and requires the State Fire Marshal to designate fire hazard severity zones. This bill, effective July 1, 2027, mandates that water suppliers in Ventura County serving over 20 residences in high or very high fire hazard zones must have backup energy sources to operate critical wells and pumps for at least 24 hours for fire suppression. The Ventura County Fire Department is tasked with annual inspections of these systems. Water suppliers must notify the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services of any significant reductions in their water delivery capacity. If a fire renders more than 10 residences uninhabitable, a report must be made by the fire department in cooperation with the water supplier. This bill imposes new requirements on the Ventura County Fire Department, indicating the necessity for a special statute for Ventura County, and outlines that reimbursement for any state-mandated costs will follow set statutory provisions.

[AB 368](#) ([Ward, D](#)) Energy: building standards: passive house standards.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 370](#) ([Carrillo, D](#)) California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 376](#) ([Tangjipa, R](#)) Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: wildfires: exclusions.

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

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

[AB 377](#) ([Tangjipa, R](#)) High-Speed Rail Authority: business plan: Merced to Bakersfield segment.

Status: 06/02/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The California High-Speed Rail Act establishes the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop a high-speed rail system in the state. The Authority must prepare and submit a business plan and project update report to the Legislature every two years, outlining progress and strategies for developing intercity high-speed train services. These reports must be approved by the Secretary of Transportation and reviewed by relevant legislative committees. The Act particularly focuses on the Merced to Bakersfield segment, requiring timelines and additional information specific to this section in both the business plan and update report. By May 1, 2026, the Authority is required to include a detailed funding plan for the Merced to Bakersfield segment, which must address the funding gap and provide a strategy to overcome it.

[AB 380](#) ([González, Mark, D](#)) Price gouging.

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

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to increase prices of certain goods or services by more than 10% during a declared emergency, punishable by up to a year in jail, a \$10,000 fine, or both. This new bill extends the misdemeanor period to 180 or 365 days and raises fines for entities to \$25,000. It also broadens what's considered unlawful in terms of rental housing, prohibiting rent increases of over 10% during emergencies, except when directly linked to repair costs. The bill expands these rules to include all rental housing and commercial properties and removes the exemption for additional repair costs. These changes require local programs to comply. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for costs imposed by the state, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement will be needed for its provisions.

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

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that state agency contracts for purchasing or laundering apparel, equipment, or supplies require contractors to certify that no products were made or laundered using forced labor. This legislation proposes changes for contracts made or renewed from January 1, 2026, to include compliance with human trafficking prohibitions. It broadens the definition of forced labor to include labor obtained through threats or restraint. Contractors and subcontractors must inform employees about prohibited activities and the consequences for violations. Contracts will be denied to those failing to certify compliance, and contractors must ensure subcontractor compliance through signed certifications. The bill introduces new sanctions for violations, such as contractor removal, termination of subcontractors, and pausing payments until issues are resolved. Sanctions can be challenged before an administrative law judge who will consider good faith actions and other factors. Investigations by state agencies will focus on credible information, requiring quick reporting of violations, and allowing corrective directives. There is no requirement for state reimbursement to local entities for costs under this act.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

[AB 388](#) (Rogers, D) Electricity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/20/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Existing law requires drivers to exercise caution when approaching stationary marked Caltrans vehicles with flashing lights by either changing lanes or slowing down if unable to safely change lanes. Violating this law results in a fine up to \$50. This bill extends this requirement to all marked highway maintenance vehicles and any stationary vehicle with flashing hazard lights or warning devices, like cones or flares. By broadening the scope, the bill creates a state-mandated local program. Although the California

Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain expenses, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required.

[AB 391](#) ([Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#)) **Mobilehome parks: notices to homeowners and residents.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law regulates residency terms in mobilehome parks and requires that the Mobilehome Residency Law be included in rental agreements. It mandates that park management must provide each homeowner with a notice of rights and responsibilities annually, either in person or by mail. The new bill proposes that these notices can be delivered to either the homeowner or resident, unless specified otherwise. Additionally, it allows for some notices to be sent via electronic communication, provided the homeowner or resident has given explicit written consent. The bill also defines relevant terms for these provisions.

[AB 394](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) **Public transportation providers.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/14/2025 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

[AB 418](#) (Wilson, D) Property taxation: tax-defaulted property.

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and JUD.

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

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

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

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

Summary: The California Values Act restricts state law enforcement from engaging in activities related to immigration enforcement, with certain exceptions like executing judicial warrants and sharing information

about serious felons with federal authorities. This bill would extend these restrictions by preventing law enforcement from sharing any information with immigration authorities if enforcement actions are within one mile of specific sensitive locations, such as childcare centers, religious sites, or hospitals. The bill could mandate additional responsibilities for local law enforcement, constituting a state-mandated local program. Under the California Constitution, the state is required to reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, and this bill outlines that such reimbursement would follow established procedures. The bill is intended to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

[AB 426](#) ([Dixon, R](#)) Impeding emergency response with drone.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.)

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

[AB 431](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

[AB 436](#) ([Ransom, D](#)) Composting facilities: zoning.

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

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

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

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

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

[AB 440](#) ([Ramos, D](#)) Suicide prevention.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

Summary: Current law establishes an Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. This office is tasked with researching and advising on new technologies to better prevent and tackle wildfires in the state. The program's provisions were initially set to be repealed on January 1, 2029, but the new bill extends this date to January 1, 2031. Additionally, the Office of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, is required by law to manage a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program. This involves the State Fire Marshal identifying cost-effective measures for fire risk reduction that are eligible for financial assistance. A joint powers authority is to establish criteria for financial aid and report to the Legislature on the program's efficacy and wildfire risk reduction. These provisions, initially set to be repealed on July 1, 2029, are now proposed to be extended to July 1, 2031.

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission adopt an integrated energy policy report every two years starting from November 1, 2003. This report reviews major energy trends, issues, and offers policy recommendations based on current analyses. It also assesses the reliability of energy systems and the need for additional resources, efficiency, and conservation. Additionally, from November 1, 2004, the Commission must biennially prepare an energy policy review to update the previous report or highlight new energy issues. This bill requires that the 2027 report include an assessment of using excess solar and wind energy to produce hydrogen. It defines what

constitutes curtailed solar and wind generation and requires the estimate of how much hydrogen can be feasibly produced using this energy. This requirement will be repealed on January 1, 2029.

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

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/6/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.)

Summary: The existing Mobilehome Residency Law regulates the terms of tenancies in mobilehome parks, including the sale or transfer of mobilehomes that remain in the park. Management can require repairs if specific conditions are met and must give homeowners a written summary of required repairs within 10 business days of a request. The proposed bill extends this period to 15 days, and if management fails to provide this summary, it waives their right to demand repairs. Management also needs prior approval for purchasers of mobilehomes remaining in the park and must notify the seller and purchaser of their decision within 15 days. If they do not, the application is considered approved. Moreover, when selling or transferring a mobilehome in the park, the homeowner must provide the Mobilehome Transfer Disclosure Statement to management. For escrow agreements involving mobilehomes remaining in the park, a rental agreement must be included, and without it, the purchaser has no tenancy rights. An occupant without tenancy rights is deemed unlawful unless they can financially meet park requirements or if management fails to notify them of application decisions within the specified timeframe, exempting them from being considered an unlawful occupant.

[AB 462](#) ([Lowenthal, D](#)) **Land use: accessory dwelling units.**

Status: 05/13/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law allows for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for single-family or multifamily residential use, either through local ordinances or ministerial approval. Local agencies cannot issue an occupancy certificate for an ADU until the primary dwelling has its certificate. However, this bill mandates that local agencies issue occupancy certificates for ADUs in counties under a state of emergency after February 1, 2025, even if the primary dwelling lacks one, given that the primary dwelling was significantly damaged or destroyed. This creates new duties for local agencies, establishing a state-mandated local program. Additionally, while the California Coastal Act requires development permits in coastal zones, this bill exempts ADUs in Los Angeles County and other emergency-affected areas from needing these permits if certain conditions are met, such as setback requirements from bluffs. The bill applies statewide, highlighting a matter of statewide concern, and asserts no state reimbursement is necessary for local agency compliance due to specified reasons. It is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

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

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

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act enables local public employees to engage in labor relations through employee organizations and obliges public agencies to negotiate in good faith with these organizations. Current law indicates that costs incurred by local agency employer representatives in fulfilling these duties are not reimbursable by the state. This bill, effective January 1, 2026, mandates that memorandums of understanding between public agencies and employee organizations include certain provisions, such as progressive discipline with due process rights when disciplining employees. Failure to include these provisions is considered bad faith in negotiations. The bill imposes state-mandated local requirements and emphasizes its applicability to both general and charter cities. While the California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for state-mandated costs, this bill specifies no automatic reimbursements, although local agencies can seek reimbursement through other means.

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

Status: 05/14/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

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

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

Status: 05/23/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (May 23). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

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

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

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and L. GOV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act currently allows political subdivisions to provide mutual aid during local emergencies based on approved emergency plans. The law requires counties to submit updated emergency plans to the Office of Emergency Services and mandates that information on pet emergency preparedness be available online. This proposed bill mandates that upon updating a city or county's emergency plan, they must include procedures for rescuing pets from evacuation areas and designate contact points for pet assistance during evacuations. The plan should establish safe conditions for rescues and post necessary contact information online. The bill also restricts rescued or evacuated pets from being adopted, euthanized, or permanently relocated for at least 30 days, allowing local agencies and partners to assume custody if needed. The bill introduces new responsibilities for local governments, creating a state-mandated local program that requires state reimbursement for costs as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

[AB 488](#) ([Tangipa, R](#)) **Insurance: the California FAIR Plan Association.**

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was INS. on 2/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

[AB 493](#) ([Harabedian, D](#)) Property insurance notice of cancellation.

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Coms. on B. & F.I. and JUD.

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

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

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

[AB 505](#) ([Castillo, R](#)) Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: report.

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

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates each county and city to create a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element. This law allows certain housing developments to bypass conditional use permits if they meet specific planning standards. This bill introduces "adaptive reuse" projects as permissible in all zones, subject to a streamlined approval process if they adhere to prescribed

criteria, such as age limits on buildings and historic preservation requirements. These projects must meet affordability criteria, setting aside specific proportions of units for lower-income households. Mixed-use projects must allocate at least 50% of their area to residential purposes. It removes parking requirements for projects lacking existing onsite parking and permits new construction on adjacent parcels if conditions are met. Local governments may create ordinances to manage adaptive reuse projects but cannot block these projects if developers choose to comply. Those without ordinances must promptly approve or deny adaptive reuse permits, providing reasons for any denials. Furthermore, local standards cannot force changes to existing building envelopes unless specified.

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

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

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

[AB 514](#) ([Petrie-Norris, D](#)) Water: emergency water supplies.

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

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

[AB 518](#) ([Ward, D](#)) Low-impact camping areas.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Special Occupancy Parks Act governs the standards for special occupancy parks, which include recreational vehicle parks and tent camps. This bill clarifies that "special occupancy parks" do not include "low-impact camping areas." These are designated areas on private property rented for recreational purposes that are not commercial lodging. The bill outlines specific requirements for such areas, including waste disposal and quiet hours, which must be enforced by the county where the area is located. If a county permits low-impact camping, it must establish a registry of these areas and necessitate that online platforms facilitating bookings allow operators to include necessary permits or registration numbers on their listings.

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

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

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

[AB 523](#) ([Irwin, D](#)) Metropolitan water districts: proxy vote authorizations.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Under the Metropolitan Water District Act, the board of a metropolitan water district must include at least one representative from each member public agency, with the possibility to appoint additional representatives based on property valuation criteria. This bill, effective until January 1, 2030, permits a representative from an agency allowed to appoint only one board member to authorize a proxy vote to a representative from another agency if they cannot attend board meetings. This proxy vote must be

documented in writing and is restricted to no more than six meetings per year. The proxy cannot assume the officer position of the absent representative and is subject to all related laws and conflict of interest regulations.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The Basic Inspection of Terminals (BIT) program makes it illegal for motor carriers to operate certain large vehicles without informing the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) about inspection locations and record maintenance sites. Currently, agricultural vehicles are exempt from this requirement until January 1, 2026. The new bill proposes extending this exemption to January 1, 2031. Previously, a report on the impact of this exemption, detailing collisions and safety issues, was required by January 1, 2022. The bill removes this outdated reporting requirement.

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and N.R. & W.

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

Summary: The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 mandates the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to implement the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, providing grants to states and Indian tribes to help low-income households afford drinking water and wastewater services. This program, managed by the Department of Community Services and Development at the state level, is set to expire on March 31, 2024. This bill proposes to repeal the program's related requirements. Separately, the California Safe Drinking Water Act empowers the State Water Resources Control Board to oversee drinking water safety and has established the right to safe, clean, and affordable water for all Californians. Starting January 1, 2028, public urban retail water suppliers can offer "water rate assistance," such as bill reductions or credits, to low-income residents. This assistance can be funded by various sources, including voluntary contributions from other ratepayers. Suppliers must include details of these programs in technical reports to the state board and the board will conduct a voluntary survey on these programs by July 1, 2026.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Community Care Facilities Act mandates the State Department of Social Services to license transitional housing placement providers for foster children aged 16 and older. Violations of this act are misdemeanors. These providers, along with Transitional Housing Program-Plus providers, which serve former foster youth over 18, generally require licensing, except in cases where Program-Plus providers are certified and have local fire clearance. The bill proposes that contracts for these housing services initially last three years, with possible renewals for two additional one-year terms, and further renewals for 10-year terms. Counties can terminate contracts or services with 90 days' notice. This creates new local responsibilities, yet the bill specifies that no state reimbursement for these costs is necessary for a particular reason.

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

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Labor Commissioner investigates violations by contractors or subcontractors related to public works projects, including adherence to prevailing wage laws. Contractors and subcontractors must maintain accurate payroll records, including personal details and wage information for each employee, and provide certified copies upon public request. Non-compliance is considered a misdemeanor. The bill requires that if an awarding body receives a records request but lacks the records, it must obtain them from the contractor and provide them to the requester. The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement can impose penalties if a contractor does not comply within 10 days. This bill might impose additional responsibilities on contractors and could expand the scope of a crime, creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement is needed for local agencies due to certain provisions.

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

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

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

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 regulates health care service plans under the Department of Managed Health Care, making willful violations a crime. Health insurers are regulated by the Department of Insurance, with specific coverage requirements in place to limit patient costs. This bill proposes that, starting January 1, 2026, large group health plans and insurance policies must cover portable high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) purifiers for enrollees who are pregnant or diagnosed with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, provided they live in regions under a wildfire emergency declaration. The cost for these purifiers is capped at \$500, adjusted for inflation. Violations would be criminal, establishing a state-mandated local program. The bill also indicates no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for certain costs, and it is to become effective immediately as an urgency statute.

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and M. & V.A.

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

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

[AB 581](#) ([Bennett, D](#)) **State shrub.**

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

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

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

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and HEALTH.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, managed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates licenses for alcoholic beverages in the state. It prohibits non-licensees from selling alcohol and allows for temporary relief measures during emergencies, such as COVID-19. Existing provisions allowing expanded licensing and to-go sales due to COVID-19 will now be extended to January 1, 2029. The Planning and Zoning Law lets city or county legislative bodies manage zoning. For businesses expanding outdoors due to COVID-19, existing rules allow a reduction in required parking. This bill extends these provisions indefinitely, creating a state-mandated local program. The California Retail Food Code sets health standards for retail food. During COVID-19, facilities have been able to offer satellite food services without a separate permit. This bill makes these provisions permanent. Permanent food facilities must be enclosed with specific structures. This bill modifies requirements, allowing open windows or folding doors during operation, but full enclosure when closed. Finally, no state reimbursement is required under this act, according to the California Constitution.

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

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

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

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

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

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

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

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

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

Status: 05/20/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 72. Noes 1.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary: This bill amends existing law regarding the considerations for property valuation for tax purposes by adding specific renewable leases between a commercial community ownership entity and a nonprofit to the list of enforceable restrictions that affect land use. This extension of local tax officials' duties constitutes a state-mandated local program. Furthermore, the bill requires that any new tax expenditure legislation includes specific goals, performance indicators, and data collection requirements. Although statutory provisions exist for reimbursing local agencies and school districts for state-mandated costs, this bill specifies that no funds will be appropriated to reimburse local agencies for property tax revenue losses resulting from this legislation. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as a tax levy.

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

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

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

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

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

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

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

Summary: Current law classifies all state-controlled parks, campgrounds, monument sites, landmarks, and historical sites as part of the state park system, managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The California State Library is governed by the State Librarian, who has authority to acquire materials and equipment for library programs according to standard library practices. The 2024 Budget Act allocated funds for the California State Library Parks Pass Program. This bill proposes allowing the department to issue free vehicle day use annual passes to the California State Library for this program, contingent on legislative appropriation.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

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

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

Summary: This bill exempts certain projects from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Coastal Act of 1976. Specifically, it exempts fuel modification and fuel reduction projects, which are designed to create defensible space and prevent wildfires, as well as electrical grid resilience or hardening projects, from CEQA requirements. These exemptions aim to streamline projects that maintain a 500-foot defensible space around structures and prevent the spread of wildfires. For the California Coastal Act, the bill exempts similar fuel projects from needing a coastal development permit. The bill mandates that lead agencies determine a project's eligibility for these exemptions, imposing a state-mandated local program, but it specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these costs.

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

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to manage disaster response and preparedness. This bill proposes that the OES be required to maximize local funding from the federal Emergency Management Performance Grant Program and share agreements with legislative committees regarding state use of federal grants, including those from the State Homeland Security Grant Program. The OES may retain up to 3% of these funds for admin purposes. Additionally, under the California Disaster Assistance Act, the Director of Emergency Services must financially support local agencies in emergencies. The bill introduces the Community Relief Act, establishing a grant program to assist local agencies, tribal governments, and others with disaster-related costs, funded by the Disaster Assistance Fund. This bill allows the director to regulate the program's administration.

[AB 628](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) Hiring of real property: dwellings: untenability.

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that buildings with residential units must meet certain conditions to be considered livable, such as having proper heating and hot water systems. This bill would add the requirement of a functioning stove and refrigerator, which must be able to safely cook food and store it, respectively. These new conditions would apply to leases that are entered into, amended, or extended from January 1, 2026, onward. However, the bill exempts specific dwelling types, including permanent supportive housing, from these requirements.

[AB 632](#) ([Hart, D](#)) Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law allows local agencies to impose administrative fines or penalties for ordinance violations and requires them to establish administrative procedures for managing these penalties. The proposed bill would enable local agencies to enhance enforcement by allowing them to file a certified copy of a final order directing payment of fines with a superior court clerk, who must then enter judgment according to the order. Additionally, the bill permits local agencies to create a system to collect fines by placing a lien on the land where the violation occurred, if a specific notice is served. The bill clarifies that these measures add to existing legal remedies or penalties.

[AB 635](#) ([Ahrens, D](#)) Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program: Attorney General.

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

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law establishes regulations for tenancies in mobilehome parks, classifying management failures and rule violations as public nuisances that can be addressed through civil actions. The Attorney General can initiate such actions. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, within the Department of Housing and Community Development, enforces these regulations and mandates referrals of any suspected violations. This bill would require that the department refers up to 25 of the most serious alleged violations each fiscal year to the Attorney General, who can take further legal actions, including arbitration and pursuing judicial remedies. It also involves allocating funds from the Mobilehome Dispute Resolution Fund to the department or Attorney General as needed. Additionally, the department must include details about expenditures by the Attorney General and the number of complaints referred in its annual report to the Governor and Legislature. Finally, the bill extends the expiration date of the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2030.

[AB 637](#) ([Flora, R](#)) False or misleading commercial disaster communication.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under existing law, insurance practices are regulated to prevent unfair competition and deceptive acts in the insurance industry. Specifically, making false or misleading statements about insurance in publications or advertisements is prohibited. Violators may face a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 or \$10,000. The bill would allow courts to increase this penalty by up to \$2,500 if the violation involves a "commercial disaster communication," defined as certain communications made after a state of emergency or catastrophic disaster is declared. This increased penalty can apply until 60 days after the emergency ends, but it cannot exceed 180 days for each specific emergency or disaster. The bill also includes related findings and declarations.

[AB 638](#) ([Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#)) **Stormwater: uses: irrigation.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Stormwater Resource Planning Act allows public agencies to create plans for capturing stormwater and dry weather runoff. The State Water Resources Control Board was required to provide guidance for this by July 1, 2016. This bill mandates that by December 1, 2026, the board must develop recommendations for using captured stormwater for irrigating urban public lands. These recommendations should include strategies to reduce the use of potable water and address issues related to pathogens, pathogen indicators, and total suspended solids.

[AB 643](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) **Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.**

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

Summary: Existing law aims to reduce methane emissions by targeting a 75% reduction in landfill disposal of organic waste from 2014 levels by 2025. To meet these goals, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, along with the State Air Resources Board, must create regulations. Local jurisdictions are allowed to include compost produced from specific operations as part of their organic waste recovery efforts. This bill would also let local jurisdictions count organic material used as an agricultural amendment toward their recovery targets, provided it is processed at an authorized facility using approved technologies and licensed as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

[AB 647](#) ([González, Mark, D](#)) **Housing development approvals: residential units.**

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

Summary: Existing law allows proposed housing developments with up to two residential units in single-family residential zones to be approved without a detailed review if certain conditions are met. The proposal must be within urban areas or clusters. Local agencies can enforce objective zoning standards, but cannot apply standards conflicting with state law. This bill expands the process to allow developments with up to eight units to also be considered without detailed reviews if specific criteria are met—like reserving at least one unit for low-income households. Local agencies cannot block developments meeting these criteria and cannot impose restrictive zoning standards, such as setback or height limitations, that would reduce development capacity. The bill mandates that applications are processed within 60 days, approving them if not addressed within that timeframe. If an application is denied, agencies must explain why and how deficiencies can be corrected. Local agencies can only reject applications if there is a significant health or safety impact that cannot be mitigated. Ordinances implementing the bill do not require CEQA review, as they are not considered projects under CEQA. Changes apply statewide, even in charter cities, as matters of state concern. The bill specifies that local and school district reimbursements are not required under this legislation.

[AB 650](#) ([Papan, D](#)) **Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates every county and city to create a long-term general plan for development, which must include a housing element. This involves ensuring housing and community development activities promote fair housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development must develop a standardized reporting format for actions taken to further fair housing by December 31, 2026. Further, for housing element revisions, the timeline for determining housing needs and consulting with councils of governments is extended from two years to three years, and from 26 months to 38 months, respectively. Also, cities and counties forming subregional entities for housing distribution now have up to 34 months before revisions, while the council of governments has up to 31 months to determine housing need distribution among subregions.

[AB 654](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) **Homelessness resource telephone system.**

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

Summary: Existing law allows local public agencies to set up a "311" phone system for nonemergency access to public safety services or other local services. Additionally, there are various programs for homeless individuals, such as the Homeless Emergency Aid program and the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, which provide financial support for shelters and services. Also, counties can form teams to help identify and connect homeless individuals to housing and support. This bill mandates Los Angeles County to create a dedicated telephone system for homelessness resource assistance. This system will handle calls about people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and help connect them to appropriate resources. This requirement represents a state-mandated local program. If the bill leads to state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures are outlined in the California Constitution, which will be followed if the Commission on State Mandates determines such costs are applicable. The bill emphasizes the unique necessity of this program specifically for Los Angeles County.

[AB 657](#) ([Alvarez, D](#)) Department of Transportation: state highways.

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law assigns the Department of Transportation, along with the California Transportation Commission, the responsibility for all state highways and related properties. The Department is authorized to design and build state highways as designated by law and locations approved by the Commission. This bill proposes nonsubstantive changes to these legal provisions and makes minor adjustments without altering the fundamental roles or responsibilities already established.

[AB 658](#) ([Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#)) Vehicles: registration fees.

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that a registration fee be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for each vehicle or trailer that needs to be registered, except for vehicles explicitly exempt from these fees. This bill proposes that if there is an increase in the registration fee, the DMV must complete and publish an affordability impact analysis on its website within six months of the fee increase taking effect. This analysis must include details such as the average increase in annual vehicle registration costs over the past five years and the total number of vehicles with overdue registrations.

[AB 660](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits.

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

Summary: This bill makes updates to existing planning and zoning laws concerning local agency procedures for postentitlement phase permits. Specifically, it limits local agencies to two reviews of building permit plans and restricts additional requests or changes after a building inspection, except in specified cases. The bill also removes the requirement to pause time limits during external reviews and eliminates certain appeal process specifications, such as the necessity for appeals to both planning commissions and governing bodies. Additionally, the bill reduces the timeline for issuing a final decision on appeals: to 30 business days for projects with 25 or fewer units, and 45 days for projects with 26 or more units. It allows applicants to seek a writ of mandate if their appeal is wrongly denied or mishandled within this timeframe. Moreover, the bill incorporates these changes to ensure compliance with the Housing Accountability Act, indicating that any violations would trigger these regulations. It includes provisions stating that changes address statewide concerns and do not require state reimbursement to local agencies.

[AB 663](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) Hydrofluorocarbon gases: sale and distribution prohibition: exemptions.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: Existing law forbids the sale, distribution, or commerce of bulk hydrofluorocarbons with high global warming potential (GWP) in the state, starting January 1, 2025, with even stricter limits set for 2030 and 2033. Previously, hydrofluorocarbons that were reclaimed under federal regulation were exempt from this rule. This bill would remove this exemption, instead creating an exemption for certified reclaimed refrigerants. Removing the existing exemption for reclaimed hydrofluorocarbons expands the scope of what constitutes a crime under the law, leading to the introduction of a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution mandates reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for specific state-imposed costs, this bill states that no reimbursement will be required for the changes introduced. Additionally, the bill is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

[AB 668](#) ([Lowenthal, D](#)) Alcoholic beverage control: large outdoor events: drink spiking.

Status: 05/29/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, managed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates alcoholic beverage licensing and outlines conditions for suspending or revoking licenses. Violations of this act are generally considered misdemeanors, potentially leading to license suspension or revocation, with some exceptions. Until January 1, 2027, new applicants and current holders of a Type 48 on-sale general public premises license must offer drug testing devices, drink lids, and post related notices. They must also report to law enforcement or emergency services if they are informed of a suspected drink spiking incident. This bill mandates that from July 1, 2026, to January 1, 2029, any person with a catering authorization or daily on-sale license for large outdoor events complies with these drink spiking precautions. Violating this bill's provisions is not considered a crime.

[AB 670](#) ([Quirk-Silva, D](#)) Planning and zoning: housing element: converted affordable housing units.

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

Summary: Under existing Planning and Zoning Law, cities, counties, and city-counties must adopt a general plan, which includes a housing element. After adopting the plan, a planning agency is required to submit an annual report by April 1st to specified entities. This report includes data on housing development applications, the number of housing units demolished, and new units created. This bill proposes additional reporting requirements, such as detailed information on new housing units, demolished units, and replacement housing. For the housing element, the current law allows the inclusion of multifamily buildings converted to deed-restricted housing for moderate-income households. The bill extends this to allow reporting on multifamily buildings converted to affordable housing for low-income households, with long-term affordability covenants of at least 55 years.

[AB 672](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) Public employment: notifications and right of intervention.

Status: 05/15/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 62. Noes 4.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to resolve disputes and enforce duties and rights related to collective bargaining for specified public employers and employees. PERB has the authority to investigate unfair practice charges and determine appropriate remedies. The bill mandates that plaintiffs or petitioners seeking injunctive relief against strikes or labor actions by public employees, governed by PERB, must serve a copy of their petition via email to PERB's general counsel if PERB is not part of the action. Additionally, if applying for a temporary restraining order in such cases, they must notify PERB's general counsel by email when notifying the other party. The bill also gives PERB the right to intervene in civil actions connected to labor disputes involving public employees that may affect the administration of relevant statutes by PERB. Furthermore, the Judicial Council must establish rules to create a panel of court of appeal justices qualified to handle cases enjoining strikes or labor activities by trial court employees, ensuring a single justice hears these cases in superior court following specific procedures.

[AB 674](#) ([Connolly, D](#)) Clean Cars 4 All Program.

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

Summary: The Clean Cars 4 All Program aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance air quality, and benefit low-income residents by replacing high-pollution vehicles with cleaner options. This bill introduces changes to ensure incentives are available throughout the state, including areas not participating in the program locally, where the state board will manage incentives distribution. It emphasizes prioritizing vehicle retirement in specific areas and mandates a program guideline update by July 1, 2027. The bill also requires expanded evaluation of outreach funding, targeting communities with many older vehicles. In funding allocation, the state board must now consider additional metrics like the total value of vouchers and a specific metric for retired vehicles, removing the previous focus on eligible ZIP Code populations. Additionally, it calls for a means-based strategy to identify potential incentive recipients, providing increased incentives to those who meet specific criteria.

[AB 678](#) ([Lee, D](#)) Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law mandates the Governor to establish an Interagency Council on Homelessness, which includes specific members and aims to facilitate collaboration among various governmental and non-governmental entities to develop strategies to end homelessness. It also requires the council to provide policy and procedural recommendations to legislators and other governmental bodies. This bill would further require the council to work with LGBTQ+ community representatives to recommend policies and best practices for inclusive services for LGBTQ+ individuals experiencing homelessness. This includes expanding data

collection to better understand their needs in state homelessness programs. The council must submit a report with these recommendations to certain legislative committees by January 1, 2027.

[AB 685](#) **(Solache, D) Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Act.**

Status: 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to support small businesses. It also sets up the California Small Business Technical Assistance Program (SB-TAP) to offer consulting and training via grants with technical assistance centers. The OSBA oversees the Capital Infusion Program (CIP) under SB-TAP. This bill introduces the Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Act to aid small businesses affected by the January 2025 wildfires in those counties. It allocates \$50 million from the General Fund to create the Los Angeles and Ventura Wildfire Small Business Recovery Fund, managed by OSBA, to support the CIP and SB-TAP. Additionally, it calls for a new program to assist employees of impacted businesses. GO-Biz must report to the Legislature on fund use, and the act will end on January 1, 2031. The bill is declared an urgency statute, effective immediately.

[AB 687](#) **(Patterson, R) Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 56. Noes 3.)

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 requires submission and approval of a timber harvesting plan by a registered professional forester before starting timber operations. Violating this act is a misdemeanor. Additionally, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report or adopt a negative declaration for projects affecting the environment. If a project can be revised to mitigate its environmental impact significantly, a mitigated negative declaration is required. This bill allows up to 35 annual projects for noncommercial wildfire fuels reduction on timberlands under 1500 acres, funded by public money, to prepare a timber harvesting plan following CEQA guidelines. This bill, which expands what constitutes a crime and thus implements a state-mandated local program, is set to expire on January 1, 2031. The California Constitution outlines a reimbursement process for costs mandated by the state, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for certain reasons.

[AB 693](#) **(Boerner, D) Broadband: state oversight.**

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

Summary: This bill proposes establishing the Broadband and Digital Equity Commission, which will replace the California Broadband Council in July 2027. Members of this new commission will receive compensation and necessary expenses for their duties. A new Department of Broadband and Digital Equity will be created within the Government Operations Agency to focus on expanding broadband access in neglected areas statewide. By July 2027, this department will centralize broadband and digital equity activities and oversee establishing relevant rules and regulations. The commission will appoint the department's executive director, who is responsible for hiring necessary staff with the commission's approval. The department will manage previously existing broadband initiatives such as the California Advanced Services Fund and Broadband Loan Loss Reserve Fund. It will also maintain an interactive broadband accessibility map and the statewide open-access middle-mile network. The bill allows the department to undertake tasks requested by the commission, but the commission can seek additional resources if needed. The commission will help in policy formulation, advise the Legislature, and engage in federal rulemakings.

[AB 696](#) **(Ransom, D) Lithium-ion vehicle batteries: emergencies: advisory group.**

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

Summary: Current law mandates the Secretary for Environmental Protection to form a Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group until January 1, 2027, focusing on policies for recycling lithium-ion batteries from vehicles. The group includes members from various specified sectors. Another related bill proposes that the Director of Emergency Services establish a similar advisory group by December 31, 2026, aimed at examining the safety and management of lithium-ion vehicle batteries during emergencies. This group must meet quarterly until July 1, 2028, and collaborate with universities, vehicle manufacturers, and first responders. It will also develop safety and response standards by July 1, 2028, based on research and guidelines, which aim to improve emergency response related to these batteries. The provisions of this bill will expire on January 1, 2029.

[AB 698](#) **(Wicks, D) Local taxation: real property transfers.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.)

Summary: Proposition 62, approved in 1986, prevents local governments from imposing transaction or sales taxes on real property sales unless specified otherwise. The California Constitution allows charter cities to establish ordinances regarding municipal matters, which supersede conflicting general laws. The existing Documentary Transfer Tax Act permits counties or cities to impose taxes on certain real property transfers. This bill mandates that a city's legislative body must, before adopting any such transfer tax, provide an online analysis of its effects, particularly on affordable housing production. This bill asserts that it addresses an issue of statewide concern, making it applicable to all cities, including charter cities.

[AB 699](#) ([Stefani, D](#)) Elections: local tax measures.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 54. Noes 20.)

Summary: This bill addresses how information regarding proposed local tax measures and bond issuances is presented to voters. Under current law, if a local measure proposes or increases a tax, details about the tax amount, rate, and duration must be included on the ballot. The bill allows local governments or measure proponents to instead direct voters to the county voter information guide for this information, rather than displaying it all on the ballot. If this option is chosen, local elections officials must mail a measure information statement with the sample ballot, describing the tax's purpose, rates, duration, and revenue usage. This requirement creates a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill permits electronic transmission of tax rate statements for bond measures, aligning with existing procedures for electronic voter information distribution. The bill also details that if any state-mandated costs arise, reimbursement procedures as specified by California law will apply.

[AB 709](#) ([Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#)) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act mandates that all high- or medium-priority groundwater basins must be managed through sustainability plans. Once a groundwater sustainability plan is created, it must be submitted to the Department of Water Resources for review. If multiple plans are developed for the same basin, the responsible agencies must submit all plans along with an explanation of their compliance and a coordination agreement to the department. The department then has two years to evaluate each plan. This bill clarifies that agencies are allowed to amend the coordination agreement after the department issues its assessment of the plans, without breaching submission requirements.

[AB 712](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law includes various reforms and incentives to speed up affordable housing construction. It allows courts to award legal costs to a public entity or nonprofit involved in low- or moderate-income housing if they win certain legal actions. This bill proposes that if an applicant for a housing development project wins a lawsuit to enforce a public agency's compliance with housing reform laws, the applicant would be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. It also mandates fines on non-compliant local agencies and prohibits them from requiring applicants to indemnify or defend the agency if accused of violating the applicant's rights. The bill defines housing reform laws as those providing protections to housing project applicants or imposing restrictions on public agencies for their benefit.

[AB 713](#) ([Solache, D](#)) Public postsecondary education: student employment.

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

Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act outlines the roles of California's public higher education institutions, namely the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges. The Act's stipulations apply to the University of California only if the Regents consent through a resolution. This bill intends to prevent these institutions from disqualifying students from employment due to lack of federal work authorization, except when federally mandated or when the funding source of the job requires it. Additionally, the bill mandates these institutions to interpret the federal prohibition on hiring undocumented noncitizens as non-applicable to state entities. If student employment is seen as a "benefit" under federal law, the bill allows this benefit to be granted. The institutions must implement these requirements by January 6, 2026. The provisions apply to the University of California only if the Regents agree. This bill will result in a state-mandated local program, and if there are state-imposed costs, the state is responsible for reimbursing these expenses following existing legal procedures.

[AB 716](#) ([Carrillo, D](#)) Fire safety standards: hydrogen facilities.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to focus on fire and safety issues. The bill mandates that the State Fire Marshal implement the National Fire Protection Association Hydrogen Technologies Code (NFPA 2) as the standard for fire safety at hydrogen-related facilities across the state. Local governments, in collaboration with the State Fire Marshal, would be allowed to adopt stricter fire safety standards if specific local hazards and risks justify such measures. Additionally, the bill requires the State Fire Marshal to appoint a hydrogen fire expert with particular responsibilities and to provide ongoing training for local fire departments and building inspectors.

[AB 719](#) ([Calderon, D](#)) County emergency plans.

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services, responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response. The Governor is tasked with coordinating the State Emergency Plan and guiding local political subdivisions in emergency mitigation efforts. The law defines "political subdivision" and "emergency plans" for local governments' roles in emergency services and mandates each local governing body to comply with the State Emergency Plan. The Act also requires the Office to set best practices and review procedures for county emergency plans. Under this bill, counties must review and update their emergency plans every two years, creating additional responsibilities for local officials and establishing a state-mandated local program. It eliminates a previous deadline of January 1, 2022. The California Constitution mandates reimbursement to local agencies for state-imposed costs, and the bill specifies that reimbursement will follow the existing statutory procedures if state-mandated costs are identified.

[AB 721](#) ([Soria, D](#)) Huron Hawk Conservancy.

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

Summary: Existing law allows various conservancies to acquire and manage lands in the state. This bill proposes the creation of the Huron Hawk Conservancy under the Natural Resources Agency. It aims to manage and conserve public lands within the Huron Hawk area for purposes such as recreational use, wildlife habitat restoration, protection, and educational purposes. The conservancy would be governed by a board of directors, including members appointed by local agencies, with specific responsibilities outlined in the bill. It establishes the Huron Hawk Conservancy Fund, which will be used to finance these activities once the Legislature appropriates funds or approves a bond. The conservancy can also accept various contributions from public agencies, private entities, or individuals, which will be deposited into the fund. By assigning new responsibilities to local agencies, the bill creates a state-mandated local program. If it incurs state-mandated costs, the California Constitution requires reimbursement procedures to be followed as per existing statutory provisions.

[AB 722](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program.

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

Summary: This bill proposes the establishment of the Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development. By July 1, 2026, and subject to funding by the Legislature, the department must provide grants for innovative or evidence-based housing and employment solutions aimed at helping recently incarcerated individuals avoid homelessness and maintain stable housing. The initiative involves collaboration with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and local counties. Program applicants will be scored competitively based on set criteria, and recipients must use funds for long-term rental assistance, landlord incentives, and other supportive housing services. Contracts will be awarded for five years, with the possibility of renewal. Award recipients must submit annual progress reports, and an independent evaluator will assess the program's outcomes, with findings reported to specific legislative committees.

[AB 726](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must create a comprehensive long-term plan for their physical development, including a mandatory housing element. Every April 1st, the planning agency of each city or county is required to submit an annual report to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This report must detail their progress in meeting regional housing needs. This bill allows local agencies to also report the number of deed-restricted affordable housing units, over 15 years old, that have been significantly rehabilitated with a minimum of \$60,000 per unit in city or county funds. These units cannot be considered when determining

eligibility for streamlined approval processes. Additionally, the bill updates the name reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

[AB 729](#) ([Zbur, D](#)) Public utilities: climate credits.

Status: 06/05/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions. It allows the use of market-based compliance methods, providing greenhouse gas allowances to electrical and gas corporations. Revenues from these allowances are credited back to specific customer groups under programs known as the electric and natural gas California Climate Credit. The Public Utilities Commission oversees these credits, requiring them to be distributed to residential and small business customers at specific times of the year. This bill mandates these credits for electric customers during August and September, and for natural gas customers in February. Violations of these provisions would be criminal offenses. Although the California Constitution typically mandates state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required.

[AB 734](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Environmental protection: biological resources data: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: powerplants: power lines: applications.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law grants the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission the authority to certify sites for constructing electrical transmission lines and thermal power plants, with certain exceptions. It allows the commission to exempt from certification thermal power plants with a generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts, or modifications to existing facilities that do not increase capacity by more than 100 megawatts, if the changes do not cause significant environmental or energy resource impacts. The bill mandates that any biological resources data submitted to the commission for certification or exemption must be publicly accessible, unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that making such data public poses a significant risk to certain species. In such cases, the department must specify how much data can be safely released. The bill requires this determination to be submitted to the commission and the public docket. Additionally, until June 30, 2029, individuals proposing eligible facilities, like solar or wind power plants with capacities of 50 megawatts or more, must also adhere to these public disclosure requirements for biological data.

[AB 735](#) ([Carrillo, D](#)) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.

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

Summary: Beginning January 1, 2026, a new law sets statewide standards for warehouse developments, including design, energy efficiency, and operational logistics. The law defines "21st century warehouse" and "tier 1 21st century warehouse" as facilities meeting these standards, which include specifics such as conduits and electrical hookups at loading bays. "Logistics use" is revised to mean buildings used primarily for warehousing and distributing goods, involving heavy-duty trucks, and not mainly serving retail customers on-site. The bill mandates that building permits must align with the standards in effect at the time of issuance and clarifies permissible use of electrical connections. Additionally, before any operations begin, operators must create and submit truck routing plans for city or county review. By 2028, cities and counties must update traffic plans and post appropriate signage for truck routes. If a jurisdiction does not meet these requirements, fines can be imposed by the Attorney General. Moreover, for logistics development projects requiring demolition of occupied housing, there's a requirement for a 2-to-1 housing replacement unless the housing was deemed substandard before purchase. Compliance with other protective provisions preventing unauthorized demolition of protected units is also mandatory.

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

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

Summary: Under existing law, various assistance programs support emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low-income and low-income households, and down payment assistance for first-time home buyers. The law also permits issuing bonds to fund these programs and related projects, like infill development and housing-related parks. The bill, the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, seeks to authorize \$10 billion in bonds to support affordable rental and home ownership programs, such as the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. To take effect, this bill needs to be approved by voters in the June 2, 2026, statewide primary election, and it has been declared an urgency statute to ensure immediate implementation if passed.

[AB 737](#) ([Quirk-Silva, D](#)) Energy: building decarbonization: notice and recordation of a decarbonization charge.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

Summary: Existing law mandates that the Public Utilities Commission or the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative requires energy suppliers, including various types of utilities and cooperatives, to record a notice of decarbonization charge within 30 days after funding a decarbonization upgrade. This recording must be with the county recorder where the property is located. After the full cost of these charges is recovered, the energy supplier must then record a notice of full cost recovery and charge removal with the county recorder within 30 days. This bill extends the definition of "energy supplier" to include gas corporations. Violating these procedures would be considered a crime, thereby implementing a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution requires state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, this bill specifies that no such reimbursement is needed for the given provisions.

[AB 738](#) ([Tangjpa, R](#)) **Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

Summary: Existing law empowers the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to set building standards that enhance energy and water efficiency. This includes regulations for solar-ready buildings and mandatory photovoltaic systems for low-rise residential buildings constructed after January 1, 2020. The bill in question modifies these requirements for residential buildings that are being repaired, restored, or replaced due to disaster-related damage in areas under a state of emergency. Until January 1, 2028, such construction must comply only with photovoltaic requirements that were applicable when the building was initially built, rather than current standards. This exception applies under certain conditions related to the owner's income, insurance, and the specifics of the construction. The legislation mandates local agencies to verify compliance with older photovoltaic standards, thus creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement for these local costs is required, citing a particular reason for this decision.

[AB 745](#) ([Irwin, D](#)) **Electricity: climate credits.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.)

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 appoints the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, allowing the use of market-based mechanisms, including direct allocations of emission allowances to electrical corporations. The Public Utilities Commission has authority over utilities, requiring that proceeds from these allowances are credited to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive customers as the California Climate Credit. This bill mandates these credits be applied to residential electrical bills in July, August, and September, or during emergency situations, and are to be calculated based on energy consumption. Violations of the bill, which becomes part of the Public Utilities Act, would be considered criminal. While typically the state reimburses local agencies for mandated costs, this bill stipulates no reimbursement for a specified reason.

[AB 750](#) ([Quirk-Silva, D](#)) **Homeless shelters: safety regulations.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

Summary: The State Housing Law mandates that the Department of Housing and Community Development create rules to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents in various housing structures statewide. Local authorities are responsible for enforcing these laws, and violations are categorized as misdemeanors. Specifically, if a homeless shelter is found substandard following a complaint, cities or counties must inspect and issue correction notices to the shelter's owner or operator. The law now requires annual inspections of homeless shelters, which can occur with or without notice, and shelters must inform residents of their rights and how to report issues. Owners of shelters failing to rectify violations within a designated timeframe may face civil penalties and become ineligible for state funding, with potential legal actions enforced by local governments or the Department of Housing. Additionally, cities and counties must report annually on shelter inspections, listing any owners with multiple violations. Failure to comply with reporting can result in withheld state funding for the city or county itself. The introduction of these mandates constitutes a new local government program under state law. Although typically the state reimburses local agencies for mandates, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required, unless determined necessary by the Commission on State Mandates.

[AB 760](#) ([Ta, R](#)) **Mobilehome parks: rental restrictions: exemptions: emergencies.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law regulates mobilehome parks, requiring that park management follow the same rules as residents. Currently, if a park rule forbids homeowners from renting or subleasing their mobilehomes, management is also prohibited from renting out mobilehomes they own, except for specific exceptions like housing employees or honoring agreements from before January 1, 2022. There are

exceptions for mobilehomes restricted to affordable housing owned by certain nonprofits or government entities. The new bill proposes an additional exemption for parks in areas recently affected by a state of emergency due to disasters that damage or destroy housing. In such cases, these parks can rent mobilehomes directly to tenants on an emergency basis for up to 36 months after the emergency ends. This exemption lasts as long as tenants use the mobilehome as their primary residence. The bill asserts that these changes concern statewide issues, applicable to all cities, including charter cities.

[AB 766](#) ([Sharp-Collins, D](#)) State agencies and departments: strategic plans: diversity, equity, and inclusion.

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

Summary: The State Government Strategic Planning and Performance and Review Act mandates that specified agency departments develop and submit a strategic plan to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by April 1 annually. This plan must outline its components, the development and adoption process, and a timeline for completion. This bill expands this requirement to ensure that agencies under the Governor's authority incorporate data analysis and inclusive practices into their strategic plans to advance racial equity and address disparities. Furthermore, the bill requires these agencies to seek input from historically disadvantaged and underserved California communities when developing or updating their plans and to make these plans publicly accessible.

[AB 768](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Mobilehome parks: rent protections: local rent control.

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 4/30/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law governs issues related to mobilehome park tenancies, particularly for those with ownership in subdivisions, cooperatives, or resident-owned parks. It outlines residents' and homeowners' rights concerning property use. Under current law, if a mobilehome space is not a homeowner's main residence and is not rented out, it is exempt from local rent control measures. This bill changes this, applying the exemption only if the space is neither the sole nor the principal residence of the homeowner. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that rent or tenancy terms cannot be altered based solely on discovering through official records that a mobilehome is not the main residence of the homeowner without first notifying them. It also narrows the existing exemptions to rental agreements, now only applying to mobilehomes currently up for sale.

[AB 769](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Regional park and open-space districts.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing legislation establishes the framework for creating and managing regional park and open-space districts, including appointing a general manager and other officers. Current rules forbid these districts from selling land used for park or open-space purposes without majority voter consent if a land lease exceeds 25 years. The bill proposes extending this requirement to leases over 50 years. It also amends land exchange rules, allowing a 2/3 board vote for exchanges and increasing the allowable land exchange limit to 80 acres per year for certain districts. The bill also permits the East Bay Regional Park District to accept compensation for land exchanges when necessary, provided the funds are used for acquiring new park or open-space land. Additionally, the bill allows general managers in districts with populations over 200,000 to make larger financial commitments for equipment and materials if approved by the board. These changes address specific needs of the East Bay Regional Park District, among others.

[AB 782](#) ([Quirk-Silva, D](#)) Subdivisions: security.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act allows local legislative bodies to regulate subdivision design and improvement, outlining processes for approval and modification of subdivision maps, which may require developers to provide security. The Real Estate Commissioner examines subdivisions, issuing public reports to authorize lot sales unless certain conditions, like inadequate financial arrangements for improvements, are unmet. This bill would restrict local agencies and the Real Estate Commissioner from demanding additional security for improvements that are privately maintained if security for these improvements has already been furnished under real estate laws, or for publicly maintained improvements if local agencies have received adequate security for them.

[AB 790](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Homelessness: single women with children.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law mandates that starting January 1, 2024, cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding must include families, individuals fleeing domestic violence, and unaccompanied women in their homeless support systems. They must develop analyses and goals with victim service

providers to address the needs of these populations using data outside the Homeless Management Information System, following federal policies. The Interagency Council on Homelessness is tasked with setting and measuring progress on goals to prevent and end homelessness for these groups. This bill adds women with children to these vulnerable populations. It requires cities, counties, and continuums of care to report analyses and goals to the Interagency Council on Homelessness, which must then publish these on its website. This bill introduces a state-mandated local program, requiring reimbursement procedures if the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs.

[AB 792](#) (**[Lee, D](#)**) **Court interpreters.**

Status: 05/07/2025 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L., P.E. & R.

Summary: The Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act organizes trial courts into four regions, each with a committee responsible for determining employment terms for court interpreters. Compensation across these regions must be consistent, although health, welfare, and pension benefits may align with those of other trial court employees. Additionally, local courts can offer extra compensation if certain conditions are met. This bill allows for a recognized employee organization to request multiregional bargaining if more than one region is involved in bargaining within a calendar year. This request must be accepted within 30 days unless all but one region has already reached an agreement.

[AB 794](#) (**[Gabriel, D](#)**) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.**

Status: 05/27/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act mandates that the State Water Resources Control Board regulate drinking water for public safety. This responsibility includes enforcing federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law allows the state board to enact emergency regulations aligning with federal standards, subject to certain conditions. This bill clarifies that the board's power to adopt emergency regulations includes implementing requirements from a federal regulation effective as of January 19, 2025, even if those federal requirements are later repealed or made less stringent. The bill also states that emergency regulations cannot implement less stringent standards than existing ones and can impose stricter monitoring demands. However, maximum contaminant levels and their compliance deadlines set by emergency regulations cannot be stricter than those set by federal standards. By December 31, 2026, the board must adopt an emergency regulation and begin establishing primary standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional changes to procedures for setting public health goals and standards are also included.

[AB 797](#) (**[Harabedian, D](#)**) **Community Stabilization Act.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: This bill, known as the Community Stabilization Act, requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to establish a program to issue securities. This program aims to stabilize property values in areas affected by disasters. Qualified investors can purchase these securities, with the funds allocated to investment entities that manage and resell residential land. Profits from these investments are shared between investors and the state, with administrative costs reimbursed to the entities. The bill mandates that the securities comply with municipal bonding requirements and be funded through investments aligned with the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. Investments must be repaid upon a liquidity event, such as the sale or refinancing of a property, or within ten years. Proceeds from the securities are deposited into the newly created Community Stabilization Fund, managed by GO-Biz. The fund is designated for investment in disaster-declared regions. Qualifying investment entities, including specific nonprofit organizations, must meet certain requirements for property management. The bill also allows investors to defer up to 30% of their capital gains taxes for ten years or until they realize returns on their investment. The act asserts immediate implementation due to its urgency.

[AB 801](#) (**[Bonta, D](#)**) **Financial institutions: California Community Reinvestment Act.**

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

Summary: Existing law establishes a Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, overseen by a Commissioner, responsible for managing laws related to financial institutions like banks and credit unions. Until January 1, 2030, it includes the Financial Empowerment Fund to support financial education and empowerment programs for at-risk populations in California. This bill proposes the California Community Reinvestment Act, mandating that certain financial institutions actively meet the financial service needs of their communities, particularly low- to moderate-income and minority groups. The Commissioner is tasked with evaluating these institutions' performance every three years, assigning one of five ratings that reflect their service to the community. Poor ratings could prevent an institution from receiving state funds or contracts. The Commissioner is also authorized to investigate and examine these institutions for compliance with relevant laws. The bill would create a Community Reinvestment Fund for administration purposes, and authorize

penalties up to \$100,000 for institutions failing to meet their obligations. Penalty funds would be deposited into this new fund.

[AB 813](#) (Solache, D) Mobilehome parks: termination of tenancy.

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/10/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law sets the rules for living in mobilehome parks, allowing management to end a tenancy if a resident's behavior becomes a significant nuisance to others. The new bill expands this authority, permitting tenancy termination if a resident's conduct is a substantial annoyance not only to other residents but also to park staff, park employees, or service providers connected with the park.

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: Current law, known as the Permit Streamlining Act, mandates that public agencies assess the completeness of a development project application within certain time limits and decide on approval or disapproval within specified periods. Similarly, the California Emergency Services Act allows local governments to declare emergencies, granting them specific powers. This mandates local agencies to make decisions on permit applications needed for rebuilding or repairing affected properties promptly. Specifically, it requires local agencies to approve construction permits for certain structures within 14 days of application. This bill imposes additional responsibilities on local agencies, creating a state-mandated local program. It asserts that the changes address statewide concerns, thus applying to all cities, including charter cities. Additionally, though the California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for the changes it introduces.

[AB 820](#) (Pellerin, D) Homelessness: transport.

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

Summary: This bill prohibits local government or law enforcement employees from transporting and dropping off homeless individuals within a jurisdiction without first coordinating shelter or long-term housing for them. It mandates a \$10,000 civil penalty for each violation. The bill applies statewide, including in charter cities, addressing issues beyond municipal jurisdiction.

[AB 823](#) (Boerner, D) Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law bans the sale of personal care products containing plastic microbeads used for exfoliating or cleansing in rinse-off products, like toothpaste, in the state unless they contain less than one part per million (ppm) of microbeads. It enforces a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per day for violations, with enforcement by the Attorney General and local officials. Starting January 1, 2029, the prohibition will extend to personal care products with plastic glitter and non-rinse-off products with one ppm or more of plastic microbeads used as abrasives. Individuals are allowed to sell existing stocks of products with plastic glitter until January 1, 2030. The bill imposes penalties for violating these additional prohibitions.

[AB 825](#) (Petrie-Norris, D) Energy: electricity.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 5.)

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) to provide financial assistance for economic and public development projects. This bill would require the Public Transmission Financing Fund to support transmission projects that align with California's clean energy goals, aiming to reduce costs for ratepayers. This fund will be continuously appropriated, allowing the I-Bank to administer the Public Transmission Financing Program, offering financial aid for projects owned or sponsored by public entities. The bill permits the issuing of bonds to finance these projects and sets conditions to ensure they do not interfere with existing revenue structures approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Additionally, the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority gains the ability to finance and manage new transmission projects through partnerships, potentially sharing ownership with electrical corporations. The bill enacts several amendments related to wildfire mitigation, requiring electrical corporations to enhance preventive strategies and submit updated plans every four years. It also includes provisions for financial arrangements and limits specific fund uses for wildfire mitigation.

[AB 830](#) ([Rogers, D](#)) State highways: encroachment permits: relocating or removing encroachments: public utility districts: County of Mendocino.

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

Summary: The existing law gives the Department of Transportation control over state highways and related properties, allowing it to issue permits for activities like placing or changing encroachments. Normally, these permits include a condition that if a highway improvement requires moving or removing an encroachment, the permit holder must cover the costs. However, a new bill exempts public utility districts in Mendocino County with fewer than 5,000 households from this requirement. Instead, the Department of Transportation will cover the costs if highway improvements necessitate moving or removing their encroachments. The bill also mandates notifying the public utility district at every stage of such projects and includes legislative reasons for why this exemption is specific to Mendocino County.

[AB 838](#) ([Ta, R](#)) Taxation: renter's credit.

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

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law currently offers a renter's credit of \$120 for certain households or \$60 for other individuals, with income limits adjusted annually for inflation. For 2024, these limits are \$52,421 and \$104,842. This bill would expand this credit over five taxable years starting with the activation of its funding. Under this bill, the renter's credit would increase to \$2,000 for spouses filing jointly, heads of household, and surviving spouses, and to \$1,000 for other individuals, with higher income limits of up to \$150,000 and \$75,000 respectively. If the increased credit is included in a Budget Act, these values would apply; otherwise, the original values remain. The credit amount exceeding a renter's tax liability would be refundable, subject to legislative appropriation. The Franchise Tax Board would adjust these amounts annually for inflation. The bill aims to establish specific goals, objectives, and performance indicators for this tax credit, and would come into immediate effect as a tax levy.

[AB 839](#) ([Rubio, Blanca, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: sustainable aviation fuel projects.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for projects that might significantly affect the environment. If a project is not expected to have such an impact, a negative declaration is adopted instead. For projects that might initially have a significant impact, but can be revised to avoid or mitigate that impact, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. The Governor of California can certify certain projects as infrastructure projects, enabling them to benefit from streamlined processes. These include preparing the record of proceedings during the environmental review and aiming to resolve legal challenges within 270 days. Currently, a lead agency must notify the public within 10 days of certifying an infrastructure project, and certifications are invalid if the project isn't approved by January 1, 2033. This bill allows the Governor to certify up to three sustainable aviation fuel projects as infrastructure projects, granting them streamlined benefits as well. This legislation increases local agency responsibilities by adding infrastructure and sustainable aviation fuel projects, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these costs.

[AB 841](#) ([Patel, D](#)) State Fire Marshal: personal protective equipment: battery fires.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law allows the State Fire Marshal to standardize fire protective equipment across the state. This bill mandates that the State Fire Marshal, in collaboration with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, form a working group to recommend updates on personal protective equipment for lithium-ion battery fires. The group must at least evaluate new protective gear minimizing exposure to lithium and heavy metals, technology for cleaning gear, the necessity of different protective gear for various battery fires, and current decontamination practices. The group's recommendations are to be submitted to the Legislature by September 1, 2026.

[AB 846](#) ([Connolly, D](#)) Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act generally prohibits the "taking" of endangered or threatened species, but permits can be issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife under specific conditions. Additionally, the State Fire Marshal classifies areas based on fire hazard severity, and local agencies must adopt these classifications within 120 days. This bill allows local agencies to submit wildfire preparedness plans for areas designated as fire hazard severity zones to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. These plans should detail planned activities, timelines, and the endangered species in the area. The department can charge a fee to review these plans and must decide within 90 days if an incidental take permit is required. The department will provide guidance on minimizing impacts on endangered species and will offer

a standard form for plan submission by July 2026. Starting in 2027, the department will annually publish summaries of these plans online.

[AB 851](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) Real property transactions: County of Los Angeles wildfires: unsolicited offers.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law governs property sales and mandates specific disclosures in contracts. Following a state of emergency declared in January 2025 in Los Angeles and Ventura due to fires and windstorms, the Governor issued Executive Orders N-7-25 and N-17-25. These orders prohibit buying property in certain Los Angeles ZIP Codes for less than the fair market value as of January 6, 2025, for three months. This bill extends these prohibitions, requiring buyers and sellers to affirm compliance through a written attestation when transferring property title. This attestation must be attached to the deed to record the title transfer, expanding the crime of perjury and creating new duties for county recorders, thus leading to a state-mandated local program. Violations by licensed real estate professionals would breach their licensing laws. The bill empowers legal authorities to enforce these provisions and allows buyers to cancel contracts and impose penalties for violations, which would be considered misdemeanors. The provisions are set to be repealed on January 1, 2027. Notably, no state reimbursement to local agencies for costs is mandated under this bill, which takes effect immediately as an urgency statute.

[AB 852](#) ([Wallis, R](#)) Air pollution: oxides of nitrogen: furnaces and water heaters.

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

Summary: Existing law assigns responsibility for regulating air pollution from stationary sources to local air districts and from mobile sources to the State Air Resources Board. This bill clarifies that any rules banning or limiting the sale or use of gas-fired appliances, based on nitrogen oxide emissions, would not apply if the appliance will be used exclusively with a propane conversion kit.

[AB 854](#) ([Petrie-Norris, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment or a negative declaration if they do not. If a project's potential environmental impact can be avoided or mitigated through revisions, a mitigated negative declaration is required. This bill proposes exempting certain electrical transmission projects from CEQA requirements if they involve inspection, maintenance, or equipment changes meeting specific criteria. When a project is deemed exempt, the lead agency must file a notice of exemption with appropriate offices. This bill increases responsibilities for lead agencies, constituting a state-mandated local program, but it states that no reimbursement is needed under the California Constitution's reimbursement procedures.

[AB 861](#) ([Solache, D](#)) Community colleges: students: public transportation: Los Angeles Community College District.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/23/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the Board of Governors as a public postsecondary education segment and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro) to manage transportation in Los Angeles County. The bill mandates that the Los Angeles Community College District annually sign a memorandum with LA Metro to provide GoPass TAP cards to enrolled students. It also requires the creation of a student ambassador program where students assist with security, rider aid, and maintenance on LA Metro services near the campuses. An annual report on these programs must be submitted by the district to the Department of Finance and budget committees. This bill imposes new responsibilities on the community college district and LA Metro, constituting a state-mandated local program. Additionally, if state-mandated costs arise, reimbursement procedures are outlined per the California Constitution.

[AB 863](#) ([Kalra, D](#)) Residential rental properties: language requirements.

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

Summary: Existing law requires landlords to notify tenants when terminating leases and outlines the process for filing unlawful detainer actions. It mandates plaintiffs to serve summons and complaint documents to defendants in civil suits. The bill adds that landlords must provide these notices and complaints in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean, as well as in English, if the lease was originally negotiated in one

of these non-English languages or if informed by the tenant of their primary language. Both language versions must be included in unlawful detainer complaints. Failing to do so, or any discrepancies between versions, can be used as a defense in legal actions. Additionally, it requires that summonses also be provided in the relevant language if available online, and failing to do so is also a valid defense.

[AB 864](#) ([Ward, D](#)) Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to create regulations for managing hazardous waste and allows the department to classify end-of-life photovoltaic modules as universal waste if they are hazardous. This bill proposes that solar photovoltaic modules not classified as hazardous waste be exempted from state hazardous waste regulations if they are transferred to approved recycling facilities that meet certain criteria. For photovoltaic modules intended for recycling and not suitable for resale, reuse, or refurbishment, the universal waste designation will apply until new regulations are established. Additionally, the bill categorizes modules that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material, with an accompanying conforming change to the law.

[AB 872](#) ([Rubio, Blanca, D](#)) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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

Summary: The Green Chemistry program requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate chemicals within consumer products by prioritizing and analyzing those that could be considered harmful. This involves an alternatives analysis to develop regulatory responses, which can range from no action to banning harmful chemicals. New legislation mandates that starting January 1, 2028, products containing added PFAS cannot be sold unless a regulatory response has been issued or federal law preempts this requirement. The bill allows manufacturers to petition for product evaluation and requires DTSC to establish regulations by 2028. The department may also categorize and report on PFAS presence in products and industrial processes. Additionally, by January 1, 2029, the DTSC is tasked with adopting regulations to enforce PFAS restrictions, including banning the sale of certain products with PFAS. From July 1, 2030, it must ensure compliance with these regulations. Manufacturers need to register, pay fees, and certify compliance by mid-2029. DTSC can test products, issue violations, and impose penalties for non-compliance, as well as seek legal action against entities violating PFAS prohibitions.

[AB 874](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Mitigation Fee Act: waiver of fees: affordable rental housing.

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

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act governs how local agencies impose fees on development projects. It ensures that these fees, which fund improvements serving the development or cover public improvements, adhere to specific conditions. The Act prohibits local agencies from requiring payment for public improvements related to residential developments until the final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy. However, utility fees are an exception. This bill would require local agencies to waive fees for constructing public improvements for residential developments that meet certain income and affordability guidelines, as long as they have a regulatory agreement with a public entity. Fees related to school facilities and costs for code enforcement or local ordinance enforcement would not be waived under this bill.

[AB 880](#) ([Bennett, D](#)) State government grants and contracts: payment of claims and grantees' indirect costs.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Prompt Payment Act requires state agencies to pay grants or contracts within 45 calendar days upon receipt of an undisputed invoice, or else incur penalties. The act initially provided an exception from penalties for grants or contracts under the Medi-Cal program awarded to nonprofits for less than \$500,000. This bill intends to remove this exception and redefine "grant" to include agreements between a state agency and a nonprofit organization. The bill seeks to remove the "nonprofit service organization" term and defines "nonprofit organization" according to the IRS 501(c)(3) criteria. Additionally, the bill revises what qualifies as "reasonable cause" for disputing invoices by a state agency to discrepancies over \$250 or 5% of the invoice amount. It mandates states to reimburse grantees' indirect costs at specified rates unless prohibited by other laws and allows for the establishment of indirect cost pools. These provisions apply to state-administered grant programs, irrespective of whether the funding is sourced from state, federal, or a combination of funds.

[AB 881](#) ([Petrie-Norris, D](#)) Public resources: transportation of carbon dioxide.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and E.Q.

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 tasks the State Fire Marshal with overseeing the inspection of intrastate pipelines carrying hazardous liquids, enforcing penalties for willful violations. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 reduces greenhouse gas emissions and empowers the State Air Resources Board to implement its regulations. This bill would revise the definition of "pipeline" to include those for transporting carbon dioxide (CO₂). It mandates the State Fire Marshal to establish safety regulations by 2026, aligned with federal guidelines, and allows modifications to these rules. The bill prohibits the use of pipelines originally built for different substances for CO₂ transport and permits shutdowns for safety violations. To comply with the Global Warming Solutions Act, CO₂ pipelines must meet newly established safety standards. Initially, pipelines are restricted to CO₂ capture and sequestration projects only after state regulations are finalized, specifically impacting intrastate—not interstate—pipelines. The bill specifies it does not necessitate state reimbursement to local agencies and districts due to a specified exemption.

[AB 883](#) ([Lowenthal, D](#)) California Public Records Act: personal information of elected and appointed officials.

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

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates that state and local agencies must allow public access to their records unless specific exemptions are applicable. The act restricts the online posting of an elected or appointed official's personal details, such as home addresses and phone numbers, without their permission. It criminalizes posting such information if intended to cause harm. This bill proposes changes, including expanding the scope of protected information to cover residential addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, and driver's license numbers, regardless of whether the disclosure is online. It also broadens the prohibition to include selling such information and applies these rules to verify consumer requests, not just written demands. The bill extends protections to the immediate family members of officials living with them. Legislative findings are included to ensure alignment with the California Constitution's requirement for public access and privacy protections. The Constitution mandates that the state reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, and this bill addresses reimbursement procedures and conditions.

[AB 888](#) ([Calderon, D](#)) California Safe Homes grant program.

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Insurance and is led by the Insurance Commissioner, responsible for administering various grant programs. This bill proposes the creation of the California Safe Homes grant program, aimed at reducing wildfire losses. The department is instructed to prioritize specific needs when awarding these grants. Eligible applicants include individuals, cities, counties, and special districts, which must meet certain criteria. Additionally, the bill establishes the Sustainable Insurance Account within the Insurance Fund to finance this program, subject to legislative appropriation or receipt of other funds. It mandates the department to gather data on the program's performance and publish a report by January 1, 2027, and biennially thereafter, available online and submitted to the Legislature.

[AB 891](#) ([Zbur, D](#)) Transportation: Quick-Build Project Pilot Program.

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

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation to enhance and sustain state highways. This bill introduces the Quick-Build Project Pilot Program within the department's maintenance program, aimed at speeding up the creation and execution of low-cost projects on state highways. By December 31, 2027, the department must develop and release guidelines for implementing district quick-build projects. Furthermore, by December 31, 2028, the department is required to identify and allocate funding for at least six quick-build projects across the state.

[AB 893](#) ([Fong, D](#)) Housing development projects: objective standards: campus development zone.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 allows developers, until January 1, 2033, to apply for affordable or mixed-income housing projects in certain zones, using a streamlined ministerial review if they meet specific standards and criteria. This process, intended to simplify approvals, involves two streamlined review methods based on the project's compliance with affordability standards. Developers must provide specified applications that city's review is limited to, excluding other areas unless specified. This legislation expands eligibility for streamlined approval to include developments in campus development zones, provided they meet affordability and objective standards. Outcomes of such projects must be reported by January 1, 2031. Additionally, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates environmental assessments for projects with potential significant impacts, exempts ministerial projects. The bill broadens this CEQA exemption by including more projects under streamlined approval. It changes the

setback requirement to apply only to aboveground parking, altering local development approval processes. The bill states no state reimbursement is necessary for this act, amending state-mandated regulations.

[AB 900](#) ([Papan, D](#)) Environmental protection: 30x30 goals: land conservation: science-based management and stewardship.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order No N-82-20 mandates the Natural Resources Agency to address biodiversity and climate crises by forming the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. The Natural Resources Agency issued a report titled "Pathways to 30x30 California" on April 22, 2022, to advance this goal. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to report annually to the Legislature on the progress toward the 30x30 goal. This bill mandates that the agency update this report in 2027, including strategies to enhance stewardship of conserved lands and methods to overcome management barriers. This update must be publicly accessible online. Additionally, the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, passed as Proposition 4, allows for \$10 billion in bonds to finance related projects, including grants for biodiversity and conservation. The bill also directs the agency to develop strategies to optimize land stewardship and allows funds from the bond act to support initial stewardship efforts for newly acquired lands for three years.

[AB 902](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Transportation projects: barriers to wildlife movement.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Ee connectivity, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife. If a structural barrier exists or is added, Caltrans must address it to improve wildlife movement. Caltrans can use compensatory mitigation credits for this with DFW's approval. The bill mandates that lead agencies integrate wildlife passage features into transportation projects in connectivity areas, expanding project scopes and creating a state-mandated local program. It exempts Caltrans-led projects from this mandate but allows the use of compensatory mitigation credits. The California Constitution requires state reimbursement to local agencies for state-mandated costs, and this bill stipulates that such reimbursements will occur if state-mandated costs are recognized.

[AB 906](#) ([González, Mark, D](#)) Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.

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

Summary: The bill modifies several aspects of California's Planning and Zoning Law related to housing plans that cities and counties are required to adopt. It removes the requirement for a housing element to include analysis on furthering fair housing. However, it imposes new obligations on local governments to identify housing sites that affirmatively further fair housing, requiring the rezoning of sites and a demonstration that sites will contribute to fair housing goals. The bill mandates public assessments and comments to be part of housing element revisions and requires a standardized reporting format for implementing fair housing strategies. It allows for accessory dwelling units to count as part of meeting housing needs if they have recorded deed restrictions. Furthermore, it demands land inventory distribution in a manner reducing residential segregation while ensuring development sites meet regional housing needs across all income levels. The California Department of Housing and Community Development will develop an online tool by April 2027 to ensure cities and counties comply with these distribution requirements. The bill also states that the requirements apply to all cities, including charter cities, and that no state reimbursement for these mandates is needed.

[AB 914](#) ([Garcia, D](#)) Air pollution: indirect sources.

Status: 06/02/2025 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Garcia.

Summary: The text explains that the State Air Resources Board (SARB) is primarily responsible for controlling vehicular air pollution, while local air districts manage non-vehicular sources. The SARB is tasked with ensuring compliance with federal air quality standards and can adopt regulations for indirect emission sources, imposing fees to fund these initiatives. A proposed bill mandates that SARB create and enforce rules for indirect emission sources, establish a fee schedule to cover implementation costs, and prepare annual impact reports. It also requires air districts to decide whether they or the SARB will enforce the new regulations. For toxic air contaminants, SARB must adopt rules and charge fees to regulate such emissions. Violations are considered misdemeanors, creating a state-mandated local program. Lastly, the bill specifies that no reimbursement for costs to local agencies will be provided as mandated by the California Constitution.

[AB 920](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects: centralized application portal.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act mandates that public agencies leading development projects decide on approval within set timelines. Existing laws require cities or counties with websites to offer a fee estimate tool for housing developments online. This bill mandates that cities or counties with over 150,000 residents and a website must provide a centralized application portal for housing project applicants. This portal must allow applicants to track their application's status. However, it is not required to track permits or inspections from other local or state agencies, or utility providers. The bill allows these jurisdictions to delay portal implementation until January 1, 2030, if specific actions are taken by January 1, 2028. The bill also clarifies that these changes are of statewide importance, applying to all cities, including charter cities. Finally, it states that no state reimbursement is required for the costs incurred by the bill.

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

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

Summary: The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, known as Proposition 1B, was approved in a statewide election and authorized \$19.925 billion in bonds for various transportation projects. These projects included improvements to high-priority corridors, State Route 99, trade infrastructure, port security, school bus upgrades, and state transportation improvements, among others. This bill, the Safe Sustainable Traffic-Reducing Transportation Bond Act of 2026, proposes to authorize \$20 billion in bonds, contingent on voter approval, to support similar transportation projects, including transit and rail improvements, road enhancements, zero-emission vehicle investments, and essential safety upgrades. This bond act is set to be presented to voters during the November 3, 2026, general election.

[AB 945](#) ([Fong, D](#)) **Density Bonus Law: incentives and concessions: green housing developments.**

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

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates that cities or counties must offer developers a density bonus and additional incentives if they build a certain percentage of affordable housing units. The number of incentives depends on the percentage of affordable units and other target populations served. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) oversees housing programs, while the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission manages energy usage. This bill introduces mandatory additional incentives for developers who propose green housing projects. Initially, these green projects must receive three incentives, and HCD is tasked with evaluating and reporting the construction and types of green housing developments. The report will determine whether to adjust the incentives offered. Cities or counties must also report annually on green housing projects requesting incentives. The bill prohibits requiring parking in green developments and expands local administrative duties, creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement for local costs is required.

[AB 961](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) **Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 grants certain property owners, such as innocent landowners, bona fide purchasers, or contiguous property owners, immunity from liability under specific state laws for pollution caused by hazardous materials, provided they fulfill certain conditions like entering an agreement for site assessment and response planning. The law currently prevents certain state agencies from requiring them to undertake response actions unless specified. Originally set to be repealed on January 1, 2027, the act allows those who qualify for immunity by that date to retain it if they remain compliant with the act's requirements. This bill proposes extending the repeal date to January 1, 2037, allowing continued immunity for those qualifying before this new date, given continued compliance.

[AB 986](#) ([Muratsuchi, D](#)) **State of emergency and local emergency: landslides and climate change.**

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

Summary: Under the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor can declare a state of emergency, and local officials can declare a local emergency when certain dangerous conditions threaten people and property. The Act outlines three levels of emergencies. A new bill proposes adding landslides to the list of conditions that can trigger these emergency declarations, allowing officials to respond effectively to such events.

[AB 1002](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) **Contractors: failure to pay wages: discipline.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Contractors State License Law regulates contractors through the Contractors State License Board and the registrar of contractors. Current law mandates the registrar to initiate disciplinary action against contractors within 18 months if they breach labor laws, as found by the Labor Commissioner or related

citations by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. This bill would allow the Attorney General to seek civil actions against contractors who do not pay their workers lawfully, do not fulfill wage judgments, or violate court orders on wage payments. This includes possibly suspending or revoking licenses and barring or denying future licensure of any involved individuals within the contractor's business. The Attorney General must notify the registrar before taking legal action, and the board is permitted to intervene. A court would be required to order actions against the contractor if the Attorney General proves the violations.

[AB 1007](#) ([Rubio, Blanca, D](#)) Land use: development project review.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act mandates public agencies to decide on development projects within certain time limits. For agencies other than the California Coastal Commission acting as responsible agencies, they must currently make these decisions within 90 days of either the lead agency's approval or the receipt of a complete application, whichever is longer. This bill proposes to shorten this decision period to 45 days, increasing local officials' responsibilities and establishing a state-mandated local program. It emphasizes that these changes are of statewide importance, applicable to all cities, including chartered ones.

[AB 1021](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) Housing: local educational agencies.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: This bill modifies existing laws regarding housing developments on properties owned by local educational agencies in California, extending the suitable legislative framework until January 1, 2036. It mandates counties and cities to include a housing element in their general plan, applicable for these developments, with specific conditions such as providing at least 10 units, prioritizing housing for local educational and public employees, and setting income restrictions for the majority of units. It revises the Planning and Zoning Law to align with the Housing Accountability Act's procedural requirements and grants eligible projects a density bonus. The bill also impacts the sale, lease, or rental practices of excess school district property, allowing school boards to bypass appointing an advisory committee for properties used for employee housing, consistent with the new housing provisions for educational agencies. Additionally, it amends the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to exempt certain affordable housing projects owned by educational agencies from environmental review requirements. The bill emphasizes that the changes address statewide concerns, thus applying uniformly across all cities, including those with charter status.

[AB 1026](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Planning and zoning: electrical corporations: energization.

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The existing law mandates that local agencies provide a list of required information to approve or deny certain housing development permits and post examples of complete applications for at least five types of projects by January 1, 2024. This facilitates transparency for applicants. The new bill extends similar requirements to electrical corporations, asking them to compile and share essential information for energization applications for housing projects by July 1, 2026. It obliges these corporations to assess the completeness of energization applications and communicate decisions electronically or via their website immediately after approval, following a specific procedure and timeline. Definitions for relevant terms are also included in the bill.

[AB 1050](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: reciprocal easement agreements.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law states that certain private restrictions on land use, found in property transfer documents, cannot be enforced against owners of affordable housing developments if a specific modification document has been recorded publicly. To do this, the owner must submit relevant documents to the county recorder, and the county counsel must verify if the property qualifies as affordable housing and if the modification document can be recorded. This process does not permit developments that conflict with local planning and zoning rules. The bill expands these provisions to include housing developments on redeveloped commercial properties with residential uses as allowed by state or local laws. The bill also covers restrictions in reciprocal easement agreements, maintaining consistency with state housing laws. Additionally, it places more responsibilities on county officials, creating a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution typically requires state reimbursement for local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for a particular reason.

[AB 1059](#) ([Garcia, D](#)) Vehicles: Blackout License Plate Program.

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

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to run the California Legacy License Plate Program, which creates specialized plates based on historical designs. The bill mandates the DMV to establish a Blackout License Plate Program, creating plates with a black background and white lettering, provided that they receive at least 7,500 applications by January 1, 2030. Applicants must pay additional fees for issuing, renewing, retaining, or transferring these plates. Once the program achieves sufficient funds, the money can be allocated for administrative costs, with any surplus going to the California Environmental License Plate Fund for further legislative appropriation.

AB 1061 (Quirk-Silva, D) Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: This bill is related to urban planning and zoning in California. The bill amends existing laws which allow local governments to regulate building uses and land through ordinances and manage subdivisions through the Subdivision Map Act. Existing law requires local agencies to approve housing developments and urban lot splits if they meet certain requirements, including not being located in historic districts or on historic properties. The bill introduces changes that would require local agencies to approve housing developments and urban lot splits if the sites are not individually listed as historical resources. The bill adds new provisions, such as limits on demolishing more than 25% of a building's exterior or altering historic features, and it removes a previous setback prohibition. It allows local governments to adopt standards to protect historic properties, ensuring developments don't harm historic values. These requirements impose additional duties on local agencies, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill specifies that no reimbursement for these costs is needed from the state.

AB 1102 (Boerner, D) Sea level rise and groundwater rise: contaminated sites: report.

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

Summary: Under current law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control oversees the management of hazardous materials and waste. The bill mandates that by January 1, 2027, this department, along with the State Water Resources Control Board, must report to the Legislature. The report should contain specific information, particularly regarding contaminated sites that are at risk due to sea level rise and groundwater rise.

AB 1106 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program.

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

Summary: Existing law assigns the State Air Resources Board to manage vehicular air pollution, while air pollution control districts and air quality management districts handle non-vehicular pollution. The state board is tasked with identifying and monitoring air pollution sources within the state's air basins. The bill proposes expanding the state board's incident air monitoring program, contingent on legislative funding, to support regional air quality incident response centers managed by air districts. This includes establishing at least one center in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Before setting up these centers, the state board must collaborate with relevant air districts to develop operational plans. Funding available to the state board can be used for planning, creating, equipping, and maintaining these centers. The bill would also increase responsibilities for air districts, creating a state-mandated local program that, under the California Constitution, requires state reimbursement to local agencies for certain mandated costs. If state-mandated costs are identified, reimbursement will follow statutory procedures.

AB 1110 (Ortega, D) Safety rules and regulations: notice.

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The current law mandates that the Division of Occupational Safety and Health must create a notice for employers to display, detailing workplace safety rules and regulations. This notice already includes specific information, such as the address and phone number of the nearest division office. This bill would add to the requirement that this notice also include the email address of the nearest division office.

AB 1131 (Ta, R) General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly.

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law mandates that each planning agency create, and the legislative body of each county and city adopt, a comprehensive long-term general plan that includes specified elements

like a housing element. This housing element must be updated according to a specific schedule. Once a general plan or part of it is adopted, the planning agency must annually report specific information by April 1 to various entities. The Department of Housing and Community Development, in collaboration with each council of governments, determines each region's current and projected housing needs. Each council of governments, or the Department for areas without such councils, must adopt a regional housing need plan that allocates housing needs to each area to meet specific objectives. The bill allows planning agencies to include in their reports the number of units approved for elder congregate care, covering up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category, starting from the 7th revision of the housing element onward.

[AB 1152](#) ([Patterson, R](#)) Housing Crisis Act of 2019: development policy, standard, or condition.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 restricts certain regions from creating or enforcing non-objective design standards for development on or after January 1, 2020. It allows these regions to prohibit commercial uses on land designated for residential purposes. The term "development policy standard or condition" is defined specifically within the act, but it clarifies that this does not include actions by these regions to establish conservation easements to preserve residentially zoned property, given that certain conditions are satisfied.

[AB 1165](#) ([Gipson, D](#)) California Housing Justice Act of 2025.

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

Summary: Existing law includes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program, which provides grant funds for regional coordination and local efforts to address homelessness, overseen by the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency. The Department of Housing and Community Development within this agency manages various state housing programs. The proposed California Housing Justice Act of 2025 would create a California Housing Justice Fund dedicated to addressing homelessness and housing unaffordability. It would require the state legislature to allocate ongoing funds to this new fund, which would be used for developing and maintaining affordable housing for low-income groups. Additionally, by 2027, the department must create finance plans with local entities to tackle homelessness and housing unaffordability, along with annual performance metrics. Local entities will have new responsibilities, constituting a state-mandated local program. Starting in 2027, the agency must annually report progress to the Legislature and update its goals online. If the bill results in state-mandated costs, there are provisions for reimbursing local agencies according to existing statutory procedures.

[AB 1198](#) ([Haney, D](#)) Public works: prevailing wages.

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that workers on public works projects must be paid no less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages determined by the Director of Industrial Relations. The contracting body must obtain these wage rates from the director for similar work in the locality and for holiday and overtime work for each type of worker required. If the director identifies a change in the prevailing wage rate during a quarterly review, this is made available to the awarding body and is considered final. However, it does not affect contracts for which the bidding notice has already been published. Starting July 1, 2026, this bill states that if the director determines a wage change during a semiannual review, it will apply to any public works contract awarded or noticed post-July 1, 2026. Affected contractors or awarding bodies can file a petition within 20 days to challenge the rate change. The director must investigate or hold a hearing and make a final determination within 20 days of the petition. This decision becomes effective 10 days after issuance unless altered by the director later.

[AB 1206](#) ([Harabedian, D](#)) Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING. (Amended text released 6/9/2025)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows counties and cities to adopt zoning laws and implement general plans. By January 1, 2025, local agencies must create programs for preapproving accessory dwelling unit plans. The new bill extends this requirement, mandating that by July 1, 2026, they also develop programs for preapproving single-family and multifamily residential housing plans. Local agencies can charge fees for these preapprovals and must post approved plans and applicant contact information online. The program excludes certain communities and developments, and agencies must approve or deny applications within 30 days if conditions are met. The bill allows agencies to accept additional plans at their discretion without density limits. Preapproved projects under this bill are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) due to the ministerial nature of the review process. The changes are of statewide concern and apply to all cities. No state reimbursement is required for this act.

[AB 1227](#) ([Ellis, R](#)) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects.

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor to declare a state of emergency during disasters and suspend regulations if they hinder emergency response efforts. On March 1, 2025, Governor Gavin Newsom declared such an emergency to expedite critical fuels reduction projects, which aim to reduce wildfire risks by clearing hazardous vegetation. This declaration allows temporary suspension of environmental regulations by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency, pending eligibility determinations for individual projects. By January 31, 2026, these agencies must report to the Legislature on the implementation of this emergency proclamation. Additionally, the bill temporarily exempts qualified fuels reduction projects in high fire hazard zones from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements until January 1, 2028. CEQA typically demands environmental impact assessments for projects with potential negative environmental impacts, but projects meeting the exemption criteria are not required to undergo this process. Local agencies must determine project eligibility for this exemption, but no state reimbursement for related costs is provided under this bill.

[AB 1232](#) ([Ávila Farías, D](#)) Administrative Procedure Act: proposed regulations: cost of living impact on residents of the state.

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

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act governs how state agencies create, amend, or repeal regulations, including economic assessments of their impact on businesses and individuals. This bill introduces requirements for these assessments to consider the cost of living effects on California residents. For non-major regulations, agencies must assess cost of living impacts, while major regulations must include these impacts in their standardized analyses. The bill mandates that agencies inform the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) if they need external help for analyses, with the OAL managing this process and creating a standardized cost of living methodology. Additionally, when reviewing regulations, the OAL must consider cost of living impacts and can return regulations to agencies if significant impacts are found. The bill extends the OAL's review period for major regulations from 30 to 60 days and requires explanations if regulations are disapproved due to cost of living concerns, urging the agency to find less costly alternatives.

[AB 1236](#) ([Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#)) Insurance: Climate and Sustainability Insurance and Risk Reduction Grant Program.

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

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner, to investigate and suggest risk transfer market mechanisms that encourage investment in natural infrastructure to mitigate climate change risks. This involves creating investment incentives and providing private investment mitigation strategies to reduce risks to public safety and infrastructure. The bill would establish the Climate and Sustainability Insurance and Risk Reduction Grant Program, funded by legislative appropriation, to achieve goals such as developing and testing new insurance models and reducing insurance costs. The department must report the program's outcomes to legislative insurance committees by January 1, 2029, and every three years afterwards. The provisions are set to expire on January 1, 2035.

[AB 1237](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) Ticket sellers: event tickets: transit tickets.

Status: 06/02/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Coms. on B. P. & E.D. and TRANS.

Summary: Existing laws regulate ticket sellers for sporting, musical, theater, and other entertainment events. These regulations include maintaining records of ticket sales and disclosing ticket prices in advertisements when sold as part of a package. Violations of these regulations are considered a crime. This bill introduces additional requirements for ticket sellers or resellers for events at venues with capacities over 1,000 people. It mandates offering buyers the option to purchase an all-day transit ticket if available, from transit providers servicing the event venue. Additionally, the Department of Transportation must conduct a study on the effects of these provisions on transit sales and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2032. Importantly, violating the new provisions is not classified as a crime.

[AB 1243](#) ([Addis, D](#)) Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025.

Status: 04/29/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 permits the State Air Resources Board to establish a market-based system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions until 2031. Revenue from this system goes to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which finances efforts to lower emissions. The California

Climate Crisis Act mandates achieving net-zero emissions by 2045 and further reducing emissions afterward. This bill, the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025, aims to financially hold fossil fuel companies accountable for their environmental impact from 1990 to 2024. The California Environmental Protection Agency will oversee this program, identifying responsible companies and calculating their share of the total climate-related damages to California, which include both past and future impacts until 2045. Companies must pay these costs, which go into the new Polluters Pay Climate Superfund. This fund supports projects mitigating climate damage in the state. The bill also outlines initial and ongoing costs for implementation, which responsible parties will help cover. It requires immediate enactment due to its urgency.

[AB 1244](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impact mitigation: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for any project it undertakes that could significantly affect the environment. If a project is found not to have such an effect, a negative declaration is adopted instead. A mitigated negative declaration is required if project revisions can reduce environmental impact, provided there is no substantial evidence indicating significant effects. The Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, overseen by the Department of Housing and Community Development, supports higher-density development near transit stations and provides funding through loans when available. This bill would allow projects needing to mitigate transportation impacts under CEQA to do so by contributing to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund instead of implementing other mitigation measures. Contributions are based on a price per vehicle mile traveled set by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, which is updated periodically. These funds are allocated to support developments within the same region, prioritizing certain projects, with the requirement for the estimated reduction in vehicle miles traveled to be verified. Additionally, related information must be posted online by the department.

[AB 1250](#) ([Papan, D](#)) Transit operators: paratransit: recertification of eligibility.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, allows counties to allocate funds from a 0.25% sales tax to transit operators and community transit services. This requires transit operators receiving these funds to offer dial-a-ride or paratransit services according to specific standards. Starting January 1, 2027, this bill will prevent these operators from requiring individuals, who qualify for paratransit services due to a disability or medical condition that is unlikely to improve, from re-certifying their eligibility. Exceptions include cases of temporary eligibility or reviews to expand the person's eligibility. Temporary eligibility is set to last for 180 days and can be renewed six times consecutively at most. If this bill leads to new responsibilities for local agencies, it would activate a state-mandated local program requiring the state to reimburse these agencies for certain costs, following established procedures under the California Constitution. If the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs in the bill, reimbursement must follow the statutory procedures.

[AB 1260](#) ([Ward, D](#)) Electricity: renewable energy subscription programs.

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

Summary: This bill revises requirements for customer renewable energy programs monitored by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). It mandates that these programs include benefits based on specific avoided cost values. Key provisions include limiting facilities to 5 megawatts each for generation and storage, capping total program capacity at 5 gigawatts or closing subscriptions after 7 years, and requiring updates to the PUC's community renewable energy program by 2026. Community choice aggregators and electric service providers must inform the PUC of their participation decisions within 180 days of program updates and can start or end participation at any time with notice. The PUC will periodically evaluate the program's compliance and may terminate or modify it if it fails to meet standards. The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission will assess community solar and storage projects as load-modifying resources by 2026. If violated, this bill's requirements would constitute a crime under the Public Utilities Act. However, the bill specifies no state reimbursement is needed for local agencies and schools for compliance costs.

[AB 1266](#) ([Solache, D](#)) Air districts: administrative rulemaking: standardized regulatory impact analysis.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/28/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law grants regional air pollution control and air quality management districts the authority to regulate air pollution from nonvehicular sources. It requires state agencies to conduct a standardized regulatory impact analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing major regulations. This bill mandates that

specific air districts, based on population size, also perform the standardized regulatory impact analysis when making regulatory changes. The bill introduces new obligations on these regional districts, creating a state-mandated local program. Under the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. This bill specifies that for some mandates, no reimbursement is necessary for a specific reason, but for others, if the Commission on State Mandates finds state-mandated costs, reimbursement will follow established procedures.

[AB 1275](#) (Elhawary, D) Regional housing needs: regional transportation plan.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Under the existing Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities are required to create a comprehensive long-term plan for development, which includes a housing element detailing land suitable for housing. For the fourth and subsequent revisions of this housing element, the Department of Housing must determine the current and projected regional housing needs, coordinating with councils of governments. This bill would extend the timeline for determining housing needs from two to three years before the housing element revision and extending the consultation timeline with councils from 26 to 38 months before revision. Additionally, the bill modifies transportation planning requirements, integrating housing and transportation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Councils of governments must now consider sustainable community strategies as part of their housing allocation methodology. It mandates that final housing need plans be informed by these strategies. This bill, by adding these requirements, creates a state-mandated local program. If the bill imposes costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and schools will follow established statutory procedures.

[AB 1276](#) (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows developers to apply for streamlined approval of projects without needing a conditional use permit if they meet certain objective planning criteria. The Housing Accountability Act, part of this law, prevents local agencies from disapproving or making housing projects for low to moderate-income households or emergency shelters unfeasible, unless they provide specified evidence. It allows local agencies to enforce objective, quantifiable development standards that align with regional housing needs. A project is considered in alignment with local plans if substantial evidence supports that conclusion. Typically, projects must adhere only to the rules in place when they first apply, which include general and specific plans, zoning, and fees. Recent amendments expand the definition of applicable standards to include materials and permit requirements from other public agencies. This imposes additional responsibilities on local agencies and applies statewide, including to charter cities, but does not require state reimbursement for associated costs.

[AB 1294](#) (Haney, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: This bill outlines a legislative bill modifying processes related to housing development project applications. It proposes changes to the Permit Streamlining Act, requiring a development project application to be considered complete once permit processing fees are paid and certain information is provided. By 2026, the Department of Housing and Community Development must adopt a standardized application form for housing entitlements, which all cities and counties must accept without additional forms. Local government entities cannot impose extra penalties, fees, or requirements when this standardized form is used. The bill also amends the Housing Accountability Act to include prohibitions on local agencies determining an application as incomplete based on disallowed requirements. Local agencies must justify the necessity of any required item on their application checklist when challenged. Additionally, cities and counties with websites must publish the standardized application form or their own approved templates online. The bill asserts these changes address statewide concern, applying to all cities including charter cities, and mandates a state-funded local program to cover any resulting costs.

[AB 1308](#) (Hoover, R) Residential building permits: fees: inspections.

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The State Housing Law sets standards for building construction and occupancy related to human habitation. It allows local governments to charge fees for permits and requires them to inspect permitted work within 60 days of completion notice, else reimburse the permit fees. The bill mandates that local building departments create and publicly post their residential permit fee schedules online. If inspections are delayed beyond 30 days, applicants can hire private inspectors. These private inspectors must submit affidavits and reports to the building department, which then has 14 days to issue final approval or notify of non-compliance. The bill applies specifically to new residential builds and certain residential renovations. It includes provisions

that expand perjury crimes and create new local duties, but specifies no state reimbursement is required for compliance.

[AB 1319](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Protected species: California Endangered Species Act.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law prohibits the unauthorized taking of certain animals. This bill extends the law in California, making it illegal to transport, sell, or possess fish, wildlife, or plants in violation of U.S. statutes regarding trade, effective until January 1, 2032. Violations would be criminal acts under the Fish and Game Code, creating a state-mandated local program. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires listing endangered and threatened species and prevents their capture. This bill mandates considering emergency regulations to list federally recognized species native to California if federal protections decrease after January 19, 2025. If an emergency listing occurs, a status review is required to decide on further listings. This provision also expires on January 1, 2032. The bill does not require state reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for costs incurred by these mandates.

[AB 1326](#) ([Ahrens, D](#)) Masks: individual or public health.

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.

Summary: Existing law outlines various scenarios where wearing a mask is necessary for health purposes, such as maintaining a statewide stockpile of PPE for emergencies, requiring hospital employees providing direct patient care to use PPE, having commercial cannabis business employees wear masks for respiratory protection, and ensuring peace officers have masks when performing CPR to prevent disease spread. This bill grants individuals the right to wear masks in public to protect their health or public health related to communicable diseases or air quality, while also defining a mask and public place for these purposes. However, it specifies that this right does not interfere with requirements for mask removal in certain situations, such as security identification, job qualifications, or emergency health protocols.

[AB 1353](#) ([Haney, D](#)) State real property: office space: consolidation.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law in California establishes the Department of General Services, headed by the Director of General Services, under the Government Operations Agency. This department requires state agencies to annually review their landholdings and report any excess land to the department. By January 1, 2024, the department is tasked with reporting to the Legislature a plan for converting underutilized multistory state buildings into affordable housing. This bill requires the department, starting January 1, 2027, to annually audit state office space usage to identify opportunities for consolidation of space. This consolidation effort will focus on freeing up space, which must be reserved for use by the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges.

[AB 1359](#) ([Ahrens, D](#)) Planning and zoning: development conditions: housing-forward jurisdictions.

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to create a general plan for land use, which includes a housing element. This housing element must be updated regularly, considering regional housing needs for various income levels. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses whether the housing element complies with these laws and designates certain areas as "prohousing." Local agencies can establish accessory dwelling units through ordinances or ministerial approvals, but they cannot impose specified prohibitive standards without justification. The Density Bonus Law requires cities and counties to offer incentives to developers who build a certain percentage of units for low or very low income households. The bill proposes that jurisdictions labeled as "housing-forward," which have met their housing needs and are designated as prohousing, can impose conditions on development projects. These conditions include preventing the reduction of bicycle parking through density bonuses and imposing impact fees on certain accessory dwelling units.

[AB 1371](#) ([Sharp-Collins, D](#)) Occupational safety and health: employee refusal to perform hazardous tasks.

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

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 mandates that employers obey specific safety and health standards and assigns enforcement to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. Current law prevents employers from laying off or firing workers who refuse to perform tasks that clearly violate safety standards and create hazards. This bill updates the existing provisions, allowing employees to

refuse, in good faith, to perform tasks that violate safety standards or pose a reasonable risk of injury or illness, provided they have tried to notify the employer about the risk and received no reasonable response. The bill requires employers to continue paying the employee until the risk is resolved and prohibits using task refusal as a basis for disciplinary action, while ensuring retaliation protections. It also removes the inclusion of domestic workers in the definition of "employee" under these provisions.

[AB 1381](#) ([Muratsuchi, D](#)) California School Finance Authority: Educational Workforce Housing Revolving Loan Fund.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California School Finance Authority Act forms the California School Finance Authority, which can issue revenue bonds to fund or refinance educational facility projects for various educational entities. This legislation introduces the Educational Workforce Housing Revolving Loan Fund to support local education agencies (LEAs) in predevelopment activities for educational workforce housing. Loans from this fund will have no interest and are based on LEA attendance figures. A designated statewide nonprofit will aid in developing the criteria for these loans. To qualify, LEAs must submit an application and meet certain conditions, like ensuring the fund has a positive balance. Loan repayments will be deducted from LEA apportionments by the Controller. The authority can establish necessary rules, including emergency regulations, and administrative costs to the nonprofit cannot exceed 2% of loans issued. Additionally, the Educational Workforce Housing Security Fund will back the Revolving Loan Fund against loan defaults. The authority is responsible for monitoring these funds and reporting to the Department of Finance and the Controller. This includes assessing whether transfers from the Security Fund to the Revolving Fund are needed to cover any defaults, with annual reporting on fund conditions provided to the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

[AB 1407](#) ([Wallis, R](#)) Planning and Zoning Law: housing elements: rezoning.

Status: 05/08/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under existing law, cities and counties must create a general plan, including a housing element that identifies adequate housing sites, assesses housing needs, and inventories resources and constraints. If these sites are insufficient for different income levels, rezoning is required. If a local government fails to adopt a compliant housing element within 120 days of the deadline, current law mandates rezoning within one year of this deadline. This bill proposes extending that rezoning deadline to one year and six months.

[AB 1421](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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

Summary: Current law mandates the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to form a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee, in collaboration with the Secretary of Transportation. This committee is responsible for guiding the development and assessment of a pilot program that explores mileage-based revenue collection as a potential alternative to the gas tax system. The Transportation Agency, together with the commission, is required to implement this pilot program as outlined. These provisions are scheduled to be revoked on January 1, 2027. However, this bill proposes to extend these provisions until January 1, 2035, and includes additional findings and declarations related to the program.

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law permits cities and counties to create special financing districts to fund public projects, including housing for low-income individuals. San Francisco is specifically allowed to set up a district focused on converting commercial spaces to residential units, using the tax revenues generated from these conversions to finance them. This requires the district to establish a governing board and prepare a comprehensive financing plan to manage the tax revenues for up to 30 years or until the district no longer exists. These projects must pay prevailing wages and comply with the local labor standards specified by San Francisco's Board of Supervisors. The bill would extend these allowances to other cities and counties, excluding San Francisco, enabling them to create similar districts for commercial-to-residential conversion projects, while adhering to the same rules as San Francisco. The bill proposes adjustments to ensure these new districts follow the existing framework.

[AB 1455](#) ([Bryan, D](#)) State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection: ember-resistant zones: emergency regulations.

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

Summary: The existing law mandates the State Fire Marshal to designate areas in California as moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zones using consistent statewide criteria. Property owners in these zones must maintain a defensible space of 100 feet around structures, which includes an ember-resistant zone within 5 feet of the structure. An executive order requires completing formal rules for these zones by the end of 2025. The Administrative Procedure Act guides how state agencies adopt, amend, or repeal regulations, including handling emergencies, which allows regulations to be effective for 180 days without completing the normal process. The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 further specifies processes for the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. A proposed bill would require the board to create regulations implementing ember-resistant zone requirements, following the Forest Practice Act's rulemaking process and adopting them as emergency regulations. These regulations would need immediate consideration for public safety and could be re-adopted until updated by the board.

AB 1456 (Bryan, D) California Environmental Quality Act: California Vegetation Treatment Program.

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a lead agency prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or adopt a negative declaration to assess the environmental effects of a proposed project. If a project is likely to have significant environmental impacts, a mitigated negative declaration can be used if the project is revised to avoid or mitigate these impacts. CEQA also permits the use of a program EIR for broader plans or policies and requires examination of subsequent activities under this framework. This bill mandates that by January 1, 2027, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection must update the California Vegetation Treatment Program's Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR). This update should expand the treatable landscape area and acknowledge cultural burning as a treatment activity. Additionally, it allows public agencies to collaborate with federally recognized California Native American tribes for projects under the FPEIR.

AB 1529 (Committee on Housing and Community Development,) Housing omnibus.

Status: 05/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: Under existing Planning and Zoning Law, counties and cities must adopt a long-term general plan that includes a housing element, assessed by the Department of Housing and Community Development for compliance with the Housing Element Law. The Housing Accountability Act, part of the Planning and Zoning Law, restricts local agencies from denying or making housing projects for low- or moderate-income households infeasible unless specific conditions are met. This bill adjusts a cross-reference related to "builder's remedy projects" within this context. Current law requires owners of assisted housing developments planning to end subsidy contracts or alter rental agreements to notify tenants and offer a chance to purchase the property. The notice must now coincide with a 12-month change notice, and the bill removes the requirement for the owner to declare an interest in selling, while clarifying entities' rights to submit offers to buy.

ABX1 1 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 02/03/2025 - From committee without further action.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 initially provided funding for the state government for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. An amendment to this Act proposes adjustments to the existing financial allocations. The bill specifies that it will be enacted immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 2 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 02/03/2025 - From committee without further action.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. A new bill proposes amendments to this act, adjusting the previously decided appropriations. This bill is designated to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 4 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 01/24/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amendments to the act by adding more appropriations and introducing additional modifications. It also states that it will become effective immediately as a Budget Bill.

ABX1 5 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died on inactive file.

Summary: This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

[ABX1 6](#) ([Patterson, R](#)) **Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.**

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 mandates that timber operations cannot proceed without an approved timber harvesting plan by a registered professional forester. Violating the act is a misdemeanor. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the evaluation of environmental impacts for projects, with a report or declaration necessary depending on potential effects. This bill allows noncommercial wildfire fuel reduction projects on timberland, funded partly or wholly by public money, to use a timber harvesting plan instead of complying with CEQA, treating these as timber operations. It expands the definition of crime, thus creating a state-mandated local program.

[ABX1 8](#) ([Essayli, .](#)) **Budget Act of 2024.**

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 provides financial resources for state operations for the 2024–25 fiscal year. An amendment to this act mandates the State Air Resources Board to appoint public fire protection agencies, or similar entities, to supervise controlled burning activities. It also allows wildland vegetation management burns to be exempt from permit requirements if they are overseen by these designated agencies. This bill is considered urgent and is intended to be implemented immediately as a budgetary measure.

[ABX1 9](#) ([Essayli, .](#)) **Budget Act of 2024.**

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died at Desk.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024, which allocates funds for state government operations for the fiscal year 2024–25, is being amended. This amendment specifies that approving a large electrical corporation's plan to place distribution infrastructure underground is not considered a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). However, any environmental review required by CEQA must still happen before approving projects that would cause physical changes to the environment. The amendment is set to take immediate effect as a Budget Bill.

[ABX1 13](#) ([Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#)) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.**

Status: 02/03/2025 - Read first time. Died at Desk.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing and regulating greenhouse gas emissions sources. It mandates the board to establish rules to achieve the most technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions, aiming to lower statewide emissions to at least 40% below a defined limit by December 31, 2030. The board must also develop a scoping plan for these reductions and update it at least every five years. This bill proposes that the scoping plan should now also consider greenhouse gas emissions from wildlands and forest fires.

[ABX1 14](#) ([Castillo, R](#)) **Generators: air pollution regulations: income tax credits.**

Status: 02/03/2025 - Read first time. Died at Desk.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor to declare a state of emergency due to various conditions like fires or floods. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to regulate emissions from new small off-road engines. This bill proposes to exempt the sale and purchase of portable or emergency backup generators from these regulations during a state of emergency caused by electrical service loss. Additionally, this bill introduces a tax credit under the Personal Income Tax Law, starting from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031. The credit is for purchasing backup generators, up to \$7,000, with an annual limit of \$3,500, for use in homes or businesses. The bill also mandates that new tax expenditure authorizations include specific goals, performance indicators, and data collection requirements.

[ACA 4](#) ([Jackson, D](#)) **Homelessness and affordable housing.**

Status: 05/23/2025 - Coauthors revised. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The California Constitution allows the state to create housing for low-income individuals with financial assistance from federal or state sources, contingent upon local voter approval. The proposed Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) Act seeks to establish a fund within the state's General Fund starting in the 2027-28 fiscal year. Each year until September 30, 2036, at least 5% of the estimated General Fund revenues would be allocated to this account. The funds would be managed by the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, which would use them for initiatives related to homelessness and affordable

housing. The agency must create a 10-year strategy, with input from relevant stakeholders, detailing how to accomplish goals like producing affordable housing and ending homelessness. Additionally, the agency is required to submit annual progress reports to the Legislature, outlining its success in achieving specific performance measures and goals, until October 1, 2036.

ACR 12 (**Quirk-Silva, D**) **Fernando Valenzuela Day.**

Status: 03/28/2025 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The proposed measure aims to designate November 1, 2025, as Fernando Valenzuela Day to recognize and celebrate the positive influence of his legacy on the Latino and Hispanic community.

SB 2 (**Jones, R**) **Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations.**

Status: 03/19/2025 - March 19 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 2.) Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions. The act mandates the board to create and implement rules to achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction in emissions, aiming to cut statewide emissions by at least 40% below designated limits by December 31, 2030. The board has implemented regulations under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard to help reach this goal. However, a new bill proposes to nullify specific amendments to these regulations set for November 8, 2024, or any future specified amendments. This bill is designed as an urgency statute, meaning it would take effect immediately.

SB 5 (**Cabaldon, D**) **Enhanced infrastructure financing districts and community revitalization and investment areas: allocation of taxes: agricultural land exclusion.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, known as the Williamson Act, allows cities or counties to make contracts with agricultural landowners to preserve land for farming in exchange for lower property taxes. Landowners can petition to cancel these contracts to designate the land as a farmland security zone, which keeps the land taxed at a reduced rate for special taxes. Additionally, cities or counties can create enhanced infrastructure financing districts or community revitalization and investment authorities to fund important local projects by allocating a portion of property taxes. However, this new bill proposes that taxes on land under a Williamson Act or farmland security zone contract will not be included in these tax allocations for infrastructure or revitalization projects.

SB 9 (**Arreguín, D**) **Accessory Dwelling Units: ordinances.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law enables local governments to create accessory dwelling units via local ordinances or through ministerial approval if no ordinance exists, in line with established standards. Once an ordinance is adopted, the local agency must submit it to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days. The department can then assess whether the ordinance meets the required standards and provide written feedback to the agency. If the ordinance is found non-compliant, the local agency has a maximum of 30 days to either amend it or justify its compliance. Failure to do so could result in the department alerting the Attorney General that the agency is violating state law. Under the new bill, an ordinance will be invalidated if the agency neglects to submit it within the 60-day window or fails to address the department's findings within 30 days.

SB 16 (**Blakespear, D**) **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: housing element: unsheltered and chronic homelessness: assessment and financing plan.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to create a general plan for land use, including a housing element. This housing element must analyze housing needs, set goals, and outline plans for housing development and improvement. The law also establishes the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program (HHAP) for grants to address homelessness. If a local government does not receive HHAP funding, it must include data on unhoused individuals and strategies to address homelessness. The Governor must create the Interagency Council on Homelessness to identify resources to prevent and end homelessness and offer policy recommendations. The Department of Housing and Community Development oversees housing development programs. The council must provide reports on homelessness programs, with interim and final reports due in 2022. This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to complete an assessment and plan to address unsheltered and chronic homelessness over the next decade, with a report due by December 31, 2027. This plan must include data on unsheltered

populations and involve consulting local agencies and individuals with homelessness experience. The bill's changes are deemed to concern statewide issues, affecting all cities.

SB 18 **(Rubio, D) Food Desert Elimination Grant Program.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.

Summary: The existing law establishes the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, focusing on improving access to agricultural products in underserved communities and schools in California. This office works to identify and address distribution barriers affecting food access and collaborates with schools to enhance food nutrition. This bill proposes creating the Food Desert Elimination Grant Program, managed by the department, to increase healthy food availability in food deserts and areas at risk of becoming food deserts. This program would provide grants to grocery store operators in these areas. The bill also proposes the creation of the Food Desert Elimination Fund, allowing the department to collect and use non-state, federal, and private funds for the program. The department is authorized to award grants for establishing or improving grocery stores in food deserts and can implement guidelines to support these efforts. The bill's provisions depend on legislative appropriation and will expire on December 31, 2030.

SB 20 **(Menjivar, D) Occupational safety: fabrication activities on slab solid surface products.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The proposed legislation modifies current labor laws by introducing additional regulations for fabrication activities involving slab solid surface products, particularly used in countertop production. It prohibits the use of dry methods, mandating effective wet methods for such activities. The bill outlines a certification process for fabrication shops, requiring them to meet specific safety criteria and complete a training curriculum by specified dates before they can lawfully operate. It creates a certification that must be renewed every three years, with potential for suspension or revocation for non-compliance. It restricts the supply of slab products to certified entities only, requiring suppliers to verify certifications to avoid penalties, though violations do not constitute criminal offenses. The bill also establishes an account for collected fees and penalties, which will fund the implementation of these provisions. No state reimbursement for local agencies is required by this act.

SB 21 **(Durazo, D) Single-room occupancy units: demolition and replacement: housing assistance programs: eligibility for homeless individuals and families.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 restricts cities and counties from approving housing projects that involve demolishing protected units unless specific conditions are met, such as replacing all previously demolished or existing protected units. Additionally, the number of residential units in a new development must match the highest number present on the site in the last five years. However, this bill allows cities or counties to reduce the number of replacement units required when rehabilitating or replacing single-room occupancy buildings, provided certain criteria, like converting them to affordable rental units, are met. Furthermore, the Department of Housing and Community Development administers programs like the Multifamily Housing Program, offering financial aid through deferred payment loans for housing projects. This department has the authority to enter long-term contracts to support these programs. The bill also clarifies the definition of homelessness for eligibility in housing projects funded by the department, ensuring that individuals or families meeting these criteria are not mandated to fill units through a coordinated entry system. The implementation of these provisions depends on legislative funding.

SB 24 **(McNerney, D) Electrical and gas corporations: rates: political influence activities and promotional advertising.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The bill amends existing law governing public utility rates, stipulating that those rates must be just and reasonable. It prohibits electrical and gas corporations from charging ratepayers for political influence activities, promotional advertising, and efforts against municipalization unless stated otherwise. These corporations must disclose whether advertising costs are covered by shareholders or ratepayers. By April 30, 2026, and annually, they must report their expenses to the Public Utilities Commission, detailing activities linked to political or promotional efforts. The report will be public. The commission will impose penalties for non-compliance. Violations align with the Public Utilities Act, making them criminal offenses. While the California Constitution requires compensation to local entities for state-mandated expenses, this bill specifies no reimbursement is necessary for its implementation.

SB 28 **(Umberg, D) Treatment court program standards.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: The Drug Court Programs Act allows counties to set up drug court programs, requiring collaboration between the county alcohol and drug program administrator and the presiding judge to create plans for juvenile offenders and parents in certain family cases. Counties opting for treatment court programs must follow state and national guidelines. By January 1, 2026, the Judicial Council must update standards to align with best practices for collaborative programs. Proposition 36, the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, enables certain offenders to enter treatment programs instead of jail, contingent on court approval and specific criteria. The Legislature can amend this initiative with a two-thirds vote or voter approval. The new bill mandates that a drug addiction expert conducts a substance abuse and mental health evaluation for defendants, removes the requirement for the Judicial Council to revise standards, and requires that treatment programs align with existing judicial standards. This bill will take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 30 (**Cortese, D**) **Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The bill restricts public entities from selling, donating, or transferring decommissioned diesel-powered rail equipment for continued use unless specific conditions are met. An exemption is allowed if the equipment meets certain federal emissions standards for locomotives and if the public entity can certify that the transaction will result in an overall air quality improvement in the area where the equipment will be used.

SB 31 (**McNerney, D**) **Water quality: recycled water.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on W. P., & W. and E.S & T.M.

Summary: The Water Recycling Law regulates the use of recycled water and mandates reporting of significant unauthorized discharges. This bill revises the definition of "recycled water" and exempts certain storm event discharges from being classified as unauthorized if they resulted from maintaining water levels with recycled water. Current law forbids state and local agencies from using potable water for nonpotable purposes like cemeteries and parks when recycled water is available. The bill allows incidental spray, mist, or runoff from disinfected tertiary treated recycled water to enter outdoor eating areas during irrigation. Public agencies are authorized to mandate recycled water for residential landscape irrigation. The bill specifies that irrigating homeowners association common areas with recycled water is not considered a dual-plumbed system and must meet certain standards. Agencies can also require recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing in specific structures. The bill expands the definition of "structures" to include food handling and processing facilities, allowing recycled water use for flushing and irrigation, provided it does not enter areas where food is handled or processed.

SB 33 (**Cortese, D**) **Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.**

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

Summary: The bill proposes the establishment of the California Success Opportunity and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program by the State Department of Social Services, provided it receives funding from the Legislature. This program aims to offer twelfth-grade homeless students a monthly income of \$1,000 for four months from May to August 2026. A fund will be created to gather and allocate moneys to counties participating in the program for distribution to eligible students. In addition, existing federal law, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, is set up to support the education of homeless youth, requiring schools to identify and support homeless students. Under the new bill, participating counties will have local educational liaisons ensure eligible students receive information and enrollment forms for the SOAR program. For tax purposes, income received through the SOAR program from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, will be excluded from personal income tax calculations and will not affect eligibility for certain tax credits like the California Earned Income Tax Credit, young child tax credit, or foster youth tax credit.

SB 34 (**Richardson, D**) **Air pollution: South Coast Air Quality Management District: mobile sources: public seaports.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The State Air Resources Board oversees vehicular air pollution, while air pollution control districts handle pollution from non-vehicular sources, including indirect sources. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) was established to manage air quality in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. It must adopt rules aligning with the South Coast air quality management plan and ensure these do not conflict with state or federal laws. Recently, SCAQMD proposed Rule 2304, which mandates the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to develop comprehensive plans for non-combustion energy infrastructure for port equipment and vehicles. If this rule is amended or adopted, a related bill requires the ports to conduct energy assessments, supply cost estimates, assess workforce and environmental impacts, and establish a timeline extension process for compliance. The bill prohibits caps on

cargo throughput or operational limits at the ports and will be effective until January 1, 2036. This bill introduces a state-mandated local program, imposing additional duties on the SCAQMD and ports. According to the California Constitution, local agencies must be reimbursed for state-mandated costs, with procedures in place for such reimbursement. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for certain mandates, while others might require it if determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

[SB 38](#) ([Umberg, D](#)) Second Chance Program.

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Second Chance Program to support individuals in the criminal justice system through mental health and substance use treatment, focusing on reducing recidivism for those convicted of less severe crimes. The Board of State and Community Corrections oversees a grant program associated with this initiative, only funding proposals that provide mental health services, substance use disorder treatments, misdemeanor diversion programs, or combinations of these services. The Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, finances these efforts. Additionally, under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, individuals with multiple substance-related convictions can choose treatment instead of incarceration by pleading guilty and participating in an approved treatment program. This bill would expand the grant program to include proposals offering mental and behavioral health services and drug court or collaborative court programs, including treatment under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, effectively broadening the fund's purpose and making an appropriation.

[SB 42](#) ([Umberg, D](#)) Political Reform Act of 1974: public campaign financing: California Fair Elections Act of 2026.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The existing Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits public officers and candidates from using public funds for election campaigns. The proposed bill allows the use of public funds for such purposes unless the funds are designated for education, transportation, or public safety. It requires candidates to adhere to spending limits and meet specific criteria to qualify for public funds, while prohibiting the use of these funds for legal fees, fines, or personal loan repayments. Local entities may set standards to raise spending limits based on a formula, but the Fair Political Practices Commission will not manage local public funding systems. The bill also addresses foreign contributions, increasing fines for violations to a range between equal to and three times the contribution amount. Any amendments to the Political Reform Act must be approved by voters, and this bill will be presented for voter approval in the November 3, 2026, general election.

[SB 52](#) ([Pérez, D](#)) Housing rental rates and occupancy levels: algorithmic devices.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law dictates the hiring and rent increase notification requirements for residential units. The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act limits local rent control for certain properties and allows owners to set initial and subsequent rental rates, subject to limitations. This bill makes it illegal to sell or provide a rental pricing algorithm to multiple people for setting rental rates, lease terms, or occupancy rates for residential properties if used by others in the same market. It also forbids using nonpublic competitor data for such algorithms. The bill authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to file civil actions against violations, considering them unlawful under the Cartwright Act and unfair competition under the Unfair Competition Law. This bill would broaden the scope of activities prohibited by the Cartwright Act, punishable as a crime. It establishes no state reimbursement for the costs incurred by local entities due to this expansion.

[SB 56](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) Property taxation: disabled veterans' exemption: household income.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and M. & V.A.

Summary: The California Constitution mandates all property to be taxable and assessed at a standard percentage of its fair market value, unless exceptions are provided. There are various exemptions, notably for disabled veterans, which partially exempt the principal residence of veterans, their spouses, or unmarried surviving spouses, if the veteran sustained specific injuries or died on active duty. Existing law exempts up to \$100,000 or \$150,000 of residence value based on the household income threshold of \$40,000, adjusted for inflation. This bill proposes to exclude service-connected disability payments from the "household income" definition, potentially increasing the exempt amount. It also aims to correct a reference error in current laws. While this bill imposes new duties on local tax officials, necessitating state reimbursement for mandated costs, it distinctly states that no reimbursement will be made for lost property tax revenues due to the bill's implementation. This bill is set as a tax levy and would be effective immediately.

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: The bill known as the Ratepayer and Technological Innovation Protection Act mandates the Public Utilities Commission to establish or modify a specific tariff for electrical corporations by July 1, 2026, which ensures fair rates without causing cost shifts to customers not receiving the tariff. It allows the commission to require eligible customers to install energy storage and backup power systems to help meet emission reduction goals. The commission can also set minimum zero-carbon procurement requirements for these customers. Non-compliance with the commission's directives is considered a crime, leading to a state-mandated local program. However, this bill specifies that no state reimbursement is required for associated costs incurred by local agencies or school districts.

SB 61 (**Cortese, D**) **Private works of improvement: retention payments.**

Status: 05/12/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law regulates retention payments in private construction projects, requiring owners to pay withheld retention to direct contractors within 45 days after project completion. This bill would limit retention payments to a maximum of 5% of each payment in the contract chain, affecting payments from owners to direct contractors and further down to subcontractors. It also mandates that courts award reasonable attorney's fees to the winning party in any legal action to enforce these provisions.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: This text describes a proposed bill concerning transportation planning and funding for the San Francisco Bay Area. The Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), a regional planning agency for nine Bay Area counties, is given new responsibilities under this bill. The bill proposes creating a Transportation Revenue Measure District encompassing specific counties and cities, governed by the same board as the MTC. It would allow a retail tax, ranging from 0.5% for a decade or more, requiring voter approval in 2026, to fund regional transit service improvements. The tax revenues will be allocated for various administrative expenses, public transportation initiatives, and operating expenses for local transit agencies. Additionally, the bill mandates an independent financial efficiency review for transit operators receiving tax allocation and requires them to implement efficiency plans. The bill also modifies existing tax imposition rules, allowing smaller incremental tax increases in San Mateo and San Francisco counties. It clarifies that its provisions are severable and establishes procedures for state reimbursement of mandated local costs.

SB 65 (**Wiener, D**) **Budget Act of 2025.**

Status: 01/13/2025 - Read first time.

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

SB 70 (**Seyarto, R**) **Public contracts: Small Business Procurement and Contract Act.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.D., G., & H.I.

Summary: The Small Business Procurement and Contract Act allows state agencies or the California State University to award contracts for goods, services, or information technology, valued between \$5,000 and \$250,000, to certified small businesses—including microbusinesses and disabled veteran business enterprises—without following competitive bidding processes. This bill would increase the maximum value of these contracts from \$250,000 to \$350,000. Starting January 1, 2028, and every two years thereafter, the Director of General Services must review this maximum value and may adjust it according to changes in the California Consumer Price Index.

SB 71 (**Wiener, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: environmental leadership transit projects.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency evaluates the environmental impact of proposed projects, issuing reports or declarations based on whether the project significantly affects the environment. CEQA offers exemptions for certain projects until January 1, 2030, such as those related to active transportation plans and transit operations. This bill seeks to extend these exemptions indefinitely and introduce new ones for various transit improvements, including bus and rail services that utilize eco-friendly technologies. The bill would also remove geographical constraints on where projects must be located to qualify for exemptions. Furthermore, the bill adjusts financial criteria for certain projects and enables the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to update cost thresholds based on inflation. Additionally, the bill modifies the timelines and procedures for environmental leadership transit projects, extending their approval period and requiring expedited court resolutions for disputes. These

changes will impose new responsibilities on local agencies but do not require state reimbursement due to specific provisions.

SB 72 **(Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Department of Water Resources in California must update "The California Water Plan" every five years to manage the state's water resources. This plan includes strategies for water storage, conservation, recycling, desalination, and transfers. This bill proposes changes, such as expanding the advisory committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice groups. By the 2033 plan update, the department must revise planning targets for 2050, considering water needs for urban, agricultural, tribal, and environmental uses, and ensuring safe drinking water for all. The plan must outline the costs, benefits, and impacts of recommended projects to meet water supply targets. The department is also required to report updates and recommendations to the Legislature and host public workshops for feedback.

SB 73 **(Cervantes, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.**

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 1/29/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a negative declaration for projects with potential significant environmental effects. Certain projects, such as residential and mixed-use developments in transit priority areas, are exempt if they align with an existing specific plan with a certified EIR. This bill would expand exemptions to projects in areas of very low vehicle travel and mandates they follow specific planning guidelines, including development on previously used or qualified vacant sites. It also changes rules for exemptions related to agricultural employee housing, affordable housing, and infill residential projects, potentially allowing these within state conservancy boundaries and adjusting project size and location criteria. Additionally, exemptions for sustainable transit priority projects located in low vehicle travel areas are revised, requiring previous development or specific vacant site criteria. Lead agencies must file notices of exemption for qualifying projects, imposing additional local program requirements. The bill states no reimbursement is required by the state under its mandates.

SB 74 **(Seyarto, R) Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office to assist with long-term planning and state planning. This law allows local agencies to finance infrastructure projects using various methods, such as creating enhanced infrastructure financing districts. The proposed bill introduces the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program, requiring the office to offer grants to local agencies for infrastructure projects that encounter unforeseen costs after beginning construction. The office can fund up to 20% of these additional costs, provided the agency has covered at least 45% of the initial project cost with local tax revenue. When applying, local agencies must demonstrate difficulties in meeting timelines and budgets, and explain how their projects align with state and local objectives. The office is tasked with developing guidelines to evaluate and fund grant applications, and these provisions will take effect on January 1, 2030.

SB 76 **(Seyarto, R) Vehicles: registration fees and penalties.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Existing law imposes penalties for late vehicle registration payments, with certain exceptions. It allows the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to waive these penalties if the buyer was unaware of unpaid fees at the time of purchase, and if the vehicle's license plate displays a validating device with the appropriate registration year. Additionally, any unpaid fees and penalties are considered the personal debt of the seller and can be collected through legal action if the DMV waives them. However, the new bill changes this by mandating the DMV to waive these fees and penalties when a buyer applies for registration transfer, provided the fees were due before the purchase. It also requires the DMV to establish a system to collect these amounts from the seller, removing the option for collection through civil actions. These changes will take effect on January 1, 2030.

SB 77 **(Grove, R) State vehicle fleet: light-duty vehicles: raw materials: child labor.**

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

Summary: Existing law mandates that, starting from the 2024–25 fiscal year, at least 50% of light-duty vehicles purchased for the state fleet must be zero-emission, unless this cannot meet state needs. This bill adds that suppliers of these vehicles must certify that materials like aluminum, cobalt, and lithium are sourced

from mining operations free of child labor. Suppliers must also report the mining locations and average wages of workers. This information, along with a list of vehicles certified as child labor-free, must be published on the department's website.

[SB 78](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) Department of Transportation: report: state highway system: safety enhancements.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Existing law gives the Department of Transportation full control over the state highway system. This bill mandates that the department create a report identifying potential safety improvements for the highway system, analyzing common causes for any delays in implementing these improvements, and proposing strategies to speed up their implementation. This report is to be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2027.

[SB 79](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Housing development: transit-oriented development: California Environmental Quality Act: public transit agency land.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: This bill impacts planning and zoning laws, housing development, and environmental regulations in California. The bill addresses transit-oriented developments (TOD), proposing that housing projects near TODs be classified as allowed uses if they meet specific criteria. It introduces height, density, and floor area requirements based on proximity to transit stops, and streamlines approval processes for qualifying projects, thereby aiming to facilitate residential development near public transit. The bill also addresses local government's authority in planning. It permits local governments to create their own TOD plans and mandates these plans maintain or increase zoned capacity for housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development is tasked with overseeing compliance and has the ability to provide guidance and penalties for non-compliance. The bill would ensure that certain housing projects meet affordability requirements. In terms of environmental regulation, the bill interacts with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), generally exempting certain residential and mixed-use projects on transit agency land from environmental review to expedite development, though new rail facilities would not be exempt.

[SB 80](#) ([Caballero, D](#)) Energy: Fusion Research and Development Innovation Hub Program.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement California's energy policies, which includes assessing fusion energy's potential contribution to the power supply in the 2027 energy policy report. The commission must also conduct technical assessments on various energy forms such as advanced nuclear concepts, fusion, and fuel cells. This bill would create the Fusion Research and Development Innovation Hub Program within the commission. This program aims to expedite the growth of fusion energy by fostering scientific and technological advancements, targeting the establishment of a fusion energy pilot plant in California by the 2040s. The commission would establish innovation hubs in southern California, the Central Valley, and the San Francisco Bay Area, funded through grants from a newly established Fusion Research and Development Fund. The bill's execution depends on financial appropriations by the Legislature.

[SB 82](#) ([Umberg, D](#)) Contracts: consumer goods and services: dispute resolution provisions.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law governs contracts for the sale or lease of consumer goods or services and sets restrictions, such as prohibiting clauses that prevent consumers from making statements about the seller or service provider. It also disallows clauses that limit a consumer's ability to file complaints or partake in investigations with regulatory boards overseeing service providers. This bill focuses on consumer use agreements, specifically restricting dispute resolution terms to issues directly related to the use or provision of goods, services, money, or credit specified in the agreement. It would render any waiver of these protections void and unenforceable, emphasizing consumer protection. The bill dictates that its obligations and duties are additional to existing laws and do not alter other legal rights or remedies. Definitions for relevant terms are also provided in the bill.

[SB 84](#) ([Niello, R](#)) Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The existing law prevents discrimination based on certain personal traits, including disability, and mandates minimum damages for accessibility violations that deny equal access to public accommodations. Various conditions can limit a defendant's liability if they quickly correct these violations. This bill would prevent lawsuits for statutory damages against businesses with 50 or fewer employees unless the business

was previously notified of the violations and failed to correct them within 120 days. It specifies that if the violations are corrected in this period, the defendant is not liable for damages, legal fees, or costs. The bill also prevents plaintiffs from bypassing these rules by claiming general discrimination damages under the Americans with Disabilities Act if the issue is rooted in non-compliance with California's physical accessibility guidelines.

[SB 88](#) ([Caballero, D](#)) Air resources: carbon emissions: biomass.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 mandates the State Air Resources Board to oversee and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, with a target to reduce emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Board must create and update a plan every five years for achieving feasible and cost-effective emission reductions. The act also requires collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop a system for quantifying carbon emissions from fuel reduction activities, which should be finalized by January 1, 2027. By January 1, 2028, the Board needs to adopt a method for quantifying life-cycle emissions from alternative uses of forest and agricultural biomass. The next plan update should include strategies for carbon removal products from biomass resources. State-funded forest health projects must incorporate biomass disposal plans, and the State Energy Commission must evaluate the use of biomass for low- and negative-carbon fuels in its reports.

[SB 90](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: grants: improvements to public evacuation routes: mobile rigid water storage: electrical generators.

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

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water Wildfire Prevention Drought Preparedness and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by voters under Proposition 4, allows the issuance of \$10 billion in bonds to fund a variety of environmental and safety projects in California. These projects target areas such as safe drinking water, drought and flood resilience, wildfire and forest management, coastal resilience, climate adaptation for farms, and clean air programs. Specifically, the act allocates \$135 million to the Office of Emergency Services for a wildfire mitigation grant program. This program will fund various initiatives like loans, direct assistance, and matching funds to prevent wildfires, enhance community resilience, and maintain wildfire risk reduction projects. Eligible projects include grants for fire prevention and evacuation infrastructure, improving firefighting resources, and enhancing community safety against wildfires. This bill proposes grants for public evacuation route improvements, and support for firefighting through mobile water storage solutions. It also suggests collaboration with the Public Utilities Commission to fund backup electrical generators for water reservoirs, ensuring water supply resilience in high fire risk areas.

[SB 92](#) ([Blakespear, D](#)) Housing development: density bonuses.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates that cities and counties offer developers certain benefits, like density bonuses and reduced development standards, if developers dedicate a portion of their housing project to lower or very low-income households. However, this bill clarifies that these benefits do not automatically apply to transient lodging, a type of temporary accommodation, unless specified. Additionally, the bill states that cities and counties can, but are not obligated to, offer these incentives to increase floor area for nonresidential parts or specific parking areas of a housing development.

[SB 94](#) ([Strickland, R](#)) Transportation funding: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Motor Vehicle Fuel Account.

Status: 04/23/2025 - April 23 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 4.) Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 tasks the State Air Resources Board with overseeing greenhouse gas emissions and allows for market-based compliance strategies. Currently, funds from these emissions regulations go into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, with 25% continuously allocated to the High-Speed Rail Authority. This bill would end this allocation by June 30, 2026. Instead, from the 2026-2027 fiscal year until December 31, 2030, it proposes transferring 25% of the fund to the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account. The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law governs taxes on each gallon of motor vehicle fuel. Revenues from these taxes go to various accounts for transportation purposes, according to constitutional restrictions. The bill also proposes reducing the fuel tax rate from July 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, depending on the amount received from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, resulting in a reallocation of funds for transportation use.

[SB 98](#) ([Pérez, D](#)) Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing laws in California limit schools and universities from collecting or disclosing information about the citizenship or immigration status of students and their families, except when required by federal or state law. School superintendents and principals must report any requests for immigration-related information from law enforcement to their governing bodies while ensuring privacy. The Attorney General was tasked to create guidelines to minimize assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools and maintain these as safe spaces regardless of immigration status. This bill builds on this by mandating that if immigration enforcement is confirmed on a school or university campus, all teachers, staff, students, and parents need to be informed. This applies to K-12 institutions and higher education institutions including California State University, University of California, and community colleges. The bill could introduce new responsibilities for educational bodies, which may require state reimbursement if determined to involve costs mandated by the state. The bill is meant to be implemented immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 220 **(Allen, D) Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.**

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, responsible for transportation planning and operations in Los Angeles County, governed by a 14-member board. This board includes the Mayor of Los Angeles, two public members, a city council member appointed by the mayor, four members from other county cities, the five-member board of supervisors, and a non-voting member appointed by the Governor. If the number of board supervisors increases, the authority must propose a revised board composition to the Legislature within 60 days. Starting January 1, 2029, this bill will expand the board to 18 members by including the county executive and three public members appointed by this executive. Additionally, if changes occur to the County's charter that affect the Board of Supervisors' size or eliminate the county executive, the authority must submit a revised composition plan to the Legislature within 60 days. This bill imposes new duties on Los Angeles County, creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-imposed costs, following established procedures. If the Commission on State Mandates confirms state-mandated costs in this bill, reimbursement will be provided according to these procedures.

SB 222 **(Wiener, D) Climate disasters: civil actions.**

Status: 04/08/2025 - April 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.)
Reconsideration granted.

Summary: This bill addresses the legal aftermath of climate-related damages. It allows individuals who suffer physical harm or property damage of at least \$10,000 due to climate disasters to sue responsible parties for damages, restitution, and other relief. These parties would be held jointly, severally, and strictly liable. Lawsuits must be filed within three years of discovering the harm. In terms of insurance, the bill specifies that insurers have the right of subrogation, meaning they can pursue damages from parties responsible for climate disasters. The California FAIR Plan Association must exercise this right if requested by policyholders after paying claims. Insurers are assessed based on market share if payment capacities are exhausted, with adjustments depending on whether they file or join subrogation lawsuits. Furthermore, the bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute, indicating its provisions are considered critical.

SB 223 **(Alvarado-Gil, R) The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act.**

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

Summary: The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act mandates the State Department of Public Health, in coordination with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to establish a statewide data platform by July 1, 2028. This platform will integrate wildfire smoke and health data from various sources to understand the health impacts of wildfire smoke on Californians. It aims to evaluate the effectiveness of investments in forest health and wildfire mitigation. The bill includes developing protocols for data sharing and quality control, promotes open-source platforms, and allows using existing data sources for implementation. It also establishes the Wildfire Smoke and Health Administration Fund, dedicated to managing and enhancing wildfire smoke and health data, with funding allocated by the Legislature. The bill does not change existing jurisdictional laws.

SB 224 **(Hurtado, D) Department of Water Resources: water supply forecasting.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Water Resources to collect data for seasonal water forecasts and update "The California Water Plan" every five years. This bill requires the department to adopt updated forecasting models and procedures by January 1, 2027, to better account for climate change

impacts, and document their operational plans including reasons for water releases from reservoirs. By January 1, 2027, the department must publish criteria to evaluate the forecasting model's readiness for each watershed. Starting January 1, 2028, the department must report annually to the Legislature on progress with the new model, and explain its operational procedures for the previous year. Additionally, beginning in 2027, at least two public meetings must be held annually to present the department's operational decisions and rationale, with the information made available online and reported to the Legislature.

[SB 231](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: technical advisory.

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for any project that might significantly affect the environment. If the project is determined not to have this impact, a negative declaration is adopted. If revisions to a project could mitigate significant effects, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared, provided no evidence suggests the project will still have significant effects after changes. The Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, an existing state planning agency, is tasked with long-range planning. This bill requires this office, by July 1, 2027, to consult with various agencies to develop a technical advisory on environmental thresholds for greenhouse gas and noise pollution, assisting local agencies. This advisory, with suggested thresholds for the entire state, will be available online, and lead agencies can choose to adopt these thresholds.

[SB 232](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: guidelines: study.

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

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare and certify an environmental impact report for projects potentially impacting the environment, or adopt a negative declaration if there is no significant impact. If a project could have a significant impact, but revisions mitigate this, a mitigated negative declaration is needed, provided there is no substantial evidence of a significant effect after revisions. The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, previously known as the Office of Planning and Research, along with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, are tasked with developing and adopting CEQA implementation guidelines. Upon deciding that an environmental impact report is necessary for a project, the lead agency must notify relevant parties immediately. This bill requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to study how "locked-in guidelines" affect regulatory certainty and review process efficiency under CEQA. "Locked-in guidelines" refer to the CEQA guidelines in effect when the initial notice of preparation for a project is issued, which remain applicable throughout the review process despite later changes. The office must report its findings to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2027, with the provisions ending on January 1, 2028.

[SB 233](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) Regional housing need: determination: consultation with councils of governments.

Status: 05/12/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that every county and city establish a comprehensive general plan for their physical development, which must include a housing element. For the 4th and later revisions of this housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with relevant councils of governments, is required to determine the existing and projected housing needs for each region. This involves discussions about the assumptions and methods used to assess these needs, occurring at least 26 months before the housing element's revision. This bill extends these requirements by mandating that for the 7th revision, the department should engage with the councils of governments at least 38 months ahead of the revision. This same 38-month consultation requirement will also apply for the 8th and subsequent revisions, with exceptions for certain councils.

[SB 234](#) ([Niello, R](#)) Wildfires: workgroup: toxic heavy metals.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S & T.M.

Summary: The bill mandates the formation of a workgroup by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to address toxic heavy metal exposure after wildfires. Upon legislative appropriation, the workgroup, in consultation with specified entities, will establish best practices and recommendations to protect wildfire-impacted communities, first responders, and those involved in fire response and cleanup from heavy metal exposure. Additionally, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is authorized to collaborate with public universities, research institutions, and technical experts. The findings must be reported to the Legislature by January 1, 2027.

[SB 235](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report.

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

Summary: The California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is responsible for solid waste management and recycling programs. This bill mandates the department to prepare a report by January 1, 2028, for the Legislature. This report will focus on the collection, recycling, reuse, and storage of precious metals and critical minerals within products in California. The department must involve public input and reach out to interested stakeholders in this process. Additionally, the bill allows the department to suggest ways to foster a circular economy for these materials, including best practices for product design to enhance recycling at the end of the product's life.

SB 237 (**Grayson, D**) **Single-family residential property: sale: disclosures.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law mandates certain disclosures during real estate transactions involving single-family residential properties. Starting January 1, 2026, for properties rebuilt after an emergency event and occupied after January 1, 2025, sellers must also disclose the names and license numbers of contractors and third parties involved in the reconstruction, as well as any permits obtained for the work.

SB 238 (**Smallwood-Cuevas, D**) **Workplace surveillance tools.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law tasks the Department of Industrial Relations with overseeing employment and working conditions. A new bill mandates that employers must annually inform this department about all workplace surveillance tools they use. This notice must detail the personal data collected from employees and consumers, and whether there is an option to opt-out of this data collection. The department is required to publish these notices on its website within 30 days of receipt. The term "employer" in the bill includes certain public employers as well.

SB 239 (**Arreguin, D**) **Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Arreguin.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a legislative body of a local agency must generally be open to the public, allowing attendance and participation. If teleconferencing is used, certain conditions must be met, including posting agendas at all teleconference locations, identifying these locations in notices, and ensuring public accessibility. A quorum must usually participate from within the agency's jurisdiction, except in specific cases. Until January 1, 2026, neighborhood city councils are permitted to use alternative teleconferencing rules if approved by a two-thirds vote and after adopting an authorizing resolution. This bill extends similar provisions to subsidiary bodies, requiring them to post agendas at designated physical locations and to have members appear visibly on camera during online meetings. These bodies must also document remote participation in meeting minutes, and their legislative body must formally establish the subsidiary body and make specific findings prior to using teleconferencing. Subsidiary bodies must approve teleconferencing by a two-thirds vote, but those dealing with police oversight, elections, or budgets are exempt from these provisions.

SB 240 (**Jones, R**) **San Diego Association of Governments: board of directors: County of San Diego.**

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

Summary: The San Diego Regional Transportation Consolidation Act establishes a 21-member board to govern the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), including two directors from the San Diego County Board of Supervisors. These directors, known as primary and secondary representatives, are chosen from districts representing incorporated and unincorporated areas. This bill would replace the secondary representative with a resident from an unincorporated area, selected and potentially recalled by local community planning groups. The bill would remove the requirement for representatives to come from specific district types and allow an alternate if the secondary is unavailable. It also includes provisions for state reimbursement if the bill imposes costs on local agencies, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

SB 250 (**Ochoa Bogh, R**) **Medi-Cal: provider directory: skilled nursing facilities.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: The Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, provides health services to low-income individuals in California through fee-for-service or managed care systems. It is partially governed and funded by federal Medicaid program regulations. Federal law mandates the state to publish an online directory of physicians and optionally other providers. State law requires informing Medi-Cal

beneficiaries about their healthcare options, which includes accessing certain provider directories. The department has created an online directory called Medi-Cal Managed Care Health Care Options. This bill mandates that the online provider directory include skilled nursing facilities as one of the searchable provider types, and this requirement should be implemented alongside the existing provisions.

[SB 252](#) ([Valladares, R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: undergrounding powerlines.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) obliges a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for projects that could significantly affect the environment. If a project is determined not to have this effect, the agency can adopt a negative declaration. For projects where revisions could mitigate environmental impact, a mitigated negative declaration is prepared. This bill proposes to exempt projects that involve undergrounding powerlines from CEQA requirements. This exemption task requires a lead agency to assess eligibility, thus creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution mandates reimbursements for certain state-imposed costs on local agencies. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for its requirements.

[SB 254](#) ([Becker, D](#)) Electricity: wildfire mitigation: rate assistance: Policy-Oriented and Wildfire Electric Reimbursement (POWER) Program.

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The bill modifies existing laws concerning wildfire mitigation, greenhouse gas emissions, energy infrastructure, and utility rate regulation. Key changes include transferring all functions of the Wildfire Safety Division to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety as of July 1, 2021, and adjusting the requirements for electrical corporations to submit updated or preliminary wildfire mitigation plans every four years starting January 1, 2026, aligning with general rate case applications or risk assessments. The bill extends the period for the office to approve wildfire mitigation plans to nine months and maintains a \$5 billion exclusion from the equity rate base for initial expenditures on fire risk mitigation. Regarding greenhouse gas emissions, the bill mandates the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allocate higher credits to participants of the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) and Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) programs while excluding these credits from discount calculations. These credits will be distributed during peak electricity demand months. For utility infrastructure, the bill revises provisions on the undergrounding program, clarifying it is not a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) project. By 2026, publicly owned utilities must submit wildfire mitigation plans every four years.

[SB 256](#) ([Pérez, D](#)) Electricity: electrical infrastructure: wildfire mitigation: emergency operations.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law grants the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are governed by their boards. It mandates that electrical corporations, cooperatives, and local utilities maintain and operate their electrical systems to minimize wildfire risks and submit annual wildfire mitigation plans. The bill introduces new requirements for these plans, emphasizing consideration of areas near high fire-threat zones and including protocols for disabling electrical systems. It stresses communication with non-customer residents and public safety partners and considers cost-effective underground infrastructure rebuilding post-wildfires. The bill mandates workshops with local fire departments to improve emergency communication and updates. For large utility companies, it restricts recovering some fire risk mitigation costs through equity rate bases. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for disaster management, and new procedures are outlined for coordination between utilities and emergency agencies. Utilities with service areas overlapping state regional emergency centers must ensure representation and training at these centers. The bill's requirements could result in criminal charges for non-compliance, and while it imposes new duties on local utilities, it does not require state reimbursement for specific reasons.

[SB 260](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) Unmanned aircraft.

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

Summary: This bill modifies existing laws regarding the use of unmanned aircraft by insurers and introduces new penalties for unauthorized drone activities. It requires residential property insurers to notify policyholders at least 30 days before using drones to capture aerial images of their property, unless for claims evaluation. Insurers must provide these images if requested and give policyholders 120 days to address issues found during drone inspections before terminating contracts, with evidence of work sufficing to prevent contract termination. The bill mandates insurers destroy drone-captured data within 90 days, with some exceptions. The bill also creates new infractions for operating unmanned aircraft over critical infrastructure or specific

properties without consent, including the State Capitol, unless authorized by government entities. Additionally, it stipulates that using drones over schools with intent to surveil or threaten individuals is now a misdemeanor. The penalty for operating drones over penal institutions increases from \$500 to \$1000. These changes create state-mandated local programs, but no reimbursement is required for costs incurred as a result.

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

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city develop a comprehensive, long-term general plan for physical development, including a mandatory housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development assesses whether these housing elements comply with the law. Jurisdictions designated as "prohousing" and in compliance are given additional points or preference in certain state program applications. "Prohousing local policies" are defined within the law, with examples including local financial incentives for housing and zoning policies that permit residential and mixed-use development by right. This bill would expand this definition to include policies that help keep people housed, providing further examples of such policies.

[SB 263](#) ([Gonzalez, D](#)) International trade: tariffs: impact study.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and E.D., G., & H.I.

Summary: The existing law mandates the Transportation Agency to create a state freight plan for short- and long-term planning and investments related to freight movement. It also requires forming a freight advisory committee to help develop this plan. A new bill proposes that the agency, along with the Department of Finance and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, study the effects of potential future tariff changes on California's economic output, particularly concerning international trade. The freight advisory committee will be involved in discussing the study's scope. The study must be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2026. The bill allocates \$500,000 from the General Fund to support this study and declares its immediate effect as an urgency statute.

[SB 269](#) ([Choi, R](#)) Personal income taxes: Fire Safe Home Tax Credits Act.

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

Summary: This bill proposes new tax credits under the Personal Income Tax Law for specific home and vegetation management costs. These credits, available from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, are aimed at incentivizing "home hardening" and "vegetation management" activities. The total credits cannot exceed \$50,000,000 annually. To qualify, taxpayers must reserve their credits in advance and submit necessary information. The bill also mandates that the bill must outline specific goals, performance indicators, data collection requirements, and requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to generate a report on the tax credits' impact. This bill would take effect immediately upon passing.

[SB 272](#) ([Becker, D](#)) San Mateo County Transit District: job order contracting: pilot program.

Status: 05/12/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act outlines how local agencies should procure services or construction work, with specific rules for certain transit districts, including San Mateo County Transit District, regarding construction contracts. The Act allows some agencies to use a method called job order contracting. This bill would create a pilot program letting the San Mateo County Transit District use this method, imposing a \$5 million cap on total awards per contract and a \$1 million cap per job order. The initial contract term can be up to 12 months, with possible extensions. The bill requires the district to report on this method's usage by January 1, 2030, to relevant legislative bodies, with the pilot program ending on January 1, 2032. This bill recognizes the unique needs of the San Mateo County Transit District.

[SB 273](#) ([Grayson, D](#)) Surplus land.

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

Summary: Current law states that surplus government land should be used for affordable housing, especially near transit stations, as well as for parks, recreation, or open-space purposes. This bill proposes a nonsubstantive change to this law, meaning it would not significantly alter its meaning or application.

[SB 280](#) ([Cervantes, D](#)) Political Reform Act of 1974: prohibition on contributions in state and local government office buildings.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 governs political campaigns, including rules on campaign contributions. Initially, it banned receiving or delivering contributions in the State Capitol, state office buildings,

and state-rented offices, except for legislative district offices. This proposes to extend these prohibitions to local government office buildings and rented offices by local governments, removing the exception for legislative district offices. Violating the act is considered a misdemeanor, and expanding these restrictions would broaden the scope of this crime, implicating a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for this expansion. Furthermore, the bill claims to advance the purposes of the original act, requiring a two-thirds majority vote in the legislature to be amended.

[SB 282](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC: installations.

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

Summary: This bill outlines new legislative requirements related to the installation and inspection of heat pump systems in California. It mandates cities and counties to offer asynchronous inspections for certain residential heat pump installations, allowing communication between inspectors and contractors remotely. If issues are found, traditional inspections requiring both parties' presence can be scheduled. The legislation also sets guidelines for issuing permits, emphasizing online, automated systems that expedite the permitting process and require checking code compliance in real time. Additionally, it limits permit fees to reasonable costs, with exceptions requiring justification. The bill supports environmental goals by prohibiting any rule that restricts replacing fuel-gas-burning appliances with electric ones and nullifies agreements that limit heat pump installations. Furthermore, it requires local governments to use standardized checklist forms by 2026 and outlines the exemption criteria for smaller populations. Finally, it includes provisions for reimbursing local agencies if state-mandated costs are determined, reinforcing this as a statewide issue that affects all municipalities, including charter cities.

[SB 283](#) ([Laird, D](#)) Energy storage systems.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and L. GOV.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law sets up the California Building Standards Commission to adopt and codify building standards into the California Building Standards Code. This bill mandates that the commission and the Office of the State Fire Marshal consider integrating the latest National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard for energy storage systems into updates of the Building Standards Code after July 1, 2026. It enables individuals proposing large energy storage systems (200 megawatt-hours or more) to seek certification from the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, ensuring compliance with NFPA 855. Applications must include a certification of design compliance with NFPA 855 and proof of consultation with the local fire department. Prior to operation, facilities must be inspected by local fire departments or the State Fire Marshal's representative at the applicant's cost. Systems with over 600 kilowatt-hours storage capacity must be in a noncombustible building or outdoor installation. The bill imposes additional duties on local governments, constituting a state-mandated local program, but states certain mandates will not require reimbursement unless determined otherwise by the Commission on State Mandates. Changes from the bill are considered matters of statewide importance, affecting all cities equally, including charter cities.

[SB 285](#) ([Becker, D](#)) Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.

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

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 assigns the State Air Resources Board (CARB) the responsibility for overseeing and controlling greenhouse gas emissions in the state. The Act mandates achieving a greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to 1990 levels by 2020 and reducing emissions to at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. CARB is required to develop a scoping plan for significant and cost-effective emission reductions, updating it every five years. Under the California Climate Crisis Act, the state aims to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, then maintain net negative emissions, reducing emissions to at least 85% below 1990 levels. The current bill allows for the use of qualified carbon dioxide removal to balance emissions, with specific requirements for this removal. Additionally, CARB must run a program focused on carbon capture and storage technologies, assessing their impact and safety. They are authorized to create protocols to support these technologies indefinitely.

[SB 292](#) ([Cervantes, D](#)) Electricity: wildfire mitigation: deenergization events and reliability.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: This legislation mandates that electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, and electrical cooperatives prepare annual wildfire mitigation plans detailing protocols for disabling reclosers and de-energizing electrical systems, considering public safety impacts. These plans should identify circuits frequently de-energized to mitigate wildfire risks, along with measures to reduce future de-energization. The

bill requires electrical corporations to collaborate with individuals from vulnerable populations to create support plans during de-energization events and produce post-event reports for local authorities. By January 1, 2027, the commission must decide if these reports need additional content. It also mandates annual reliability reports to include detailed interruption information. Local utilities must provide equivalent reports. Violating commission orders under this bill constitutes a crime, establishing a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for local costs, this bill specifies no reimbursement is required.

[SB 293](#) ([Pérez, D](#)) Real property tax: transfer of base year value: generational transfers.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The California Constitution limits property taxes to 1% of a property's full cash value, based on the 1975 appraised value with adjustments for inflation up to 2% annually. Under Proposition 19, effective February 16, 2021, property transfers between parents and children or between grandparents and grandchildren (if the parents are deceased) are excluded from being considered a "purchase" or "change in ownership", thus not affecting the property's tax assessment. Existing laws require a filing within six months of receiving a notice for such transfers to maintain this exclusion. This bill allows this filing to be considered timely if done within three years of the notice, especially if the property is reassessed due to a disaster in an emergency area. This expansion of local tax officials' duties makes it a state-mandated local program, requiring the state to reimburse local agencies and schools for related costs. If deemed required by the Commission on State Mandates, reimbursement procedures will be followed as per existing statutory provisions.

[SB 298](#) ([Caballero, D](#)) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: seaports: plan: alternative fuels.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The existing law mandates the State Air Resources Board to implement regulations ensuring air quality standards per the federal Clean Air Act. To control toxic emissions from nonvehicular sources, the board has adopted a requirement for ocean-going vessels in California waters to use low-sulfur marine fuels, reducing specific harmful emissions. The new bill tasks the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in collaboration with other agencies, to draft a plan by the end of 2030 for the use of alternative fuels at California's public seaports to help meet emission reduction targets. This plan must identify barriers to establishing alternative fuel facilities and find ways to overcome them. To assist in developing the plan, a working group will be formed to provide advice, and the State Air Resources Board will share relevant information on compliant fuels.

[SB 299](#) ([Cabaldon, D](#)) Local government: ordinances.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Cabaldon.

Summary: Existing law dictates that a county or city cannot pass an ordinance within five days of its introduction and must do so at a regular or adjourned regular meeting, except for an urgency ordinance, which can be passed immediately. Ordinances must be read fully at their introduction or passage, and non-urgency ordinances altered after introduction must be passed at least five days after alteration. This bill proposes changes so that ordinances cannot be passed within five days of publication, instead of introduction, although urgency ordinances can still be passed immediately. Additionally, the bill removes certain procedural requirements. It also allows for a streamlined ministerial approval process for the adoption or amendment of zoning ordinances that comply with general plan amendments. This process aligns with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), permitting exemptions from extensive environmental reviews for certain housing developments by expanding the scope of projects eligible for ministerial approval.

[SB 300](#) ([Padilla, D](#)) Conflicts of interest: nonprofit organizations: membership dues.

Status: 04/25/2025 - April 29 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 restricts public officials from making or influencing governmental decisions when they have a financial interest in the outcome. An official is considered to have a financial interest if a decision could materially affect a source of income of \$500 or more within the previous year. However, this bill proposes an exception to this rule. It states that officials do not have a material financial interest when decisions involve certain nonprofit organizations—such as labor, agricultural, business leagues, and chambers of commerce—that are sources of income to the official. This exception applies if the decision solely affects the membership or dues of the nonprofit organization.

[SB 303](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)) Evidence: exclusions.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: This bill amends existing law by limiting the type of evidence that can be introduced in civil or administrative proceedings under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. Specifically, it prevents plaintiffs from using a public employee's assessment results, admissions, or acknowledgments of personal bias if these were required or solicited as part of a bias mitigation training. However, it does allow for the introduction of evidence related to any harassment, discrimination, or retaliation by a public employee that occurs during such training, provided it is not related to their personal bias assessment or acknowledgment.

SB 315 (**Grayson, D**) **Quimby Act.**

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Quimby Act, part of the Subdivision Map Act, allows cities and counties to require land dedication or fees for park and recreational purposes when approving subdivision maps. The dedication or fees cannot exceed what is necessary for 3 acres of park space per 1,000 residents. Recent amendments to the act set a new limit: if the subdivision is for infill housing, the land or fee cannot exceed 25% of the subdivision's total area. Additionally, if the infill housing is located within 0.5 miles of an existing park, no land dedication or fees can be required. Furthermore, the bill mandates that fees collected under the Quimby Act comply with requirements from the Mitigation Fee Act, which includes depositing fees in a separate account and public reporting. This represents an increased responsibility for local officials, creating a state-mandated local program. This change applies to all cities, including charter cities, acknowledging a statewide concern. Finally, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is needed for implementing these provisions.

SB 317 (**Hurtado, D**) **Wastewater surveillance.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and E.S & T.M.

Summary: Existing law assigns the State Department of Public Health the role of implementing programs related to public health, such as administering the California Wastewater Surveillance Dashboard. This dashboard showcases data on SARS-CoV-2 virus presence in California's wastewater, generated by the Cal-SuWers network, which includes programs like WastewaterSCAN and systems from the CDC, wastewater utilities, and academic partners. The bill would require the department, in collaboration with wastewater facilities, local health departments, and experts, to maintain and expand the Cal-SuWers network to test for various pathogens, toxins, and health indicators in wastewater. Participation would be voluntary for local health departments and facilities. The bill allows coordination with healthcare and emergency services for using surveillance data in outbreak response and public health planning, mandates public communication via a website for transparency, and permits the use of external funding to support these activities.

SB 318 (**Becker, D**) **Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology.**

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

Summary: Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as responsible for controlling vehicular air pollution, while air pollution from non-vehicular sources is managed by air pollution control districts. Air districts can require permits to construct or operate equipment emitting air contaminants, with certain exceptions. Under the Clean Air Act, new or modified major sources must use best available control technology for emissions. This bill defines "best available control technology" for these purposes and establishes a process for evaluating permits. It requires the executive officer of the state board to review permits for Title V sources and object if they do not comply with the Clean Air Act. The bill also requires a technical feasibility analysis for certain renewal permits and allows for more stringent measures than those proposed by applicants. The bill revises the precertification program by updating criteria every eight years and expanding it to include various types of equipment and processes. It allows for temporary employee assignments to leverage expertise and invites other regulatory agencies to join the expansion of the precertification program.

SB 322 (**Menjivar, D**) **Urban equestrian initiative zones.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act allows local governments to create designated urban agriculture zones through ordinances. These zones facilitate voluntary contracts with landowners to restrict the use of underutilized land for agricultural purposes. However, no new or renewed contracts can be made under this law after January 1, 2029. This bill proposes the creation of urban equestrian incentive zones, similarly allowing voluntary contracts to use land for equestrian activities under specified conditions. Like the agricultural zones, no new or renewed contracts can be made after January 1, 2029. The bill emphasizes that these changes concern statewide matters, applying uniformly to all cities, including charter cities.

[SB 326](#) ([Becker, D](#)) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Office of the State Fire Marshal within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, with a Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for the department's fire preparedness missions. This bill requires this deputy director to develop a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework by January 1, 2027, and every three years thereafter, to evaluate wildfire risk actions using geospatial analysis for coordinated and long-term planning. This framework must be submitted to the Legislature and relevant offices for review. Additionally, by April 1, 2027, the deputy director is to create a Wildfire Risk Baseline and Forecast for the state, providing detailed geographic risk assessments. An annual Wildfire Mitigation Scenarios Report, starting August 1, 2027, will outline potential spending scenarios for mitigation efforts. The deputy director is also allowed to hire external experts for these assessments and reports.

[SB 327](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Fusion energy data centers.

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

Summary: Current law mandates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to conduct technical assessments on various energy forms and related issues. This would shape federal research priorities and to stay informed about future energy options, including advanced concepts like nuclear power plants, fusion, and fuel cells. This bill would require the commission to collaborate with the United States Department of Energy to set up a fusion energy data center.

[SB 328](#) ([Grayson, D](#)) Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight and postentitlement phase permit responses: housing development projects.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.S & T.M. and REV. & TAX.

Summary: The hazardous waste control laws mandate the Department of Toxic Substances Control to oversee how hazardous waste and materials are managed. Violating these laws is considered a crime. The Planning and Zoning Law sets deadlines for local agencies to review and decide on applications for housing development permits. Missing these deadlines results in automatic disapproval and violation of the law. This bill requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to send written notifications within specified timelines to housing projects requesting oversight or permits. For projects with 25 or fewer units, notification must be sent within 60 business days, and for projects with 26 or more units, within 120 business days. These requirements take effect on July 1, 2028. Additionally, hazardous waste generators must pay fees to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. Under the new bill, residential infill housing projects pay a maximum fee of \$100,000, while master development projects pay up to \$250,000. This applies only to generators not responsible for creating the waste, who must certify their eligibility for these fee caps to the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

[SB 330](#) ([Padilla, D](#)) Electrical transmission infrastructure: financing.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law allows certain environmental leadership development projects, once approved by the Governor and meeting specific criteria, to use streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Facilities, like electrical transmission lines, can apply by June 30, 2029, for certification from the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) as environmental leadership projects. Once certified, these projects bypass further approval processes and replace the need for other permits or regulatory compliance, as allowed by federal law. This bill enables the Governor to create pilot projects for developing or operating electrical transmission infrastructure essential for clean energy, identified by the Independent System Operator as competitive and required to meet clean energy goals. The Governor can assign state or local agencies or other organizations to manage these pilot projects and set guidelines for their application and certification.

[SB 331](#) ([Menjivar, D](#)) Substance abuse.

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act allows for involuntary commitment and treatment of individuals with certain mental disorders when they are a danger to themselves or others, or are deemed "gravely disabled." This term refers to individuals unable to meet basic needs due to mental health or severe substance use disorders. This bill expands "gravely disabled" to include those with chronic alcoholism. The definition of a "mental health disorder" would also align with the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act oversees services for adults with severe mental illness who are not stable in voluntary treatment and are at risk of severe decline without intervention. It allows for court-ordered CARE plans providing health services, medication, and

housing. Originally, specific individuals, like family members or housemates, could initiate the CARE process, which county agencies then manage. The bill proposes including the original petitioner in notices and requires them to assist with the CARE agreements if applicable.

[SB 332](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) **Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The bill expands the responsibilities of both the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regarding energy policy and utility regulation. It mandates the Energy Commission to select a research institute to analyze the transition of electrical corporations to public or nonprofit entities and deliver recommendations by January 1, 2029, while capping the analysis cost at \$5 million. Findings will be shared in a public meeting by September 30, 2029. For the PUC, utilities must disclose information on service terminations due to nonpayment quarterly on their websites. The bill requires electrical corporations to propose an executive compensation structure that prioritizes safety by April 1, 2026, and involves third-party audits every three years to assess equipment and line safety, replacing end-of-life equipment in high-risk fire areas within five years, with noncompliance resulting in fines. It also introduces a best-value procurement model for infrastructure projects. After infrastructure destruction in emergencies, rebuilt systems must use cost-effective, safety-compliant methods, considering undergrounding if suitable. The bill enforces compliance as violations would be considered crimes, potentially adding to local program mandates, with no reimbursement needed by the state for local entities under specified conditions.

[SB 336](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) **Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.**

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

Summary: Existing property tax law offers a "welfare exemption" for properties used for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes by certain nonprofit entities, provided they meet specific criteria. A partial welfare exemption applies to residential rental properties for lower-income households; it's calculated based on the proportion of units serving these households relative to the total units. This bill extends this partial exemption to properties serving both low- and moderate-income households, calculated similarly. Property owners would need to certify the property's use under penalty of perjury, expanding the roles of local tax officials and the legal implications of perjury, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. Though the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies no reimbursement for certain mandates, clarifying reimbursement procedures for others. It also states that despite existing laws requiring reimbursement for lost property tax revenue due to exemptions, this bill does not require such reimbursements to local agencies. It would become effective immediately as a tax levy.

[SB 338](#) ([Becker, D](#)) **Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: The bill proposes the establishment of the Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program, which aims to improve health services accessibility for farmworkers in rural areas. The State Department of Public Health is tasked with managing the program. It involves financing community organizations to run the program and ensuring they receive necessary technical support for compliance. The organizations that receive grants are required to create virtual health hubs in two rural communities, targeting areas with significant farmworker populations and limited healthcare access. These hubs must offer computers, Wi-Fi, cubicles for virtual consultations, and telemedicine exam rooms. The department is to report the program's outcomes by January 1, 2027. Additionally, the bill introduces the Farmworkers Health Equity Fund, stipulating that its implementation will not draw from the General Fund. The bill includes statements supporting its measures.

[SB 340](#) ([Laird, D](#)) **General plans: housing element: emergency shelter.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law requires cities and counties to develop a general plan that includes a housing element, which must identify adequate sites for various types of housing, such as rental and emergency shelters, and assess housing needs and resources. It mandates that emergency shelters can be established without special permits in certain zones and that they include interim services like navigation centers and respite care. This bill would require these shelters to offer a comprehensive range of onsite services according to specific standards, thus raising the level of service expected from municipalities when drafting their general plans. The Department of Housing and Community Development oversees the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, which funds shelters for the homeless with the aim to transition them to self-sufficiency. Currently, an "emergency shelter" is defined as housing with minimal services for up to six months for homeless persons. The bill proposes changing this definition to housing with broader supportive services but still maintaining the six-month occupancy limit. If this bill leads to state-mandated costs, the California

Constitution mandates that the state reimburses local agencies for those costs, following specific statutory procedures.

SB 343 (**Grayson, D**) **Designated subjects career technical education teaching credentials: waiver.**

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 2/19/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law mandates the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to set standards for granting and renewing teaching credentials and permits. It defines minimum requirements for various teaching credentials, including those for multiple subject, single subject, and education specialist credentials, as well as for preliminary and clear career technical education teaching credentials. This bill would allow the Commission to waive the minimum requirements for the 3-year preliminary and 5-year clear designated subjects career technical education teaching credentials for individuals who meet specific criteria, such as holding a valid industry-recognized certification in a designated trade. Additionally, the Commission is required to develop and maintain a list of trades eligible for such waivers.

SB 345 (**Hurtado, D**) **California Fire Service Training and Education Program: California Fire and Arson Training Act: fees.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

Summary: The California Fire Service Training and Education Program, managed by the State Fire Marshal's office with guidance from the State Board of Fire Services, can charge fees for seminars, conferences, and specialized training. The State Fire Marshal can also set fees under the California Fire and Arson Training Act, which involves setting minimum standards and curricula for fire protection personnel and other related training. This bill proposes that the State Fire Marshal can only charge or set these fees if state funding and other sources do not cover the necessary costs for these activities.

SB 346 (**Durazo, D**) **Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: This bill allows local agencies, such as cities or counties, to regulate short-term rentals by enacting ordinances. It requires short-term rental facilitators to report the address and ZIP code of each rental property during the reporting period and any other necessary identifying information as specified by the local agency. If a facilitator fails to file the report, the local agency can impose fines or conduct audits. Facilitators in jurisdictions with such ordinances must include local license numbers and transient occupancy tax certifications in rental listings. The bill also clarifies that local agencies retain the authority to adopt different regulations for short-term rentals, facilitators, and tax collection than those outlined in the bill.

SB 348 (**Hurtado, D**) **State Air Resources Board: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.**

Status: 05/23/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The bill outlines the responsibilities of the State Air Resources Board under existing laws to manage air pollution from both vehicular and non-vehicular sources. The Board is tasked with establishing necessary standards and regulations. Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the Board is also responsible for monitoring and regulating greenhouse gas emissions, with a mandate to reduce emissions by at least 40% below a specified limit by December 31, 2030. One of the regulations adopted by the Board is the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, aiming to lower the carbon intensity of transportation fuels in California. This bill proposes that by January 31, 2026, the Board should review and adjust this standard to lessen the financial impact on drivers.

SB 350 (**Durazo, D**) **Water Rate Assistance Program.**

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

Summary: Existing law mandates the State Water Resources Control Board to devise a plan for funding the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program, specifying how funds will be collected from water ratepayers. The bill would establish this program by creating the Water Rate Assistance Fund within the State Treasury. This fund would provide financial aid for water and wastewater services to low-income residential ratepayers. The bill calls for the board to manage the fund separately, consult with relevant agencies, and adopt guidelines and an annual report detailing the fund's performance. Guidelines would include eligibility requirements confirmed through self-certification under penalty of perjury. The bill also allows for legal action against violations and makes its implementation reliant on legislative appropriation. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse certain local costs, but this bill specifies no reimbursement is required.

[SB 352](#) ([Reyes, D](#)) Disaster preparedness.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on AGING & L.T.C and E.M.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act mandates that the Office of Emergency Services develop guidelines for alerting the public about emergencies, involving various stakeholders including those with access and functional needs. These guidelines are distributed to local governments. If a state of emergency is declared, certain nonprofit organizations can receive state aid for emergency-related activities. The bill would prioritize state assistance for area agencies on aging and independent living centers that offer transportation and evacuation services to individuals with access and functional needs during emergencies. Additionally, the existing Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, which helps people access long-term services, would be required to offer disaster and emergency preparedness training tailored for older adults and people with disabilities to enhance their safety in emergencies.

[SB 358](#) ([Becker, D](#)) Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act governs how local agencies can establish or increase fees for development projects, including housing developments, to mitigate vehicular traffic impacts. The law requires that if a housing development meets certain characteristics, it should be charged a lower fee reflecting reduced automobile trip generation. This bill mandates that any findings supporting the fee rates must be backed by substantial evidence during the housing project approval process. The bill modifies existing characteristics. It changes the parking requirements to a maximum of one parking space per unit for zero- to 2-bedroom units and two spaces for 3-bedroom or larger units. It removes the requirement for convenience retail within half a mile and instead necessitates proximity to three specified amenities like a restaurant, supermarket, or drugstore. The bill also removes a local agency's authority to charge higher fees if a development does not meet these characteristics. This change requires local agencies to comply without additional state reimbursement, under statutory rules outlined in the California Constitution.

[SB 359](#) ([Niello, R](#)) Use Fuel Tax Law: Diesel Fuel Tax Law: exempt bus operation.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The Use Fuel Tax Law imposes a state excise tax of \$0.18 per gallon on fuel use, with various exemptions, including for transit districts, authorities, or cities with local transit systems. This bill would extend this exemption to counties operating local transit systems as well. Similarly, the Diesel Fuel Tax Law taxes diesel distribution or delivery, with exemptions for certain transit operations, including local transit systems run by cities or authorities. The bill seeks to extend these diesel tax exemptions to counties too. It would become effective immediately as a tax levy, but its implementation would depend on its effective date.

[SB 360](#) ([Rubio, D](#)) Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on W. P., & W.

Summary: The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act from 1988 provided funding for conservation projects and can be amended by a two-thirds legislative vote if aligned with its original purposes. The act mandates that acquired properties must be maintained perpetually for the specified uses. San Bernardino County has some flexibility to sell or exchange properties within the Chino Agricultural Preserve under certain conservation conditions. A proposed bill would allow these lands also to be preserved for recreational and historical purposes, such as playgrounds and venues, if consistent with the act. The bill also changes how the county manages and utilizes proceeds from land transactions by removing specific procedures and expanding allowable uses of income, while ensuring revenues cannot be granted to private entities. These changes conform with the original act's amendment rules.

[SB 365](#) ([Alvarado-Gil, R](#)) Fire insurance: reporting on cancellation and nonrenewal.

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 2/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law regulates residential property insurance and prevents insurers from canceling or refusing to renew policies for properties located in or near a fire perimeter for one year after a state of emergency is declared, if the cancellation is solely due to the property's location in a recent wildfire area. This bill mandates that the Department of Insurance must report to the Legislature by January 1, 2027, and each year after, regarding the impact of this one-year prohibition on cancellations or nonrenewals in the affected ZIP Codes.

[SB 366](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)) Employment: artificial intelligence.

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

Summary: This bill mandates the Department of General Services, part of the Government Operations Agency, to collaborate with UCLA's Labor Center to study how artificial intelligence affects worker well-being, job quality, job types, different populations, and state revenues. The department is required to submit a report detailing the study's findings to the Legislature by June 1, 2027. Once the report is submitted, the provisions of this bill will be repealed.

SB 370 (**Ashby, D**) **California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program.**

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

Summary: Existing law creates the Office of Small Business Advocate, part of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), to support small businesses. The Governor appoints the Small Business Advocate, who acts as the main representative for small businesses in California. A new bill proposes the creation of the California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program within this office. The program would provide grants to eligible independent live music event promoters to help maintain access to the arts across California. If the Legislature approves funding, the office would distribute \$20 million in grants to those who meet the eligibility requirements.

SB 371 (**Cabaldon, D**) **Transportation network companies: insurance coverage.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law regulates charter-party carriers, including transportation network companies (TNCs) that connect passengers with drivers via an online platform. These companies and their drivers must meet certain liability insurance requirements, including \$1,000,000 in uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage, effective while a passenger is in the vehicle. This coverage can be provided by either the driver, the TNC, or both. The bill mandates that TNCs maintain this coverage unless a driver chooses to do so voluntarily. Additionally, the bill requires that by February 1, 2026, the Public Utilities Commission's annual report to the Governor and Legislature include information on auto accidents reported by TNCs and related insurance claims.

SB 375 (**Grove, R**) **Wildfire prevention activities: Endangered Species Act: California Environmental Quality Act: California Coastal Act of 1973.**

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Under the California Endangered Species Act, the taking of endangered species is restricted, but permits can be issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for specified purposes. The State Fire Marshal must designate fire hazard severity zones, which local agencies must acknowledge. The bill allows local agencies to submit wildfire preparedness plans to manage these zones, ensuring minimal impact on wildlife. Plans must detail activities, timelines, and species in the area. The Department must respond within 90 days with guidance or permit needs. By July 2026, a standard plan form will be available, and from January 2027, summaries of submitted plans will be posted online. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates environmental impact reports for potentially harmful projects, unless a negative declaration is justified. The California Coastal Act requires permits for projects in coastal zones. This bill exempts fuel reduction projects in fire hazard zones from CEQA and coastal permit requirements, but local agencies must determine eligibility for these exemptions.

SB 377 (**Grayson, D**) **Biomethane procurement targets.**

Status: 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 2/26/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to regulate public utilities, including gas corporations. It mandates the Commission, with input from the State Air Resources Board, to consider setting biomethane procurement targets for gas corporations. If targets are adopted, the law requires biomethane to be delivered to California through specific pipeline methods and meet two regulatory requirements regarding injection and environmental benefits. This bill changes these requirements, allowing biomethane delivered via a common carrier pipeline to meet just one of the specified criteria instead of both. It adds the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the displacement of conventional natural gas as an acceptable environmental benefit. Existing law requires consideration of in-state biomethane production and distribution options, which include allowing cost recovery for investments in infrastructure connecting biomethane projects to the natural gas network. The bill mandates that by June 1, 2026, the Commission must allow recovery of costs for these investments.

[SB 381](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) Residential rental properties: fees.

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

Summary: The Fair Rental Act of 2025 amends existing rental property laws by introducing new restrictions on landlord fees and practices. It prohibits landlords from charging fees not specified in rental agreements, including processing fees, convenience fees, or pet ownership fees. Late fees for overdue rent cannot exceed 2% of the monthly rate and can only be charged if the rent is more than seven days late. Any unauthorized fees collected by landlords will result in liability for the cost plus 5% interest. The bill also prohibits charging fees for parking spaces and changes the rules around application screening fees. Now, the screening fee can only cover the actual out-of-pocket costs of obtaining tenant information, eliminating charges for the landlord's time. These changes aim to ensure fairer rental practices and reduce unnecessary financial burdens on tenants.

[SB 409](#) ([Archuleta, D](#)) Public contracts: county-owned buildings.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act outlines that counties with a population of 2,000,000 or more can avoid the requirement to contract out repairs on county-owned buildings if the cost is below \$50,000. This bill changes the rule for counties with populations of 9,000,000 or more, allowing them to bypass the contract requirement for repairs costing less than \$125,000, with certain exceptions. The bill includes specific legislative findings to justify the necessity of this exemption, specifically for Los Angeles County.

[SB 410](#) ([Grayson, D](#)) Common interest developments: disclosures to prospective purchasers: exterior elevated elements inspection.

Status: 05/29/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act regulates the management of common interest developments, including condominium projects. Under this law, the association's board must visually inspect exterior elevated elements, like balconies, every nine years if they are responsible for their maintenance. Owners selling their units must provide specific documents to potential buyers, and associations must provide those documents to owners upon request. These documents include inspection reports of exterior elements. Any fees for these documents must be itemized separately. A new bill proposes requiring that the inspection report from the most recent inspection be included in the documents provided to prospective buyers, and the billing form will be updated to reflect this requirement.

[SB 415](#) ([Reyes, D](#)) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Starting January 1, 2026, current law will require proposed logistics developments in California to meet specific statewide standards, including those related to building design, energy efficiency, and truck routing. The standards aim to ensure buildings, especially "21st century warehouses," have necessary infrastructure like conduits and electrical hookups for climate control at loading bays. The law redefines "logistics use" to specify that buildings primarily serve the storage and movement of goods, not retail customers, and heavily involve trucks. The law mandates cities and counties to update their transit plans by 2028 to include clear truck routes and parking signage, with the Attorney General authorized to penalize jurisdictions failing to comply. Additionally, developments that involve demolishing occupied residences must replace them and compensate displaced tenants. The bill also clarifies that these requirements do not exempt developments from other housing protection rules. Furthermore, the South Coast Air Quality Management District must monitor air pollution near logistics developments and report findings to the legislature. The bill states that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required under this act.

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

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

Summary: The current law includes programs that support emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers. It also allows for issuing bonds under the State General Obligation Bond Law, with the proceeds used to fund various housing programs, infill development, brownfield cleanup, and housing-related parks. The proposed Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026 would allow for the issuance of \$10 billion in bonds to finance affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. This includes funding for the Multifamily Housing Program, CalHome Program, and Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. The bond act will be presented to voters during the statewide primary election on June 2, 2026, and will take immediate effect as an urgency statute if enacted.

SB 431 (**Arreguin, D**) **Assault and battery: public utility employees and essential infrastructure workers.**

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law defines assault as an unlawful attempt with the ability to cause a violent injury to another person, while battery is defined as willfully and unlawfully using force or violence against another person. Assault or battery against certain professionals like peace officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel, when they are on duty, is punishable by up to one year in county jail, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both. The proposed bill would extend these punishments to assaults or batteries against public utility employees and workers engaged in essential infrastructure work. By expanding the definition of these crimes, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for its implementation.

SB 440 (**Ochoa Bogh, R**) **Private Works Construction Fair Payment and Dispute Resolution Act.**

Status: 05/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law addresses contracts related to private construction projects, specifically provisions about retention withholding by owners or contractors. The proposed bill introduces a claim resolution process, effective for contracts from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2030. This process applies to claims by contractors or subcontractors related to construction work, except in specified cases. A claim is defined as a timely and distinct request sent through registered or certified mail for issues such as time extensions or relief from delay damages imposed by an owner. The contractor or subcontractor filing a claim must provide proof by a preponderance of evidence to show that the claim was agreed upon with the owner or project manager. The bill also includes related findings and declarations.

SB 445 (**Wiener, D**) **Transportation: planning: complete streets facilities: sustainable transportation projects.**

Status: 05/28/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 1.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Transportation to manage the state's highways and allows it to issue encroachment permits, requiring a decision within 60 days of receiving a complete application. By January 1, 2027, the department is tasked with creating a project intake evaluation and encroachment permit review process for complete streets projects led by local or transit agencies. This bill proposes changing the deadline for developing this process to February 1, 2027. Furthermore, it expresses the Legislature's intent to amend the bill in the future to expedite and ensure more reliable permits and approvals for sustainable transportation projects. The bill also includes relevant findings and declarations.

SB 454 (**McNerney, D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board, which oversees drinking water programs like the California Safe Drinking Water Act, is set to manage a new PFAS mitigation program under a proposed bill. This bill will be enacted when funding is allocated by the Legislature. It establishes the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury to utilize state-approved funds for specific purposes and enables the board to acquire and utilize nonstate federal and private funds. This funding can be distributed as grants, loans, or contracts to assist water suppliers and sewer system providers in handling the costs of treating water to comply with state and federal PFAS contaminant standards. For eligibility, these providers must clarify how the funds will benefit public access to safe drinking and treated wastewater. Additionally, the state board is tasked with creating guidelines to implement these measures.

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

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that every county and city develop a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element, which must adhere to specific legal requirements. This includes review and compliance checks by the Department of Housing and Community Development. According to the Housing Accountability Act, local agencies cannot reject or excessively condition housing projects for low to moderate-income households or emergency shelters unless they provide written evidence of one of six specified conditions. One condition allows disapproval of projects inconsistent with existing zoning ordinances and land use designations if the jurisdiction's housing element meets housing law standards. The definition of "deemed complete" for applications currently includes either a preliminary or complete application. This bill would redefine "deemed complete" strictly as a fully completed application, applicable to projects not approved or significantly invested in by January 1, 2026. Furthermore, for a housing element or amendment to be substantially compliant, it must be adopted by the local agency and

subsequently determined by the department or a court to comply with housing law, without being overturned or contradicted by new findings or court decisions.

[SB 464](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)) Employer pay data.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Civil Rights Department, part of the Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency, enforces civil rights laws related to housing and employment, ensuring the right to employment without discrimination. An existing law mandates private employers with 100 or more employees to annually submit a pay data report detailing employees' race, ethnicity, and sex within specified job categories, including median and mean hourly pay rates. This bill requires employers to collect and keep demographic data separately from personnel records and imposes a mandatory civil penalty on employers who fail to file this report upon the department's request. Starting May 2027, public employers with 100 or more employees must also submit a similar annual report, including demographic information such as ethnicity, race, disability, veteran status, and gender, organized by job category. The bill includes legislative findings justifying limitations on public access to ensure the protected interest.

[SB 486](#) ([Cabaldon, D](#)) Regional housing: public postsecondary education: changes in enrollment levels: California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing laws require transportation agencies to develop regional transportation plans aimed at a balanced system. These plans must include a sustainable communities strategy that identifies adequate housing for the entire population, factoring in population changes and economic segments. The new bill mandates that this strategy also account for changes in enrollment at public higher education institutions, thereby adding responsibilities to metropolitan planning organizations. Counties and cities must adopt long-term general plans for development. Part of this involves determining housing needs with state departments consulting local councils. The bill now requires these councils to consider university enrollment data as part of their housing need assessment processes. Universities must provide enrollment forecasts to aid in this assessment, which influences regional housing distribution strategies. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates the evaluation of environmental impacts before project approval, including plans for universities. The bill exempts certain educational determinations from CEQA. It also modifies how public higher institutions like the University of California and California State University handle environmental reports, particularly the "no project" alternative, provided certain conditions, like providing enrollment forecasts, are met.

[SB 489](#) ([Arreguín, D](#)) Local agency formation commissions: written policies and procedures: Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

Summary: The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act governs procedures for the formation and reorganization of cities and special districts in California, mandating local agency formation commissions in each county to set written policies that promote efficient urban development. These policies should be accessible online, including forms for organizational changes. Additionally, the Permit Streamlining Act dictates that public agencies must list required information for development projects, with housing development projects explicitly included until 2030. This bill revises the definition of "development project" to encompass housing projects with both discretionary and nondiscretionary approvals. Local agencies must publish criteria for the completeness of housing development applications online. These requirements increase local agencies' duties, creating a state-mandated program; however, the bill specifies no reimbursement will be provided.

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

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

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to manage vehicle emissions and fuel standards to control air pollution effectively, ensuring they are feasible and cost-effective. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates this board to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Under this authority, the board implemented the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, mandating that government and high-priority fleets transition to zero-emission vehicles, with some exemptions permitted. This bill proposes the establishment of an Appeals Advisory Committee to review denied exemption requests. This committee, comprising specified government and non-government representatives, must meet monthly, with meetings recorded and accessible online. They must review appeals and provide recommendations within 60 days, which the board must consider publicly within another 60 days. Certain vehicles involved in emergency responses would be exempt from the regulations, and fleet owners will not be pressured to produce zero-emissions vehicle purchase agreements to delay transitioning mandates.

[SB 507](#) ([Limón, D](#)) **Planning and zoning: regional housing needs allocation.****Status:** 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each city or county develop a general plan, which includes a housing element assessing local housing needs, specifically the locality's share of the regional housing requirement. A regional housing need plan, created by either the council of governments or the Department of Housing and Community Development for areas without such councils, allocates housing needs among localities. Local governments can review or appeal their housing need allocations. This bill allows local governments to form voluntary agreements with tribes in the same county, enabling tribal housing projects to count toward local housing allocations. It prevents local governments from requiring tribes to waive sovereign immunity to enter such agreements. The bill defines relevant terms and expresses the Legislature's intent to encourage the recognition of tribal housing units in fulfilling regional housing needs. It clarifies that these changes are of statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities.**[SB 525](#) ([Jones, R](#)) **California FAIR Plan: manufactured homes.******Status:** 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**Summary:** The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance group set up by insurers in the state to help people obtain basic property insurance. This includes distributing insurance responsibilities fairly among insurers. "Basic property insurance" is already defined in existing law. This bill would expand this definition to include manufactured homes and mobile homes, offering them the same insurance terms and conditions as other residential properties through the FAIR Plan.**[SB 543](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) **Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.******Status:** 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.**Summary:** This bill discusses recent updates to the regulations around accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) in California. Existing law allows for the creation of ADUs and JADUs under specific conditions, and this legislative update makes several changes. The definition of a JADU has been updated to specify that the unit should have no more than 500 square feet of interior livable space. The law now includes JADUs in the legislative intent regarding ADU ordinances. The Department of Housing and Community Development's authority is extended to include the implementation of standards for JADUs. Local agencies must submit ADU and JADU ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days of their adoption. If a local agency has not enacted a JADU ordinance, it must process permit applications for JADUs under existing provisions. Agencies must determine if applications are complete within 15 business days and inform applicants of any deficiencies. The law revises impact fee restrictions, prohibiting fees for JADUs under 500 square feet and stating that ADUs over 750 square feet should be subject to proportional impact fees relative to the primary dwelling's size.**[SB 545](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) **High-speed rail: economic opportunities.******Status:** 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**Summary:** The text outlines a legislative proposal related to the California high-speed rail project. It specifies that the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation is tasked with commissioning a study by January 1, 2027, to explore economic opportunities along the high-speed rail corridor and other related projects. A progress report on this study is to be submitted to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Transportation for feedback. By January 1, 2028, the study is to be completed, and its findings and recommendations must be reported to the relevant legislative committees. Additionally, the bill mandates that any infrastructure district funding the high-speed rail project must allocate most of its revenue to infrastructure projects within the local agencies that set up the district.**[SB 574](#) ([Umberg, D](#)) **Streamlined housing approvals.******Status:** 05/01/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HOUSING on 4/2/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepare an environmental impact report for projects that could significantly affect the environment or adopt a negative declaration if there is no significant effect. CEQA does not apply to ministerial projects, which do not require extensive discretion by the agency. Under existing law, developers can apply for a streamlined ministerial approval process for multifamily housing projects that meet specific planning standards. The proposed bill allows developers to apply the same streamlined process to single-family housing projects, provided each unit is 1,600 square feet or less and meets planning and design standards. This expands the exemption for ministerial projects under CEQA. The bill also increases responsibilities for local agencies, creating a state-

mandated local program. The California Constitution typically requires the state to reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for this act.

[SB 597](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law mandates that for contracts entered into from January 1, 2022, a direct contractor in California must assume responsibility for any debt owed to a wage claimant or on their behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier working under the direct contractor, for labor performed under the contract with the owner. A "direct contractor" is defined as one with a direct contractual relationship with the owner. This bill extends these responsibilities to apply similarly to contracts from January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2026. For contracts after January 1, 2026, the bill specifies that a direct contractor will be liable for labor-related debts as defined and cannot be held liable if they make payments via joint checks. The definition of "direct contractor" is expanded to include those with direct relationships with owners or entities engaging contractors on behalf of the owner.

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The bill amends existing water quality regulations related to the State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Key changes involve allowing the state board to adopt water quality control plans for any state waters, including "nexus waters," which are defined as non-navigable waters. These waters must adhere to any applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or state board standards as of January 19, 2025, unless more stringent standards are adopted. For discharges into nexus waters, the bill mandates the implementation of relevant federal standards. Civil penalties for violations related to waste discharge will be adjusted annually starting January 1, 2026, and funds collected will be used for cleanup and abatement purposes. The bill enables individuals to take legal action in public interest cases related to water quality standards and nexus waters. Waste discharge requirements for nexus waters are aligned with standards for navigable waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Persons discharging pollutants to nexus waters must file a report, similar to existing rules for navigable waters. No reimbursement to local agencies or school districts for costs related to the bill is required.

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

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The existing law sets up the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program, which provides grant funds to support local efforts in addressing homelessness through regional coordination. The program distributes funds across continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in six rounds. Rounds 1-5 are managed by the Interagency Council on Homelessness, and round 6 by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Applicants must submit data on performance and accountability. A new bill introduces the Functional Zero Unsheltered Act, which, starting with round 7, requires applicants to submit information on their strategies for addressing homelessness to reach "functional zero unsheltered," meaning sufficient housing for all unsheltered chronically homeless individuals based on recent data. Applicants must include a financial model assessing investment needs and analyze funding programs for housing or services. Additionally, applicants need to demonstrate their efforts to involve small cities in their regional homeless action plans and provide updated homeless counts for these areas.

[SB 607](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act:Infrastructure Projects.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Wiener.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a designated lead agency prepare and certify an environmental impact report for any project it proposes that could significantly affect the environment. If a project is determined not to have significant environmental effects, a negative declaration can be adopted instead. For projects that could have significant environmental impacts, mitigated negative declarations are used if revisions can reduce or avoid those impacts and there is no substantial evidence of significant effects as revised. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 emphasizes the Delta's importance as a key natural resource, water hub, and vital estuary. This bill states that the California Legislature does not intend to revise CEQA in relation to the Delta Conveyance Project.

[SB 611](#) ([Richardson, D](#)) Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires counties and cities to create a comprehensive general plan for their physical development, which includes areas outside their boundaries if relevant. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report for any project likely to significantly affect the environment unless it's determined that there will not be a significant effect. CEQA also restricts project reviews if they align with existing zoning or community plans with previously certified environmental reports. Under previous law, until January 1, 2025, courts were unable to invalidate development project approvals due to noncompliance with CEQA when related to community plan updates, provided those projects met specific requirements. This rule did not change the need for projects to comply with CEQA. Provisions granted prior rights to projects meeting these requirements if initiated before January 1, 2025. This bill reenacts these provisions with modifications, extending the deadline for development project applications to January 1, 2036. It emphasizes that these changes are of statewide importance, affecting all cities, including charter cities. The bill states it will take effect immediately as an urgent statute.

SB 616 (**Rubio, D**) **Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: This bill describes legislation focused on enhancing wildfire mitigation and insurance standards in California. Existing law mandates that the Office of Emergency Services collaborates with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to manage a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program aimed at enhancing fire-resistant structures. The bill proposes revisions to this program, aligning it with new community hardening standards. It establishes the Community Hardening Commission within the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner. This commission, advised by an advisory council of local representatives, will develop wildfire community hardening standards to lower fire risks and improve fire insurance access. The commission will consult various stakeholders, update these standards, and report to the Legislature by July 1, 2027, while undertaking other relevant actions such as data sharing and issuing subpoenas. The bill addresses constitutional provisions about limiting public access to meetings or documents, supported by legislative findings. It specifies that if the bill imposes state-mandated costs, reimbursements to local agencies and school districts will be managed according to statutory procedures in place for such reimbursement.

SB 617 (**Arreguín, D**) **California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act regulates mass layoffs, relocations, and terminations. It generally requires employers to give advance written notice to affected employees, the Employment Development Department, and other local agencies before any such action. The proposed bill adds that employers must also specify in their notice whether they plan to coordinate with the local workforce development board for services related to these changes.

SB 634 (**Pérez, D**) **Local government: homelessness.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Constitution allows counties and cities to enact local laws, as long as they do not conflict with state laws. Typically, breaking such local laws is considered a misdemeanor unless reclassified as an infraction. This bill would prevent local governments from creating or enforcing laws that restrict individuals or organizations from providing specified support services to homeless individuals. The bill defines relevant terms and emphasizes that these changes are of statewide importance, impacting all cities, including those with special charters.

SB 658 (**Pérez, D**) **Real property impacted by the 2025 Eaton or Palisades Fires: notification of owner's intent to sell.**

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

Summary: This bill introduces new requirements for the County of Los Angeles related to real estate disclosure following a state of emergency declared on January 7, 2025, due to fires and windstorms affecting Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, including the Eaton and Palisades Fires. It mandates Los Angeles to create a process for specific governmental or nonprofit organizations to express interest in purchasing property in areas impacted by these fires. The county must keep an updated list of such organizations on its website. Property owners can use this list to notify either the county or an organization if they intend to sell relevant property. The bill's provisions will expire six years after the last emergency declaration related to the fires. Additionally, it addresses the need for a special statute for Los Angeles and outlines that, should there be any state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures will be followed according to existing laws.

[SB 675](#) ([Padilla, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: streamlining.

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report for projects with significant environmental effects or a negative declaration if there are no effects. A mitigated negative declaration is required if project revisions can mitigate significant impacts. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 allows the Governor to certify certain projects for streamlined CEQA procedures. A new bill offers further streamlining benefits for Waterfront Environmental Leadership Development Projects (WELDPs) on specific land in San Diego, requiring fast-tracked responses and document submissions. Local agencies have new duties, creating a state-mandated local program, but no state reimbursement is required for the additional costs. This bill emphasizes the unique needs for the San Diego urban waterfront.

[SB 676](#) ([Limón, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: fire.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for projects potentially affecting the environment or issue a negative declaration if there is no significant environmental impact. If a project can avoid significant impact through revisions, a mitigated negative declaration is required. A new bill specifies that for projects in areas damaged by fires and declared emergencies post-January 1, 2023, the lead agency must compile the proceedings record simultaneously with the administration process unless the project is exempt from CEQA. Legal challenges to these environmental documents must be resolved within 270 days. The project must also align with local zoning and land use laws. The bill imposes a local governmental program requiring no state reimbursement as local authorities can finance it through their mechanisms, according to the California Constitution.

[SB 677](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Housing development: streamlined approvals.

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

Summary: This bill would streamline approvals for small housing developments, specifically those with two units on properties zoned for up to four units. It mandates ministerial approval, meaning less bureaucratic interference, even when restrictions from homeowners' associations exist. The bill introduces exceptions allowing demolition or alteration of housing if located in areas declared under a state of emergency or if a structure is damaged by a disaster. Key changes proposed include raising the minimum unit size to 1,750 square feet and removing the ability of local agencies to impose non-uniform standards, such as rent restrictions or specific design requirements. The bill restricts impact fees for developments under this square footage. Local agencies will have to submit related ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development, which will ensure compliance. For multifamily developments, the bill reduces the affordable housing requirement from 50% to 20% for streamlined approval if the region hasn't met its affordable housing goals. It also relaxes the criteria related to historic properties and damaged buildings for development approval.

[SB 681](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) Housing.

Status: 06/05/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The text outlines several legislative updates across various legal domains, including zoning, housing, taxation, and property management. Here is a breakdown of key points: 1. ****Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)**:** Local agencies can create ADUs and junior ADUs, but this bill prohibits financial fees as part of reasonable restrictions on their development. 2. ****Landlord-Tenant Laws**:** The bill restricts landlords from charging fees not specified in rental agreements and limits total fees to 5% of the monthly rent. Unauthorized fee charges could result in liability. 3. ****Foreclosure Practices**:** Mortgage servicers must certify their practices before initiating foreclosure, enhancing borrower protection. 4. ****Common Interest Developments**:** Updates monetary penalty limits on members and requires opportunities for members to address violations before penalties. 5. ****Seismic Retrofitting**:** Prioritizes funding for seismic retrofitting of low-income, multifamily housing. 6. ****Surplus Land**:** Revises the definition of exempt surplus land, especially concerning school districts, aligning it with general surplus property laws. 7. ****Housing Planning**:** Revises data requirements and revises the allocation methodology process for regional housing needs, increasing collaboration between councils and the Department of Housing. 8. ****Public Hearings**:** Extends indefinitely the law restricting cities/counties to no more than five hearings for housing projects. 9. ****Historic Site Determination**:** Extends provisions for determining historic sites for housing projects indefinitely. 10. ****Housing Accountability Act**:** Extends various provisions indefinitely that limit local agencies from blocking compliant housing projects. 11. ****Permit Streamlining Act**:** Expands the definition of development projects, extends application processing timelines indefinitely, and removes public notice requirements as preconditions

for deemed approvals. 12. **Housing Crisis Act of 2019**: Extends provisions that prevent moratoriums on housing development indefinitely. 13. **Energy Conservation Standards**: Mandates evaluation of energy efficiency measures during standard updates, with a report due by 2030. 14. **California Coastal Act**: Requires the introduction of electronic submissions and exempts specific residential projects from certain appeals. 15. **Tax Credits for Renters**: Proposes increased tax credits for qualified renters between 2026 and 2031, with refundable credits in excess of tax liability. 16. **Local Program Duties**: Indicates state mandates do not require reimbursement under specified circumstances. These amendments reflect ongoing efforts to streamline housing development processes, enhance tenant rights, support low-income housing initiatives, and modernize existing regulations.

[SB 682](#) ([Allen, D](#)) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to enforce restrictions on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in certain products by 2029, with manufacturers needing to register and certify compliance by 2029. The bill introduces further prohibitions, starting in 2027 and extending through 2040, on distributing products containing intentionally added PFAS, except under specific circumstances like previously used products or unavoidable use. The bill requires DTSC to establish regulations by 2029, assess application fees, and manage a PFAS Oversight Fund to cover administrative costs. Manufacturers of regulated products must provide a compliance certificate upon request, but are exempt from existing registration fees. The DTSC's enforcement authority includes product testing and penalties. The bill also interacts with existing regulations by potentially encouraging the evaluation of PFAS use within Safer Consumer Products Regulations. Furthermore, the bill supports legislative findings on limiting access to public meetings or writings to protect certain interests.

[SB 684](#) ([Menjivar, D](#)) Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025.

Status: 04/10/2025 - April 22 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorized the State Air Resources Board to develop a market-based system to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, with funds collected funneled into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for emissions reduction initiatives. The California Climate Crisis Act aims for net-zero emissions by 2045, thereafter maintaining net-negative emissions to reduce greenhouse gases by 85% from 1990 levels. The proposed Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 targets fossil fuel companies, making them accountable for emissions from 1990 to 2024. The California Environmental Protection Agency will identify responsible entities, assess their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and require them to financially cover climate damage costs. Collected funds will support climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The Act mandates a climate cost study updated every five years, and ensures the Director of Finance assesses initial implementation costs, to be feasibly distributed among responsible parties. This bill is declared urgent for immediate effect.

[SB 692](#) ([Arreguin, D](#)) Vehicles: homelessness.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The existing law prohibits unauthorized removal of unattended vehicles from highways, designating such removal as a seizure under Fourth Amendment protections. It allows local authorities to enact ordinances for handling vehicles deemed abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative as public nuisances, requiring these ordinances to have specific provisions, including a minimum 10-day notice before removal unless releases are signed. There's an exemption from the 10-day notice for vehicles valued under \$200 deemed public nuisances if the property owner signs a release. The proposed bill would allow local governments to perform emergency removals of vehicles posing immediate health and safety risks, and remove the requirement that both the vehicle be deemed a public nuisance and the property owner sign a release to skip the 10-day notice.

[SB 695](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) Transportation: climate resiliency: projects of statewide and regional significance.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, run by the Department of Transportation, is established by existing law to plan and implement projects for adapting transportation infrastructure to climate change. It requires the department, with input from the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, to develop and submit top-priority climate adaptation projects for the commission's adoption. In prioritizing these projects, the department must consider criteria like mobility, economic benefits, and safety. This bill introduces additional requirements, mandating that by July 1, 2026, and annually after, the department must compile a prioritized list of significant projects to better prepare the state for extreme weather events, again based on specific criteria. By January 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, the department must submit this prioritized list to the Legislature.

[SB 707](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) **Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that most meetings of local legislative bodies be open to the public, allowing participation. This bill requires additional measures, like enabling public attendance via telephonic or audiovisual platforms until 2030. It redefines "legislative body" to include certain advisory committees and extends exceptions for online communication about legislative matters. The bill mandates oral reporting for specific compensation actions affecting unrepresented employees and requires meeting agendas to be translated into languages spoken by at least 20% of non-English fluent residents. It would remove the provision restricting public comment on already committee-reviewed items and require local agencies to provide a copy of the act to all members. The bill extends and updates teleconferencing options, enabling broader public access and participation; these provisions apply until 2030. Emergency meeting protocols and special meeting notice requirements are widened to include all legislative bodies, with disruptions during teleconferencing meetings subject to current removal policies. The bill identifies a need to ensure public access and makes necessary legislative findings, applying universally to all cities. Finally, no reimbursement is required for any costs incurred by this legislation due to its applicability concern statewide.

[SB 715](#) ([Allen, D](#)) **Regional housing need: methodology: distribution.**

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assesses and declares existing and future housing needs for each region. This involves councils of governments or, for areas without them, the department itself, adopting a regional housing need plan, which allocates housing needs to cities and counties. Existing laws require HCD to consult with these councils regarding the methodology for determining housing needs and include data on regional housing availability. Councils of governments or subregions must develop a methodology that aligns with specific objectives to distribute this need properly. They are also required to consider factors such as housing units lost during state emergencies when determining allocations, unless this data is unavailable. This bill changes the previous requirement that councils must consider units lost in emergencies. Instead, it demands these lost units be redistributed proportionally across regions, rather than solely replacing them within the affected jurisdictions. This bill poses additional duties on local governments, creating a state-mandated local program.

[SB 733](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) **Planning and zoning: annual progress report: Low Barrier Navigation Centers.**

Status: 05/12/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to develop a long-term general plan for physical development, including a housing element. Annually by April 1, cities and counties must report to entities such as the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This report must include the number of housing units demolished and new units permitted or completed in the housing cycle. Until January 1, 2027, the law mandates that local jurisdictions permit Low Barrier Navigation Centers as a right if they meet specific criteria. A new bill requires cities and counties to include data on the permitting of these centers in their annual reports, expanding the data required and thus creating a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill updates a reference to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. If the bill incurs costs to local entities, the California Constitution requires the state to reimburse them, and statutory procedures will be followed for this reimbursement.

[SB 743](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) **Education finance: Education Equalization Act: Equalization Reserve Account.**

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law outlines a public school financing system in California where state funding for schools is determined by a "local control funding formula" (LCFF). Schools that generate local revenues surpassing their LCFF amounts, known as "basic aid school districts," do not receive additional state funds. Proposition 98, passed in 1988, amended the California Constitution to establish a formula for the minimum state funding for school and community college districts each fiscal year. A financial reserve called the Public School System Stabilization Account was also created. This bill proposes an "Equalization Reserve Account" to be established in the General Fund. The funds in this account would be used to increase per-pupil funding for non-basic aid school districts, which are those receiving specified LCFF funds in the previous three years. When the state's required revenue for education increases from the prior year, this bill mandates transferring an equivalent amount from the General Fund to this new account, matching what is transferred to the existing stabilization reserve. These changes will only take effect if a constitutional amendment is approved by voters. This amendment would ensure that funds in the Equalization Reserve Account are not counted toward the minimum funding obligations for education and that a portion of these funds is specifically allocated to enhance per-pupil funding in eligible school districts.

[SB 748](#) ([Richardson, D](#)) Encampment Resolution Funding program: safe parking sites: reporting.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HUM. S.

Summary: The Encampment Resolution Funding program, managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development, is designed to foster collaboration with local jurisdictions and care continuums to address and resolve encampment issues by transitioning individuals into safe and stable housing. This bill proposes to extend the program's purposes to include supporting urban communities within counties in establishing safe parking sites while they arrange for interim or permanent housing. The department is already required to report to legislative committee chairs on program outcomes and best practices. Starting April 1, 2026, it will also be required to provide quarterly reports to certain Senate and Assembly committees detailing the allocation of funding for each program purpose.

[SB 749](#) ([Allen, D](#)) Mobilehome parks: closure, cessation, or change of use.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: This bill discusses modifications to laws governing mobilehome parks in California. The Mobilehome Parks Act oversees the regulation of these parks, while the Mobilehome Residency Law governs residency conditions. Changes introduced by the bill affect management actions during park closures, changes in use, or cessations. It mandates that management provide written notice to tenants and public entities at least 12 and 6 months before any changes. If a change requires no local permits, notification was not initially required, but the new bill mandates it regardless. Management must use approved forms by the Department of Housing and Community Development for these notices. The bill also allows for legal action if these processes are violated. Furthermore, the Planning and Zoning Law is revised to prevent park changes without offering purchase opportunities to resident and nonprofit organizations. Interested entities need certification from the Department of Housing and Community Development and must submit a bona fide purchase offer within 270 days of notice. The bill introduces penalties for false certification and allows affected parties to enforce provisions. Previous homeowners regain certain rights for renewed tenancy and are exempt from rent if displaced by disasters. Lastly, the bill stipulates no state reimbursement is required for local mandate costs under these changes.

[SB 752](#) ([Richardson, D](#)) Sales and use taxes: exemptions: California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project: transit buses.

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

Summary: State sales and use tax laws typically tax retailers based on the gross receipts from selling tangible personal property or from its storage, use, or consumption when purchased from a retailer. There are various exemptions, including one for zero-emission technology transit buses. This exemption, applicable to specific public agencies eligible for certain incentives from the State Air Resources Board, was originally set to last until January 1, 2026. A new bill proposes extending this exemption until January 1, 2028, and would become effective immediately as a tax levy.

[SB 769](#) ([Caballero, D](#)) The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on E.D., G., & H.I. and JUD.

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act enables California's Infrastructure Bank to offer financial support for infrastructure and economic projects. The proposed bill introduces the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act, establishing a nonprofit within the State Treasurer's Office to support infrastructure project financing. The corporation would be governed by a board and managed by an executive director appointed by the Treasurer. Its powers include engaging in financial transactions, borrowing, and setting fees. The state would not be liable for the corporation's obligations, and it would generally be exempt from taxes. An annual report to the Governor and Legislature is required. The corporation can finance infrastructure projects for government or infrastructure entities that meet specific criteria, and it may issue revenue bonds for funding. Operational policies must be approved by the board before project financing. Certain financing records will be exempt from public disclosure, and some board meetings may be conducted in closed sessions. The bill creates the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Fund for continuous appropriation to support the corporation. Legislative findings justify the need for limitations on public access to records and meetings.

[SB 782](#) ([Pérez, D](#)) Enhanced infrastructure financing district: climate resilience districts.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law allows a city or county to create an enhanced infrastructure financing district to fund specific public projects, overseen by a public financing authority. It also permits these entities to form climate resilience districts to fund projects addressing environmental challenges like sea level rise or drought. Each district is treated like an infrastructure financing district, with specified requirements. This bill allows cities or counties to decide tax division without following all standard procedures if certain conditions are met. This

includes holding public meetings, posting notices, and consulting with affected taxing entities. The infrastructure financing plan must be available for public inspection before approval. The district's revenue usage is restricted to repairing or replacing damaged structures, mitigating future disaster risks, or supporting economic recovery after a disaster. A disaster must align with the Governor's state of emergency declaration. This bill is intended to be enacted immediately as an urgency statute.

[SB 786](#) ([Arreguin, D](#)) Planning and zoning: general plan: judicial challenges.

Status: 05/29/2025 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 28. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each city and county create a comprehensive general plan for physical development, including specific mandatory elements like housing. Charter cities must also adhere to these requirements. There is a legal process to challenge a general plan's validity, which involves timely court hearings. This bill introduces several changes to the current law by applying procedures to charter cities, limiting trial or hearing continuations to 60 days, and ensuring temporary relief is considered whenever a continuance is granted. It extends the compliance period for cities and counties to resolve discrepancies in their housing elements to 120 days and eliminates the provision for extensions based on undue hardship. If rezoning deadlines are missed, the court can impose sanctions rather than further orders, with an extended 120-day window to complete rezoning following a court order. The bill also adjusts judicial processes, specifying that judgments remain enforceable during appeals unless irreparable harm is demonstrated. These changes apply statewide, including to charter cities, emphasizing compliance with state requirements rather than local discretion.

[SB 787](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Energy: equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policy in California.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law mandates that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must prepare an integrated energy policy report every two years. This report includes an overview of major energy trends and challenges such as supply, demand, pricing, reliability, efficiency, and impacts on public health, safety, the economy, resources, and the environment. Additionally, the report must offer policy recommendations based on a detailed analysis of these issues. This bill requires the commission to appoint a Senior Counselor on Industrial Policy and Clean Energy Development by March 1, 2026. This counselor will oversee working groups focusing on specific energy issues. Furthermore, the bill mandates that several state agencies and offices, including the commission, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and the Department of Water Resources, must create a memorandum of understanding by the same date. This agreement aims to develop equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policies in California. Strategies will focus on supporting industries related to zero-emission vehicles, battery supply chains, offshore wind, and building decarbonization through industrial planning and investment.

[SB 809](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) Employees and independent contractors: construction trucking.

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

Summary: The text outlines changes and clarifications in employment law, focusing on worker classification and employer responsibilities. 1. In the 2018 Dynamex case, a presumption was established that workers are employees unless proven otherwise using the "ABC" test. This test requires that a worker is only considered an independent contractor if they are free from the hirer's control, perform work outside the normal scope of the hirer's business, and are engaged in an independently established business. The bill clarifies that owning a vehicle used for work does not automatically make a person an independent contractor. 2. The text mentions two amnesty programs for reclassifying workers: The existing Motor Carrier Employer Amnesty Program and a newly proposed Construction Trucking Employer Amnesty Program. These programs relieve companies from penalties for misclassifying drivers if they agree to classify them as employees and meet certain conditions by specified deadlines. 3. Current law mandates employers to reimburse employees for expenses incurred in their work duties. The new bill specifies that this reimbursement obligation includes costs related to vehicle use, upkeep, and depreciation for drivers using their own commercial vehicles in construction trucking.

[SB 815](#) ([Allen, D](#)) Planning and zoning: very high fire hazard areas.

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that cities and counties develop a comprehensive long-term general plan including elements such as housing and safety. These elements must be regularly reviewed and updated, particularly when the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan is revised. This bill requires that after January 1, 2026, the safety element must include a strategy for property protection against wildfires, which is coordinated with the Office of Planning and Research. Updates must consider new

information on flood, fire hazards, and climate strategies. Cities or counties with residential areas in very high fire hazard zones must amend their land use plans whenever the housing element is revised after January 1, 2026. These amendments should align with California's Strategic Fire Plan, showing zones at risk and measures for wildfire risk reduction. The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation is tasked with identifying best practices and publishing these by January 1, 2027, for use by cities and counties. This coordination aims to improve land use planning in fire-prone areas. The bill creates new obligations for local officials but specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these mandates, following existing procedures under the California Constitution.

[SB 833](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Critical infrastructure: automated decision systems: human oversight.

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Cybersecurity Integration Center, established under the California Emergency Services Act, acts as the central hub for state cybersecurity and information sharing. State agencies are required to include cybersecurity strategies and incident response standards in their Technology Recovery Plans. This bill mandates state agencies, defined as operators overseeing critical infrastructure with artificial intelligence (AI) systems, to implement human oversight for real-time monitoring and pre-execution approval of AI actions. Additionally, the Department of Technology must provide specialized AI safety and risk management training for oversight personnel. Agencies must also conduct annual assessments of their AI systems, submitting a summary of their findings to the department.

[SB 838](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) Housing Accountability Act: housing development projects.

Status: 06/03/2025 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act currently prevents local agencies from disapproving or imposing conditions that make housing projects for very low, low, or moderate-income households unfeasible, unless specific conditions are met. It defines a "housing development project" to include mixed-use developments, where at least two-thirds of the space is for residential purposes. The bill proposes to update this definition to ensure that such mixed-use projects do not include space designated for hotels, motels, or similar transient lodging. This requirement will apply retroactively to project applications not deemed complete by January 1, 2025, including those submitted before that date.

[SBX1 1](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 02/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 3, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 established funding for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amendments to the Budget Act by altering the current funding allocations. The bill is designated to become effective immediately as a Budget Bill.

[SBX1 2](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 02/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 4, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 allocated funds for state government operations for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes modifications to those existing financial allocations. Additionally, it states that the bill will be enacted immediately as a Budget Bill.

[SBX1 3](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Budget Act of 2024.

Status: 01/23/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 establishes the financial plan for state government for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This new bill proposes amending the original act by introducing additional appropriations and making various changes. It is designated as a Budget Bill, meaning it will become effective immediately upon passage.

Total Measures: 472

Total Tracking Forms: 472



AGENDA ITEM 4

REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Ana Vallianatos, Department Manager
(213) 236-1803, vallianatos@scag.ca.gov

Subject: 2025 Regional Conference & General Assembly Post-Event Recap

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Receive and File

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

SCAG's 60th Annual Regional Conference & General Assembly brought together almost 900 civic, business, and elected leaders from across Southern California on May 1-2, 2025, in Palm Desert. The event marked a major milestone celebrating SCAG's year of working with the region's leaders to plan for a brighter future in Southern California since 1965. This report provides an overview of the event, including success in increasing attendance and surpassing the General Assembly Host Committee's goal for sponsorships.

BACKGROUND:

The Regional Conference & General Assembly is SCAG's premier annual event, drawing elected officials, jurisdiction staff, and community and business leaders from across the six-county region. The General Assembly portion of the event is an annual public meeting of delegates representing 191 cities in Southern California. The conference portion of the event features programming that collaboratively explores planning and policy areas of interest to the region related to the four pillars of SCAG's regional plan, Connect SoCal: Mobility, Communities, Environment and the Economy.

PROGRAMMING HIGHLIGHTS

With programming grounded in the four goal areas of Connect SoCal 2024 - Mobility, Communities, Environment, and Economy. The event featured expert-led discussions, engaging panels, and a keynote plenary focused on preparing the region for the LA28 Olympic and Paralympic Games. This year's conference continued SCAG's long-standing tradition of convening diverse stakeholders to shape a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive future for the region.

In response to feedback provided after last year's event, Media & Public affairs refined several event elements to enhance attendees' experience. These refinements included simplifying badge design to reduce plastic waste, reducing length of video content to improve segment flow, and adding more unstructured time for networking and collaboration. These improvements reflect SCAG's continued commitment to adapting programming in ways that are responsive, engaging, and aligned with stakeholder needs.

Thursday, May 1

Breakout panel sessions on Thursday focused on topics around the four goal pillars of Connect SoCal 2024

- An exploration of a holistic, regional approach to smart cities to create efficiency and deliver better services.
- A look at the economic recovery toward greater resilience in the context of the new population trends.
- A showcase of innovative housing and community development success stories, recognizing the heightened urgency and changing market due to Southern California wildfires.
- A discussion of infrastructure's role in sustainable growth, with a focus on utilities.

Thursday also included a student showcase of forward-thinking poster and StoryMap presentations and a Sustainability Awards Luncheon, which highlighted outstanding local projects, continuing SCAG's commitment to spotlighting current and emerging voices in planning.

Friday, May 2

Tucker Bryant, entrepreneur, innovation strategist, and nationally renowned poet delivered a keynote on how the Poet's Keys™ can empower leaders to unlock the doors to enhanced creativity, collaboration, and competitive advantage in the areas of our work that matter most.

A special plenary session addressed the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, exploring how this global event can catalyze long-term improvements in infrastructure, policy, and regional mobility. The discussion emphasized preparing the region's economy and transportation networks to serve both visitors and the nearly 19 million residents of Southern California.

REGISTRATION AND TICKET SALES

SCAG hit its highest registration (944) and attendance (864) in three years, with an overall attendance rate of 92%, reflecting improved visibility and stakeholder investment.

Registrations break down as follows by audience:

- 30% Elected officials
- 31% General admission
- 17% Sponsors

- 7% Students, speakers, and awardees
- 5% City managers
- The remaining 10% of registrations were SCAG staff.

The Media & Public Affairs team deployed several pre-event marketing campaigns which promoted conference registration via owned media channels, including email marketing, organic social media activity, and information on SCAG's website.

Email marketing was most successful in generating registrations, followed closely by website traffic to the event landing page. Social media efforts were expanded this year to include day-of content, such as live stories and posts highlighting key moments and panel discussions throughout the event.

SPONSORSHIPS

This year's sponsorship effort, involving the General Assembly Host Committee, raised \$435,500 from 67 sponsors, exceeding this year's goal of \$360,000 – the highest amount in the past three years.

POST-EVENT SURVEY RESULTS

To evaluate the overall performance of the event, SCAG staff conducted an online survey to gather feedback from 2025 Regional Conference and General Assembly attendees.

Surveys were made available via a scannable QR code on conference signage, as well as in emails to conference attendees and sponsors immediately following the event. The survey was open for 14 days and received 69 responses from attendees. While response rates were modest, the input provided valuable insights, including:

- SCAG staff support and the registration process once again received the highest satisfaction ratings, continuing a year-over-year trend.
- Most respondents indicated the event met or exceeded expectations, with many expressing strong interest in attending again next year.
- Speakers and panels were well received, highlighting the relevance of topics and expertise of presenters.
- The plenary session, *Creating a Regional Legacy for the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games*, was the most highly rated session, praised for its timely topic and expert panelists.
- The next most well-received sessions were:
 - *Sustainable Infrastructure for Resilient Growth*
 - *Strong Foundations: Housing Solutions in the Wake of Disaster*
 - *Fostering a Healthy Local Economy for All*

- While program content was broadly well received, some attendees expressed interest in a wider range of breakout topics and additional session choices in the future.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.



Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

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

Subject: June 2025 Advocacy Update

Kome Ajise

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Information Only – No Action Required

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This report provides the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) with an update on recent legislative advocacy efforts conducted by SCAG and some of our partners organizations, including a call to action to request that the State Legislature include \$1 billion for HHAP in the 2025-26 State Budget, an update on SCAG’s support letters program and bill positions, and a summary of the agency’s recent advocacy trip to Washington, D.C., where SCAG co-hosted the annual California Congressional Transportation Reception.

BACKGROUND:

STATE

HHAP \$1 Billion Budget Request

On June 5, 2025, the Big City Mayors (BCM), led by LCMC Chair Patricia Lock Dawson in her capacity as Mayor of Riverside, sent a letter to Legislative Leadership expressing concern about the lack of funding for the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) in Governor Newsom’s proposed fiscal year 2025-26 state budget and requesting that the state allocate at least \$1 billion to the program. Their letter noted that the first four rounds of HHAP funding have resulted in the addition of over 17,700 beds serving more than 152,000 individuals experiencing homelessness and have added nearly 2,300 permanent housing units. Without additional HHAP funding, the cities represented by BCM alone stand to lose more than 6,500 shelter beds, outreach and engagement services for over 25,000 individuals, and more than 4,500 housing units in the development pipeline.



As a form of additional advocacy, Chair Lock Dawson requested that SCAG staff circulate template letters to members of the Legislative/Communications & Membership Committee (LCMC) urging legislative leadership to include \$1 billion for HHAP in the 2025-26 State Budget, as without this funding, cities and counties across the state will have to scale back or halt programs critical to addressing the homelessness crisis. Attached to this report were the two template letters provided, addressed to Senate Pro-Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast) and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas).

Letters of Support

Since the beginning of this year, SCAG has supported 80 applications from our member jurisdictions and stakeholders by providing letters of support for various state and federal grant programs. The letters have supported local applications for the Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant program, Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities grant, Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD, formerly known as RAISE), and Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A), among others. These programs provide funding for projects that help implement Connect SoCal to achieve our regional goals for housing, air quality, and transportation. Highlights of the letters provided this year are included below:

State

Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant (CSTP) - 8 Letters This program offered \$34.5 million to fund projects that provide a safe and reliable transportation network. SCAG provided support letters for the following jurisdictions and projects:

| Requester | Project |
|---|---|
| City of Anaheim | Active Transportation Plan |
| City of El Centro | Master Plan for the Main Street Corridor |
| City of Tustin | Citywide Active Transportation Plan |
| County of Imperial Department of Public Works | Gateway of the Americas Freight Optimization Plan |
| OCTA | Move OC: A Vibrant Path to Active Transportation |
| South Bay Cities COG | South Bay Vulnerability Assessments |
| San Bernardino CTA | Advanced Traffic and Transit Technology |
| San Bernardino CTA | 360° for SB 960 |

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) – 12 Letters This program offered \$775 million in the latest round to support affordable housing and infrastructure projects across the state. SCAG provided letters for the following applications for projects in our region:

| Requester | Project |
|-----------|---------|
|-----------|---------|

| | |
|---|---|
| Abode Communities | Sonora Homes I |
| Abode Communities | Park Lane Homes Project |
| Community Development Resource Group | 214 S Hamilton Drive, Beverly Hills Project |
| Community Development Resource Group | 3501 S Western Avenue, Los Angeles Project |
| EAH Housing | 1318 4th Street, Santa Monica, CA Project |
| East LA Community Corporation | 443 S Soto St, Los Angeles Project |
| LINC Housing | Robert K Ross Center for Hope and Healing Project |
| Many Mansions | Mountain View II |
| Midori Consultants | One San Pedro |
| National CORE | Ontario Affordable Housing Phase II |
| Stowell Villas, LP | Magnolia Villas Project |
| Venice Community Housing | 317 S Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles Project |

Federal

Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) – 10 Letters This program, formerly known as RAISE, offered over \$1.5 billion to support the planning and construction of surface transportation infrastructure projects that improve safety, environmental sustainability, and other benefits. SCAG provided letters for the following jurisdictions and projects:

| Requester | Project |
|-----------------------------|--|
| City of Burbank | Olive Avenue Bridge |
| City of El Monte | Garvey Avenue Complete Streets Corridor |
| City of Irvine | IBC Connects – Phase 1 |
| City of Irvine | Interstate 5 & Train Station Connectivity Plan |
| City of Laguna Beach | Laguna Canyon Road |
| City of Long Beach | Willow Street Project |
| City of Montclair | Montclair Transit Center |
| LA Metro | Washington/Flower Mobility Improvements |
| LA Metro | Norwalk Mobility Hub |
| RCTC | I-15 ELPSE Project |

Safe Streets for All (SS4A) – 4 Letters This program allocated \$982 million in the latest round to support local, regional, and tribal efforts to improve roadway safety through planning and implementation activities. SCAG provided letters for the following jurisdictions and projects:

| Requester | Project |
|-------------------------|---------|
| City of Torrance | CSAP |



| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| UC Irvine | Safety Action Plan |
| City of Santa Ana | Vision Zero Safety Improvement Project |
| City of Huntington Beach | Pre-Hospital Care and Transportation Safety |

Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP) – 2 Letters This program allocated \$500 million to support ports and industry stakeholders in improving port and related freight infrastructure to meet the nation’s freight transportation needs. SCAG provided letters for the following jurisdictions and projects:

| Requester | Project |
|----------------------------|--|
| Port of Los Angeles | SR 47/Seaside Ave and Navy Way Interchange Improvement Project |
| County of Ventura | Hueneme Rd. Project |

SCAG will continue to support local jurisdictions in securing funding for transformative transportation and infrastructure projects. For example, in the past year, jurisdictions within the SCAG region were awarded over \$8 million through the state’s FY 2024-25 Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning (CSTP) grant program and received more than \$24 million through the federal FY 2025 Round 1 Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant program.

SCAG’s Most Recent Bill Positions

Since January 2025, the Regional Council has adopted 22 bill positions forwarded by the LCMC. As a follow-up to the adopted bill positions, staff have drafted 31 letters addressed to the authors and the Chairs of the Committees in which these bills were heard to express our support or opposition.

The latest bill position tracker is attached to this report.

A summary of the agency’s bill positions, along with the latest status of those bills, is included below. Overall, the agency has adopted a support position on 18 bills, 15 of which passed in their house of origin before the June 6, 2025, deadline. Three bills, however, failed to meet that deadline and have now become two-year bills. Two-year bills are those that are no longer active in 2025 but could become active again in 2026. In addition, SCAG has adopted oppose positions on two bills, both of which passed on the floor of their house of origin and will now be heard in the committees of the opposite house. Lastly, the agency adopted watch positions on two bills, which staff will continue to monitor as they move through the legislative process.

| Support | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bill Number | Topic | Status |
| SB 71 (Wiener) | CEQA Exemptions for Environmental | Passed Senate Floor 36-0. |

| Leadership Transit Projects | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SB 233 (Seyarto) | RHNA Determination Consultation | Passed Senate Floor 35-0. |
| SB 239 (Arreguín) | Brown Act Modernization | Two-year bill. |
| SB 360 (Rubio, S.) | Land Conservation: San Bernardino County | Passed Senate Floor 37-0. |
| SB 607 (Weiner) | CEQA Exemptions for Infill Projects | Two-year bill. |
| SB 752 (Richardson) | Tax Exemptions for ZEBs | Two-year bill. |
| AB 226 (Calderon & Alvarez) | FAIR Plan | Passed Assembly Floor 77-0. |
| AB 239 (Harabedian) | LA County Disaster Housing Task Force | Passed Assembly Floor 79-0. |
| AB 259 (Rubio, B.) | Brown Act Modernization | Passed Assembly Floor 73-0. |
| AB 334 (Petrie- Norris) | National Interoperability of Toll Facilities | Passed Assembly Floor 74-0. |
| AB 609 (Wicks) | CEQA Exemptions: Housing Development | Passed Assembly Floor 67-0. |
| AB 650 (Papan) | RHNA Reform | Passed Assembly Floor 79-0. |
| AB 736 (Wicks) SB 417 (Cabaldon) | Affordable Housing Bond Act | Passed Assembly Floor 65-11. |
| AB 888 (Calderon) | California Safe Homes Grant Program | Passed Assembly Floor 79-0. |
| AB 891 (Zbur) | Quick-Build Project Pilot Program | Passed Assembly Floor 61-17. |
| AB 1007 (Rubio) | Permit Streamlining Act Reform | Passed Assembly Floor 71-0. |
| AB 1131 (Ta) | Congregate Care Housing Units for RHNA | Passed Assembly Floor 77-0. |
| AB 1276 (Carillo) | Housing Developments: Ordinances, Policies, and Standards | Passed Assembly Floor 71-0. |

| Oppose | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Bill Number | Topic | Status |
| SB 681 (Wahab) | Housing and COG revisions to RHNA | Passed Senate Floor 28-10. |
| AB 735 (Carillo) & SB 415 (Gomez Reyes) | AB 98 reform | AB 735: Passed Assembly Floor 61-4. SB 415: Passed Senate Floor 38-0. |

| Watch | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Bill Number | Topic | Status |
| AB 1244 (Wicks) | VMT Mitigation Fund for Transit-Oriented Development | Passed Asm. Floor 76-0. |
| AB 1275 (Elhawary) | Regional Housing Planning and RTP/SCS | Passed Asm. Floor 71-0. |

California Transportation Congressional Reception and SCAG DC Advocacy Meetings:

A small delegation of SCAG board members, led by President Cindy Allen, traveled to Washington, D.C. in May to advocate for SCAG's federal priorities, including:

1. Dedicated funding for 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, including funding for SCAG to conduct our TDM efforts.
2. Protecting priority housing programs, including the PRO Housing Program, the Community Development Block Grant Program, Emergency Solutions Grants, the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, and extending the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.
3. Prioritizing the CMAQ program for continued funding.
4. Developing a new and improved mitigation program that provides resources and creates capacity for local jurisdictions to develop disaster preparedness plans.
5. Creating a freight planning pilot program for MPOs and local governments.
6. Reauthorizing the Safe Streets and Roads for All Program.
7. Implementing federal NEPA streamlining to improve project delivery and implementation.

A copy of SCAG's federal priorities booklet is attached to the staff report.

President Allen was joined by Second Vice President Jenny Crosswhite (Santa Paula) and Regional Councilmembers Jan Harnik (Palm Desert) and Thomas Wong (Monterey Park).

Over the course of the advocacy trip, the SCAG delegation met with various members of Congress and their legislative staff. Overall, the SCAG delegation participated in 18 meetings to advocate for agency priorities, including:

- United States Senator Alex Padilla (D-Calif.)
- United States Senator Adam Schiff (D-Calif.)
- Office of Representative Jay Obernolte (R-Big Bear Lake)
- Office of Representative Robert Garcia (D-Long Beach)
- Office of Representative Mak Takano (D-Riverside)
- Office of Representative Young Kim (R-Yorba Linda)
- Office of Representative Jimmy Gomez (D-Los Angeles)
- Office of Representative Gil Cisnero (D-West Covina)
- Office of Representative Ken Calvert (R-Corona)
- Office of Representative Norma Torres (D-Pomona)
- Office of Representative Laura Friedman (D-Burbank)
- Office of Representative Dave Min (D-Irvine)
- Office of Representative Luz Rivas (D-San Fernando)
- Office of Representative Judy Chu (D-Monterey Park)

- Office of Representative Nanette Barragan (D-Paramount)
- Office of Representative Sydney Kamlager-Dove (D-Los Angeles)
- Office of Representative Pete Aguilar (D-San Bernardino)
- Office of Representative Julia Brownley (D-Thousand Oaks)

As part of these meetings, several member offices collaborated with the SCAG team to format our Reauthorization requests for official submission through their Members' Priorities portal.

The trip concluded with the agency's annual California Congressional Transportation Reception on May 21, 2025, co-hosted with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). The time-honored event, held in the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Room, brings together California's transportation leaders and stakeholders in the nation's capital to network and discuss key issues affecting California's transportation and infrastructure needs. The reception drew over 200 attendees, including members of California's congressional delegation, such as Representatives Judy Chu (D-Monterey Park) and Dave Min (D-Irvine), as well as legislative and committee staff. Representative Rick Larsen (D-Wash.), the Ranking Member on the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee, was the special guest speaker.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the June 2025 Advocacy Update is within the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. HHAP Budget Request Template - Senate Pro Tem
2. HHAP Budget Request Template - Assembly Speaker
3. 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker
4. SCAG 2025 Federal Priorities Booklet

June 2, 2025

The Honorable Senate Pro-Tempore
President pro Tempore of the Senate
1021 O Street, Suite 8518
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Urgent Support for Continued HHAP Funding

Dear Senator Pro-Temp McGuire,

On behalf of [Organization Name], we strongly urge you to **include \$1 billion in direct HHAP funding in the 2025–26 State Budget**. Without continued investment for Rounds 6 and 7, **cities and counties across California will be forced to scale back or even halt critical programs that prevent and reduce homelessness.**

The progress made through HHAP is real — lives have been saved, encampments reduced, and thousands connected to housing and services. Importantly, this funding has also been directed to support the State’s housing goals, helping increase housing availability and affordability as a key strategy to end homelessness. Pulling back now would reverse these gains and deepen the crisis on our streets.

We urge you to fully fund HHAP and support our cities and counties in addressing California’s homelessness crisis.

Sincerely,
[Name]
[Title]
[Organization Name]
[Contact Information]

June 2, 2025

The Honorable Speaker Robert Rivas
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol, P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0029

RE: Urgent Support for Continued HHAP Funding

Dear Speaker Robert Rivas,

On behalf of [Organization Name], we strongly urge you to **include \$1 billion in direct HHAP funding in the 2025–26 State Budget**. Without continued investment for Rounds 6 and 7, **cities and counties across California will be forced to scale back or even halt critical programs that prevent and reduce homelessness.**

The progress made through HHAP is real — lives have been saved, encampments reduced, and thousands connected to housing and services. Importantly, this funding has also been directed to support the State’s housing goals, helping increase housing availability and affordability as a key strategy to end homelessness. Pulling back now would reverse these gains and deepen the crisis on our streets.

We urge you to fully fund HHAP and support our cities and counties in addressing California’s homelessness crisis.

Sincerely,
[Name]
[Title]
[Organization Name]
[Contact Information]



| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION BILLS | | | | |
| SB 71 (Weiner) | Support - 3/6/25 | CEQA Exemptions for Transit Projects | This bill would make the CEQA exemptions implemented by SB 922 permanent. These exemptions would function as a tool to accelerate county and transit authorities' sustainable transportation projects. | Passed in Sen. Enviro Quality 8-0 and Sen. Trans. 12-0. Placed on Sen. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 5/23/25. |
| SB 233 (Seyarto) | Support - 3/6/25 | RHNA Determination Consultation | This bill would require HCD to meet with COGs regarding the regional housing need methodology at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element. | Passed Sen. Floor 35-0. Referred to Asm. Housing and Asm. Local Gov. Committees pending hearing. |
| SB 239 (Arreguin) | Support - 3/6/25 | Brown Act Modernization. | This bill would allow a subsidiary body of a local agency to teleconference its meetings without having to notice and make each teleconference location publicly accessible or have at least a quorum participate from locations within the agency's boundaries until January 2030. | Passed Sen. Local Gov. 5-2 and Sen. Judiciary 10-1. Pending Sen. Floor vote. |

Attachment: 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (June 2025 Advocacy Update)



| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| SB 360 (Rubio, S.) | Support – 5/1/25 | Land Conservation: San Bernardino County | This bill would authorize San Bernardino County to use revenues from the sale or exchange of lands acquired with Proposition 70 (1988) funding for improvements to any lands within the Chino Agricultural Preserve that the County owns. | Passed Sen. Nat. Resources 6-0 and Sen. Approps 7-0. Placed on Sen. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| SB 607 (Weiner) | Pending Support -EAC/RC 6/05/25 | CEQA Exemptions for Infill Projects | This bill makes various CEQA reforms, including narrowing review scope, standardizing legal review, refining administrative records, expanding urban infill exemptions, and exempting rezonings consistent with a housing element to reduce cost and accelerate housing. | Passed Sen. Enviro. Quality 6-0 and Sen. Local Gov. 5-1 and Sen. Approps 5-1. Placed on Sen. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| SB 681 (Wahab) | Pending Opposition - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | Housing and COG revisions to RHNA | This bill requires COGs to develop a revised methodology in consultation with HCD, bypassing SCAG's comprehensive public outreach process used to develop the RHNA distribution methodology, among various other changes. | Passed Sen. Housing 8-2, Sen. Judiciary 11-2, and Sen. Approps 5-0. Placed on Sen. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| SB 752 (Richardson) | Support – 5/1/25 | Tax Exemptions for ZEBs | This bill would extend the partial sales and use tax exemption for the purchase of ZEBs for public use until January 1, 2028. | Passed Sen. Housing 8-2, Sen. Judiciary 11-2, and Sen. Approps 5-0. Placed on Sen. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |

Attachment: 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (June 2025 Advocacy Update)

| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| AB 226 (Calderon & Alvarez) | Support - 3/6/25 | FAIR Plan | This bill would authorize the California FAIR Plan Association to request the IBank issue catastrophe bonds to help finance insurance claims costs, increasing the FAIR Plan's claims-paying capacity. | Passed Asm. Floor 77-0. Referred to Sen. Business and Sen. Insurance Committees, pending hearing. |
| AB 239 (Harabedian) | Support – 5/1/25 | LA County Disaster Housing Task Force | This bill would require HCD and OES jointly to convene a housing task force with FEMA to coordinate and streamline efforts with local governments to rebuild housing in communities impacted by the wildfires. | Passed in Asm. Housing 11-0, Asm. Emergency Mgmt. 7-0. Pending hearing in Asm. Approps. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 259 (Rubio, B.) | Support - 3/6/25 | Brown Act Modernization. | This bill would extend the Brown Act exemptions provided by AB 2449 until January 2030. These exemptions allowed members of a local agency, with just cause, to use teleconferencing without identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting and without making each teleconference location accessible to the public. | Passed Asm. Floor 73-0. Referred to Sen. Local Gov. and Sen. Judiciary pending hearing. |

| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| AB 334 (Petrie-Norris) | Support – 5/1/25 | National Interoperability of Toll Facilities | This bill would support the national interoperability of toll facilities by authorizing toll agencies in California to share customers’ information with out-of-state operators, limited to information that is strictly necessary to enable interoperability. | Passed Asm. Floor 74-0. Pending Senate Committee assignments. |
| AB 609 (Wicks) | Pending Support - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | CEQA Exemptions: Housing Development | This bill would exempt infill housing projects from CEQA if they comply with local standards, are located on an infill site, or on sensitive or hazardous sites. | Passed Asm. Floor 67-0. Pending Senate Committee assignments. |
| AB 650 (Papan) | Pending Support - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | RHNA Reform | This bill would extend various RHNA and housing element timelines for HCD, COGs, and local jurisdictions. It would also require HCD to provide more precise feedback and justification for a Housing Element that HCD determines is not substantially compliant. | Passed Asm. Housing 9-0 and Asm. Local Gov 11-0. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 736 (Wicks)/SB 417 (Cabaldon) | Pending Support - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | Affordable Housing Bond Act | Will place a bond measure on the 06/26 ballot to provide \$10 billion to CA’s affordable housing programs. Funding affordable rental housing for lower-income families, | AB 736: Passed Asm. Housing 10-1. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. SB 417: Pending first hearing. |

Attachment: 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (June 2025 Advocacy Update)



| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | homeownership opportunities, and supportive housing. | |
| AB 888 (Calderon) | Support – 5/1/25 | California Safe Homes Grant Program | This bill would establish the California Safe Homes grant program, which would be funded by appropriation from the Legislature to provide grants for home hardening and communitywide mitigation for individuals and local governments. | Passed Asm. Insurance 16-0. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 891 (Zbur) | Support – 5/1/25 | Quick-Build Project Pilot Program | This bill would establish the Quick-Build Project Pilot Program and require Caltrans to fund and implement six projects under it by December 2028. | Passed Asm. Trans. 12-4. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 1007 (Rubio) | Pending Support - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | Permit Streamlining Act Reform | This bill would expedite housing project approvals by requiring responsible agencies to act within 45 days, rather than 90 days, of lead agency approval or application completion, streamlining timelines for residential and mixed-use developments. | Passed Asm. Local Gov 10-0, Asm. Housing 10-0, and Asm. Approps 15-0. Pending Asm. Floor vote. |

Attachment: 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (June 2025 Advocacy Update)



| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| AB 1131 (Ta) | Support – 5/1/25 | Congregate Care Housing Units RHNA Credits | This bill would allow jurisdictions to include the number of approved congregate care housing units in their Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to HCD and apply for credits for these units to be included in their RHNA to satisfy up to 15 percent of a jurisdiction’s allocation for any income category. | Passed Asm. Housing 12-0 and Asm. Local Gov. 10-0. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 1244 (Wicks) | Pending Watch - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | VMT Mitigation Fee | This bill would establish a statewide mitigation fund for transit-oriented housing, which will pool developer contributions to support infill projects through the existing TOD Implementation fund under HCD. | Passed Asm. Natural Resources 14-0 and Asm. Housing 9-0. Placed on Asm. Approps Suspense file to be heard on 05/23/25. |
| AB 1275 (Elhawary) | Pending Watch - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | Regional Housing and RTP | This bill would align RHNA and SCS timelines by requiring HCD to provide COGs with a final RHND one year early and COGs to delegate subregions to consider including SCS development patterns in the RHNA distribution methodology. | Passed Asm. Housing 11-0 Asm. Local Gov. 10-0, and Asm. Approps 15-0. Pending Asm. Floor vote. |

Attachment: 2025 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (June 2025 Advocacy Update)



| Bill Number | Position/RC Action | Topic | Summary | Status |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| AB 1276 (Carillo) | Pending Support - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | Housing Developments: Ordinances, Policies, and Standards | This bill would extend existing requirements on cities and counties to state and regional agencies, helping ensure housing projects aren't subject to regulatory changes at the state and regional agency level. | Passed Asm. Housing 12-0. Asm. Local Gov. 10-0, and Asm. Approps 15-0. Pending Asm. Floor vote. |
| AB 735 (Carillo) & SB 415 (Gomes Reyes) | Pending Opposition - EAC/RC 6/05/25 | AB 98 Reform | This bill would clarify various aspects and amend AB 98 (Carrillo & Reyes, 2024). These changes include extending the Circulation Element update deadline, except for some SCAG jurisdictions and authorizes the AG to fine noncompliant jurisdictions not making a "good faith" effort to meet that requirement, among various other changes. | Passed Asm. Local Gov. 8-0 and Asm. Approps 11-1. Pending Asm. Floor vote. |



2025

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES



Attachment: SCAG 2025 Federal Priorities Booklet (June 2025 Advocacy Update)

THE SCAG REGION

18.7M

RESIDENTS

15TH

LARGEST
ECONOMY
WORLDWIDE

\$1.6T

REGIONAL
GDP

40%

NATION'S
CONTAINER
IMPORTS

6

COUNTIES



191

CITIES

47.6%

STATE
POPULATION

5.7%

U.S.
POPULATION

38,618

SQUARE MILES



ABOUT SCAG

Founded in 1965, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is a public agency established as a Joint Powers Authority under California state law that convenes local governments and agencies to address regional issues.

SCAG leads Southern California, serving as the unified voice of the region and empowering local jurisdictions to work toward regional solutions. The SCAG region encompasses six counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura) and 191 cities in an area covering more than 38,000 square miles.

The agency develops long-range regional transportation plans, including sustainable communities strategy and growth forecast components, regional transportation improvement program, regional housing needs allocations, and a portion of the South Coast air quality management plans.

SCAG is governed by an 86-member board of directors known as the Regional Council, whose membership includes city councilmembers, mayors, and county supervisors, and representatives of the region's tribal governments, air quality management districts, and transit operators.

SCAG REGIONAL COUNCIL LEADERSHIP

Cindy Allen
City of Long Beach



PRESIDENT

Ray Marquez
City of Chino Hills



FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Jenny Crosswhite
City of Santa Paula



SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

Curt Hagman
County of San Bernardino



IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Patricia Lock Dawson
City of Riverside



LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR

SCAG'S FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

SCAG'S 2025-2026 FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Mobility

Support dedicated funding for the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games

With the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games just around the corner, Southern California will experience an influx of international athletes and spectators while continuing to facilitate transportation of one-third of the nation's freight and goods movement sector and nearly 19 million residents.

As part of LA28's Games Mobility Executive's group, SCAG is leading transportation demand management (TDM) plans for both passengers and freight activity before and during the 2028 games. Additionally, SCAG is deploying quick-build projects, which are flexible in design and require only minor construction activity, to support these TDM efforts.

SCAG's Ask:

- Support dedicated funding for 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, including funding for SCAG to conduct our TDM efforts.
- Consistent with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, SCAG requests that funding be included in the Congress's FY 2026-27 appropriations bills for the 2028 Games in the amount of \$3.2 billion (including \$239 million for enhanced Metrolink regional rail service).

Communities

Support critical investments in proven housing programs

The SCAG region has a serious housing shortage, impacting both housing affordability and availability. As a result, the SCAG region has some of the highest purchase and rental housing prices in the nation, a problem that continues to impact other regions as Californians seek more affordable housing opportunities.

SCAG uses considerable state and local resources to help cities, counties, and tribal governments prepare sites for housing development. In turn, a strong federal partnership is needed to ensure the necessary public-private partnerships are in place to construct the housing.

SCAG's Ask:

- Protect the PRO Housing Program to provide for the planning of housing.
- Incentivize construction with Congress' continued investments in the Community Development Block Grant Program, Emergency Solutions Grants, and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program in the fiscal year 2025-26 appropriations package.
- Extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.



Environment

Protect Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program Funding

Southern California’s geography presents opportunities and challenges as air gets trapped between our coastal and mountain regions, leading to some of the poorest air quality in the country. Created in 1991, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program funds transportation projects that reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter. These pollutants have been proven to lead to respiratory illnesses and disrupt agricultural development.

SCAG’s Ask:

- As discussions relating to the nation’s Surface Transportation Reauthorization continue, SCAG urges the Congress to prioritize the CMAQ program for continued funding.

Economy

Help Southern California rebuild after disasters

The January 2025 Palisades and Eaton fires are indicators of a new era for natural disasters. As Southern California grapples with historic levels of destruction, SCAG is committed to the collective work of recovery by helping local agencies prepare for future disasters. SCAG’s Sustainable Communities Program offers technical assistance and financial resources to cities, counties, and tribal governments to support diverse resilience planning needs. Even with these critical tools, many local jurisdictions lack capacity to take critical steps toward resiliency, such as updating pre-disaster plans and ordinances, developing strategies to harden utilities and infrastructure, or establishing new financing tools to create more resilient communities.

SCAG’s Ask:

- With the elimination of the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program, SCAG supports the authorization of a new and improved mitigation program that provides resources to and creates capacity for local jurisdictions to write disaster preparedness plans, implement home hardening strategies, and respond to natural disasters.

SCAG'S FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION PRIORITIES

As the 119th Congress considers the next iteration of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization, SCAG is committed to supporting effective and efficient project delivery, safety improvement, congestion alleviation, and economic growth for our region. As the nation's largest metropolitan planning organization (MPO), SCAG is the steward of hundreds of millions of federal transportation dollars in the Southern California region that collectively contribute to the 16th largest economy in the world.

With this experience, SCAG respectfully presents the following priorities:

1. **Preserve Metropolitan Planning (PL), FTA Section 5303, and Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) funding**

These critical funding streams allow MPOs to create consensus on regional projects, advancing the delivery of complex infrastructure projects. In the SCAG Region, PL and Section 5303 funding pay for our Regional Transportation Plan, which includes more than 2,000 local projects, valued at nearly one trillion dollars of investment, vetted through a comprehensive public participation process. Equally important, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) funding helps regions identify and prioritize local transportation priorities, providing critical funding to plan, construct, and program local transportation projects. These programs are inextricably linked and are essential for effective federal investments in infrastructure.

2. **Create a freight planning pilot program for MPOs and local governments with a population over 1 million**

Goods movement is a critical component of the SCAG region's economy and quality of life. Global supply chains have been heavily impacted by historic events, such as COVID-19, over the past decade, which have disrupted freight movement and dramatically shaped consumption patterns. Reauthorization should include a pilot planning program to allow regions with the most complex goods movement systems to develop a master plan to demonstrate the most value and stability for this critical component of the economy. A master plan would ensure federal and state resources are prioritized for projects that would eliminate bottlenecks, identify efficiencies, improve safety and air quality, and contribute to the nation's economic growth. Setting the target to those agencies with a population of one million or greater would ensure enough local consumption to ensure the need for more sophisticated freight planning.

3. **Reauthorize the Safe Streets and Roads for All Program**

Established under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) program was the first-ever discretionary grant program to fund regional, local, and Tribal initiatives to prevent deaths and serious injuries on local streets and roads. Since its authorization, SCAG has received two SS4A grant awards, making critical investments in our region to reduce the rates of fatalities and serious injuries. This includes the development of our "Regional Safety Action Plan" and expansion of our open streets model that will create reliable and safe routes of travel during high volume events and civic gatherings, including the upcoming 2026 FIFA World Cup, the 2027 Super Bowl, and the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games.

4. Enact a CEQA-for-NEPA Reciprocity Program in California to streamline the delivery of federally funded projects

Federally funded projects in California undergo two environmental review processes: the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). While these two processes share the same goals, CEQA is the more stringent, applying to a broader range of projects and often requiring a more detailed environmental analysis, robust measures to mitigate impacts, and greater opportunities for public involvement. While the reciprocity program already exists, it is set to expire soon. SCAG supports its reauthorization, working to make improvements as needed to aid local governments who continue to face challenges associated with duplication, increased costs, and delays related to the overlapping requirements of state and federal laws.

5. Simplify the NEPA Categorical Exclusion process

SCAG supports the creation of Programmatic Categorical Exclusion agreements for adoption by states and municipalities to standardize and simplify the NEPA process across various jurisdictions to ensure consistent, fast-tracked, and timely applications of Categorical Exclusions (CEs). Further, the process for pursuing CEs should be simplified through developing a program that provides a CE or NEPA approval at the time of a federal grant award.

6. Require a singular consistent format for NEPA environmental review documents for all federal agencies and departments

SCAG supports establishing a lead agency and requiring preparation of a single, coordinated environmental document for projects requiring action from multiple federal agencies. Implementing this action would expedite permitting approvals to deliver projects faster and more efficiently.

7. Support measures to streamline project delivery and implementation

SCAG supports streamlining and simplifying the regulatory review process, permitting and oversight, and project development and delivery as well as increasing coordination among state and federal agencies to ensure a more efficient delivery of federally funded transportation projects.

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 PLEASE RECYCLE 2



AGENDA ITEM 6

REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

Subject: June 2025 State Budget Update

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Information Only - No Action Required

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The California constitution requires the Legislature to pass a budget by June 15. Last week, the Assembly and Senate agreed on a budget framework, which came into print as SB 101. The Legislature subsequently scheduled a vote on this budget framework for June 13. The Governor will then have until June 30 to sign the budget bill, though as in years past, the Legislature and Governor will continue to negotiate budget details in various budget trailer bills. The new fiscal year takes effect on July 1, 2025.

With this movement in mind, Cruz Strategies will present on the budget passed by the Legislature and highlight any subsequent discussions taking place as negotiations continue to unfold.

BACKGROUND:

Governor Newsom released the May Revision to his proposed fiscal year 2025-26 budget on May 14, 2025. The proposal amounts to \$322 billion, of which \$226 billion is General Fund spending. The revised budget addresses an estimated \$11.9 billion deficit, primarily by proposing to freeze enrollment of new, undocumented Californians into the Medi-Cal program. The Governor also proposes a \$100 monthly premium for current Medi-Cal enrollees, capping overtime and travel hours for various social service programs, and borrowing and shifting \$5.3 billion from various cash and rainy-day funds. Further, the May Revision left several items open for negotiations with the Legislature, including Cap-and-Trade reauthorization and associated spending plan (which the Governor proposes to re-name as 'Cap-and-Invest'), funding for homelessness programs, funding for transit, and cuts to public higher education.

Negotiations with the Legislature have intensified since the release of the Governor’s May Revision. On Monday, June 9, 2025, leaders of the State Assembly and Senate announced a two-party agreement on a budget plan. This agreement took the form of SB 101 and will be the basis for continued negotiations between the Legislature and the Newsom Administration. The Legislature scheduled a vote on SB 101 on June 13, two days before the state constitutional deadline by which the Legislature must pass a budget. Typically, the Governor has 12 working days to sign a budget bill into law or it automatically becomes law without his signature. As in years past, however, it is likely that the Legislature and Governor will continue to negotiate budget details through various budget trailer bills, before the “main” budget bill is signed into law.

The new Fiscal Year will take effect on July 1.

The Legislature’s budget agreement noted three key factors that contributed to our state’s current budget deficit:

1. New federal policies – in particular the increase in international tariffs
2. A faster than projected increase in the MediCal program
3. Increase in state spending and negative economic impact resulting from the Los Angeles fires

As a result, the Legislature’s version of the budget contains \$12.3 billion in budget solutions and provides \$13.2 billion in total reserves, including \$11.2 billion in the Rainy-Day Fund and \$2.0 billion in the regular reserve.

Items of note for SCAG include the following:

Homelessness Funds

The Governor’s May Revision did not include new funding for homelessness programs, including the “Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention” (HHAP) program, which has dedicated \$1 billion per year for the past several years for local homelessness programs. Several legislators have signed onto budget letters requesting the \$1 billion for a new round of homelessness funding, as well as additional funding for the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) program and the Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG) program.

The Legislature’s budget bill provides \$500 million to the HHAP program, in 2026-27, to continue flexible support for local efforts to address homelessness. Additionally, it includes housing construction streamlining legislation with the incorporation of budget trailer bill language to modify CEQA procedures, using Assembly Bill (AB) 609 (Wicks) and Senate Bill (SB) 607 (Wiener) as the basis for the trailer bill negotiations. SCAG took a formal support position on AB 609 and SB 607 at its June 5, 2025 Regional Council meeting.

Transportation

As part of his January budget, the Governor maintained multi-year funding commitments for a host of cornerstone transportation infrastructure programs. Legislators across the state are also concerned about the fiscal cliffs facing transit agencies and have requested upwards of \$2 billion in flexible funding for transit operators. The May Revision did not include the \$2 billion for transit as requested by Legislators. Additionally, the Governor's proposed changes to the Cap-and-Trade program could impact the continuously appropriated funding for transit programs.

Cap-and-Trade

Governor Newsom, Senate President Pro Tempore Mike McGuire, and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas announced they will seek an extension of California's cap-and-trade program during this legislative year. This announcement was a reaction to efforts by the Trump Administration to roll back state-level programs to regulate greenhouse gas emissions.

Cap-and-Trade is a state program for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The program establishes a limit (cap) on emissions that may be produced. Companies covered by the program buy and sell (trade) emissions allowances. The funds raised from cap and trade are invested in other state programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Over the last three years, Cap and Trade revenues have averaged \$4.4 billion per year.

Current state law continuously appropriates Cap and Trade funds as follows:

- 25% of proceeds for High-Speed Rail;
- 20% of proceeds for Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC);
- 10% of proceeds for Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP); and
- 5% of proceeds for Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP).

The remaining 40% of proceeds are typically appropriated to various, discretionary programs.

In the May Revision, the Governor proposes to change the program's name to "Cap-and-Invest" and authorize the program, which is currently set to expire in 2030, to 2045. Furthermore, the Governor proposes to establish a new continuously appropriated cap-and-trade spending plan, as follows:

- \$1 billion per year for High-Speed Rail; and
- \$1.5 billion for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)

Stakeholders, including the California Transit Association and various housing advocacy organizations, have expressed concerns that the Governor's new spending proposal would



eliminate funding for other priority programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially the Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities Program and Low Carbon Transit Operations Program.

It is important to note that SCAG's Legislative Platform expresses support for reauthorizing the Cap-and-Trade program, but this year's budget conversations open an opportunity to uplift other important SCAG priorities, such as providing long-term funding for regions to implement our SCS's, including a permanent REAP-like funding source, establishing regional equity targets in the distribution of cap-and-trade funding, and the need for stable funding for transit operations and maintenance.

Status Update

Cruz Strategies, LLC represents SCAG in Sacramento and will provide an update to the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) on the status of the state budget.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the staff report on the State Budget Update is contained in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.



AGENDA ITEM 7
REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

Subject: Upcoming Major Events - State & Federal Advocacy Update

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Information Only – No Action Required

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

With the SCAG region set to host a series of major events, including the 2026 FIFA World Cup, the 2027 Super Bowl LXI, and the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, Southern California will experience an influx of international athletes and spectators while continuing to facilitate transportation of one-third of the nation's freight and goods movement sector and nearly 19 million residents. This will require a regional approach to address the transportation infrastructure opportunities and challenges these events will present. This report will highlight some of the current state and federal efforts to prepare the region and support the successful delivery of the events.

BACKGROUND:

STATE:

In Sacramento, the Assembly and Senate have each established select committees on the Olympics for the 2025-2026 Regular Session to focus efforts on the upcoming international sporting events to help ensure the infrastructure, transportation, public safety, tourism, and hospitality industries are fully equipped to meet demand.

The committees are as follows:

Assembly Select Committee on the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games
Assemblymember Tina McKinnor, Chair (D-Inglewood)

Assemblymember Jasmeet Kaur Bains (D-Bakersfield)
Assemblymember Lisa Calderon (D-City of Industry)
Assemblymember Sade Elhawary (D-Los Angeles)
Assemblymember Mike Fong (D-Alhambra)
Assemblymember Mark González (D-Los Angeles)
Assemblymember John Harabedian (D-Pasadena)
Assemblymember Tom Lackey (R-Palmdale)
Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal (D-Long Beach)
Assemblymember Nick Schultz (D-Burbank)
Assemblymember LaShae Sharp-Colins (D-La Mesa)

Senate Special Committee on International Sporting Events: LA 2028 Olympics and World Cup Soccer

Senator Ben Allen, Chair (D-Santa Monica)
Senator Maria Elena Durazo, Vice Chair (D-Los Angeles)
Senator Bob Archuleta (D-Pico Rivera)
Senator Dave Cortese (D-San Jose)
Senator Lena Gonzalez (D-Long Beach)
Senator Laura Richardson (D-South Bay)
Senator Susan Rubio (D-Baldwin Park)
Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas (D-Los Angeles)
Senator Tom Umberg (D-Santa Ana)
Senator Suzette Martinez Valladarez (R-Santa Clarita)
Senator Aisha Wahab (D-Silicon Valley)

Legislative Efforts:

As of the writing of this report, there are currently two active bills in the Legislature related to the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games:

Bill: AB 749 **Author:** Assemblymembers Tina McKinnor (D-Inglewood) and Sharon Quirk-Silva (D-Fullerton)

Title: Youth Sports for All

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB749

Ahead of the major games, the Play Equity Fund, established by the LA84 Foundation, is sponsoring AB 749 to establish a Blue-Ribbon Commission on Youth Sports to examine the state's role in expanding safety, access, and investment in youth sports. The broader goal is for affordable and accessible youth sports to be a legacy of the 2028 games. Specifically, the Blue-Ribbon commission would examine the current landscape of youth sports and make recommendations for establishing

a centralized entity to ensure fair access to quality sports programs for all youth in California, developing specific recommendations on the regulatory and coordination responsibilities of a new centralized entity. It will also analyze existing models from other states and countries, assess budgetary needs and funding mechanisms, and engage stakeholders in the process, including youth sports organizations, educators, parents and athletes.

The fact sheet has been included in this report.

Bill: AB 1237 **Author:** Assemblymembers Tina McKinnor (D-Inglewood) and Patrick Ahrens (D-Cupertino)

Title: Ticket sellers: event tickets: transit tickets

Status: Double Referred: Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development and Senate Transportation Committee

Hyperlink: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1237

Would require online ticket retailers, online ticket resellers, and online ticket marketplaces that service venues with a capacity over 1,000 people to offer the option to purchase an all-day transit ticket during the ticket checkout process. The transit ticket purchase option must be listed first on the checkout screen offering optional parking purchase options. Ticket retailers and resale vendor software would need to accommodate the option to integrate the all-day transit pass with a digital wallet on a mobile device. Consequently, the transit provider must offer service to the venue during the event time.

The fact sheet has been included in this report.

State Budget:

In preparation for the 2026 World Cup, state legislators and local leaders have made several requests for funding, including \$100 million for public safety, transit, and fan activities. The total budget request is \$50 million for each host city, with the caveat that should federal government support not materialize, they would request an additional \$50 million for each host city for a total of \$200 million. The letter making this request, written by the Bay Area Host Committee (BAHC) and the Los Angeles Sports & Entertainment Commission (LASEC), has been included in this report.

With regard to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, lawmakers have yet to materialize a complete ask, but have already daylighted a \$2 billion request over two years, beginning in FY 2025-2026, for new flexible funding to save and improve public transit, noting the upcoming global sporting events California is set to host in the coming years and the commitment made by the city of Los Angeles to host a car-free Olympics. The letter making the budget request has been attached to this report. Of note, this ask was not included in the Legislature's budget bill as of the writing of this report, which is set to be voted on Friday, June 13.

The Governor's FY 2025-26 Budget May Revise includes \$30 million for the Special Olympics of Northern and Southern California, as well as \$17.6 million in one-time funding from the State Highway Account to support transportation project planning associated with the 2028 Olympic games, including work on the Games Route Network (GRN) project, as requested by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The GRN is a network of dedicated lanes, typically one lane in each direction, on relevant freeways and surface streets that connect sports competition venues to the Olympic and Paralympic Village, International Broadcast Center, and training facilities to be used during the Games by athletes, coaches, officials, and other key Games stakeholders to move among the venues. It is expected to be activated two to four weeks prior to the start of the Olympic Games through completion of the Paralympic Games.

Development of the GRN is being designed and developed under the leadership of the Games Mobility Executives (GME), key decision-makers and partners responsible for ensuring smooth and efficient mobility during the Games. The group consists of representatives from LA Metro, Metrolink, Caltrans, the city of Los Angeles Mayor's Office, LADOT, and SCAG.

The following strategies have been identified by Caltrans to provide consistent and predictable travel times between venues:

- Traffic signal infrastructure improvements (part of Integrated Transportation Management project)
- Increased staffing and coordination within a traffic control center
- Temporary traffic signal re-timing
- Enhanced response times to incidents, breakdowns, and obstructions
- Games-specific command, control, and communication arrangements
- Curb space management to keep roadways clear
- Pausing highway construction during the games with a construction moratorium
- Messaging to drivers and other road users before and during the Games to encourage non-Games Family users to avoid the GRN at peak times (part of Countywide Transportation Demand Management project)
- Re-timing of freight and deliveries to nighttime operation (part of Freight Transportation Demand Project)
- Strict enforcement of traffic regulations
- Deploying on-street officers and camera enforcement to prevent and enforce unauthorized use of the GRN

While larger funding requests materialize and legislators weather the estimated \$12 billion state deficit in the current budget cycle, the Governor has proposed three budget trailer bills to provide permit and review relief for infrastructure needed to support the Olympic and Paralympic Games,

including exempting activities associated with Olympic and Paralympic Games from the California Environmental Quality Act and the Coastal Act, and providing Caltrans and local entities the authority to repurpose certain highway lanes for the Games Route Network.

Federal:

In Washington, D.C., the Reconciliation bill passed by the House and being deliberated by the Senate, as of the writing of this report, includes \$625M for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup, and \$1B for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games under the State Homeland Security Grant Program, both to remain available until September 30, 2029.

In addition to the inclusion of this funding in the reconciliation package, President Trump established a White House Task Force on the FIFA World Cup 2026 through Executive Order 14234 on March 7, 2025, housed within the Department of Homeland Security, to oversee preparations for the FIFA events. The task force, comprised of President Trump as Chair, Vice President Vance as Vice Chair, recently named Andrew Giuliani as Executive Director, and various other members of President Trump's cabinet and key government agencies, will coordinate with Federal agencies in planning, organizing, and executing the 2025 Club World Cup and 2026 World Cup.

In Congress, the House Committee on Homeland Security Chairman Mark E. Green (R-TN) and Vice Chairman Michael McCaul (R-TX) have likewise announced the establishment of the "Task Force on Enhancing Security for Special Events in the United States," which will conduct oversight of security preparations for major upcoming international events, including the 2025 Ryder Cup, the FIFA Club World Cup 2025, the FIFA World Cup in 2026, and the 2028 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. Members of the task force plan to visit event sites in advance, hold hearings, host roundtables, and release a final report on their findings as part of the Committee's oversight of National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and major Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events, as requested in the House Homeland Security Appropriations bill passed by the Subcommittee last week.

Meanwhile, members of Congress continue to advocate for direct dedicated funding to support the cost of providing and operating public transportation services for the up to 15 million ticketholders projected for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games. In a letter sent to Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation Sean Duffy, members of California's Congressional delegation are seeking \$500 million in funding for Fiscal Year 2026, a portion of a broader request for \$3.2 billion in mobility-related funding submitted by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Letters outlining each of these requests have been attached to this report.

SCAG staff will continue to monitor developments in advocacy at the state and federal level for these upcoming major events with a direct impact on our region and will continue to provide updates to the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the Upcoming Major Events – State & Federal Advocacy Update is contained in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. AB 749 Fact Sheet
2. AB 1237 Fact Sheet
3. LASEC + BAHC Budget Letter WC26
4. Assemblymember Mark Gonzalez Budget Request_Transit
5. CA Lawmakers' Letter to DOT Requesting FY26 Olympics Transportation Funding 5.2.25
6. ChairHahnLetter2028OlympicParalympicGamesFY26Budget FINAL



AB 749 (McKinnor) California Department of Youth Sports FACT SHEET

Sponsor: Play Equity Fund; Fernando Ramirez, fernando@playequityfund.org

Staff Contact: Malik Gover, malik.gover@asm.ca.gov

As Amended: March 17, 2025

ISSUE

Youth sports in California lack a unified, equitable, and sustainable framework to ensure access and opportunity for all children. Participation rates in structured sports programs vary significantly across racial and socioeconomic lines. The 2024 Play Equity Report captures these disparities, showing that Black and Latino youth participation rates in structured sports are as low as 47% and 45%, respectively, compared to 59% for White youth.

The pay-to-play model, lack of statewide coaching standards, fragmented community sports programs, and outdated PE standards further exacerbate these inequities. A centralized entity could improve the coordination of resources, improve accessibility, and standardize best practices to ensure all youth can benefit from the physical, mental, and academic advantages of sports participation.

SOLUTION

AB 749 requires the California Health and Human Services Agency to establish a Blue-Ribbon Commission to examine the current landscape of youth sports and make recommendations for establishing a centralized entity to ensure fair access to quality sports programs for all youth in California. The Commission will develop specific recommendations on the regulatory and coordination responsibilities of a new centralized entity. It will also analyze existing models from other states and countries, assess budgetary needs and funding mechanisms, and engage key stakeholders in the process, including youth sports organizations, educators, parents, and athletes.

To support its recommendations, the Commission will explore a statewide entity to improve equal access to youth sports including through the implementation of statewide coaching certification requirements, the modernization of PE standards, and increased state investment in youth sports programs. Additionally, the study will evaluate equitable funding models to reduce financial barriers for participation.

SUPPORT

Play Equity Fund (Sponsor)
Accelerated Results Coaching
Access Youth Academy
Angel City FC
Antelope Valley Partners For Health
Beat The Streets Los Angeles

Attachment: AB 749 Fact Sheet (Upcoming Major Events - State & Federal Advocacy Update)

BOSS - Business of Student Success
Boyle Heights Youth Football And Cheer
Boys & Girls Clubs Of Carson
Boys & Girls Clubs Of West San Gabriel Valley & Eastside
California Association For Health, Physical Education, Recreation & Dance
Center For Healing And Justice Through Sport
Change The Tune
City Of San Diego Councilmember, Henry Foster
Coaching Kapwa Sports Consultants
Disability Rights California
Empowering Leadership In Latina Athletes
Girls Inc. Of Alameda County
Harlem Lacrosse - Los Angeles
Hollenbeck Police Activities League
Home Field Advantage
Kids Enjoy Exercise Now LA
Kinflow
Los Angeles Rams
Los Angeles Sparks
My Yute Soccer
Natasha Watley Foundation
Nike Inc.
Oakland Genesis
Oakland Roots And Soul Sports Club
P1440 Foundation
Playworks
Pools Of Hope
Positive Coaching Alliance
Professor Hannah Thompson Uc Berkeley School Of Public Health
Proyecto Pastoral
Rainbow Labs
Rose Bowl Aquatics Center
Southern California Tennis Association
Sports And Social Change
Street Soccer Usa
USC Schwarzenegger Institute
Woodcraft Rangers
YMCA Of Metropolitan Los Angeles



AB 1237 (McKinnor) Transit Ticketing for Live Sports and Entertainment Events FACT SHEET

Sponsor: Assemblymember Tina McKinnor
Staff Contact: Terry Schanz, terry.schanz@asm.ca.gov
As Amended: May 29, 2025

ISSUE

California is the sports and entertainment capital of the world, with more professional sports and entertainment venues than any other state in the nation. These venues regularly accommodate tens of thousands of sports and entertainment fans and have significant impacts on the surrounding communities, including increased traffic and local air quality impacts.

While the use of transit has been widely adopted by those commuting to and from work or school, the use of transit as a means to enjoy cultural or competitive athletic events remains limited, requiring local residents and visitors to navigate potentially confusing logistics in order to access local transit services.

As we look to the future, we must start thinking and taking action on how to better integrate transit use beyond its traditional uses and begin to fully integrate transit use into all aspects of our lives - including participating in sporting and entertainment events.

SOLUTION

AB 1237 would require online ticket retailers, online ticket resellers and online ticket marketplaces that service venues with a capacity over 1,000 people to offer the option to purchase an all day transit ticket during the ticket checkout process. The transit ticket purchase option must be listed first on the checkout screen offering optional parking purchase options. Ticket retailers and resale vendor software would need to accommodate the option to integrate the all day transit pass with a digital wallet on a mobile device. The transit provider must offer service to the venue during the event time.

Integrating a transit pass with your ticket to a sports or entertainment event will make it easier for fans from around the world visiting our cities to use our transit systems, reduce road congestion, improve local air quality and provide critical resources needed to meet the increased surge demand for transit in cities across California.

SUPPORT



December 3, 2024

The Honorable Scott Wiener
Chair, Senate Budget Committee
1020 N Street, Room 502
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Jesse Gabriel
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 8230
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: 2026 FIFA World Cup State Funding Request for Public Safety, Transit, and Visitor Experience

On behalf of the Bay Area Host Committee (BAHC) and the Los Angeles Sports & Entertainment Commission (LASEC), we respectfully submit this budget request to support our ongoing efforts to plan for and safely carry out the FIFA World Cup 2026.

Our organizations have deep experience hosting large scale events capturing international interest, including the Super Bowl. We attract these events in order to deliver positive economic and community impacts in our respective cities, regions and the State of California.

The FIFA World Cup 2026 will be the largest and longest tournament in history – far more expansive than the tournament that the United States last hosted in 1994. With the 2026 event, FIFA is deploying an expansive strategy on a precedent-setting scale, involving 48 teams playing matches in 16 host cities in three countries across over 39 days.

Our two California cities are playing a leading role for the United States. Together, we will host 14 matches - including the opening match for the US Men’s National Team and a quarterfinal match in Los Angeles. In hosting these games, California is expected to see 500,000 visitors to the State just for FWC26.

With an international event of this scale and scope, involving teams and their fans from countries across the globe, the security risks are significant. These requirements go far beyond the games themselves to include the staging of FanFest locations that are expected to draw hundreds of thousands of spectators, the use of public transit by residents and visitors, and security for the teams that will be visiting our regions.

We are taking a multifaceted approach to secure the funding necessary to stage an incredible 39-day event that will deliver tremendous economic, tax and community benefits. In 2022, the State of California allocated \$7M of seeding funding for 2026 World Cup planning to be disbursed through Cal OES, which is critical for our preparations and security operational planning. Our organizations are also making progress in securing philanthropic, corporate funding, and federal funding.

For the past 12 months BAHC, LASEC, and the nine other US Host Cities have been working with members of Congress and the Administration to secure their support for federal funding for public safety and security expenses. Our request to the State of California, detailed below, is to

Attachment: LASEC + BAHC Budget Letter WC26 (Upcoming Major Events - State & Federal Advocacy Update)

match the anticipated federal budget allocations that, while not yet approved, would amount to approximately \$50M to each of the 11 Host Cities with additional funds for higher risk matches.

While there has been some support, we have not been given a clear path forward to securing federal funding. This delayed timing will quickly have a dramatic impact on BAHC and LASEC's ability to fully plan for and take advantage of the economic and community impact opportunities afforded by hosting the World Cup tournament.

Other US Host Cities already have already received significant financial support from a combination of local, regional, and State governmental sources. For example, the State of Texas has appropriated \$50M each to its two host cities. We are seeking similar certainty.

We are confident that government support for these public agency costs will deliver significant economic benefits. The World Cup is expected to bring an unprecedented economic impact of approximately \$1.1 billion to California. This includes significant tax revenue to the State of California, estimated to be \$67 million. This event not only enhances our global reputation as a premier tourism destination but also generates substantial economic growth and job opportunities across the regions.

FIFA World Cup Costs Requiring Support

To prepare for fans from across the world to visit California, the BAHC and LASEC are seeking state funding to help offset anticipated costs in the following three key areas of State interest:

1. **Public Safety Planning and Operational Enhancements** Funding will bolster regional and local public safety staffing and threat management capacity to plan and implement a comprehensive security/safety framework and emergency management/communication protocols. Safety and security extend beyond the venues to also include public transit and fan venues. In addition to taking on this large responsibility, our local public safety resources must also balance and maintain much of their existing capacity to provide continuous public safety within their respective communities.
2. **Transit Access & Improvements:** The efficient movement of fans and spectators within our regions is critical for the success of our cities' ability to host the FIFA World Cup. The use of a coordinated mass transit plan is a key component to this overall effort, which will reduce congestion, ensure safe movement of very large crowds, and allow for local communities to continue to function effectively.
3. **Visitor Experience:** The 14 matches in California will present significant opportunity to build turnkey tourism and state promotional programs with Visit California and the local destination marketing organizations to ensure a safe and positive experience for the California communities hosting these events and to allow Californians a chance to experience the unique role we will have in this global event.

Our goal is to facilitate the greatest economic impact possible, both during the tournament and for return visits. In addition, scalable fan activations for local residents and visitors without tickets, such as fan fests and watch parties will allow visitors (and our local communities) to experience the biggest sporting event in the world in markets across the State.

The total budget request is \$50 million for each host city. Should the federal government participation not materialize, we would be seeking a financial backstop from the State of an additional \$50 million for each host city.

While the above request is specific to the FIFA World Cup, the BAHC and LASEC are also respectfully seeking support for further dialogue regarding Super Bowl LX (Bay Area) and Super Bowl LXI (LA). We see great value in a longer-term investment strategy and partnership that will facilitate a consistent and constant flow of major sporting events to the State of California, bringing with them greater sustained economic and workforce opportunities.

The World Cup, Super Bowls and All-Star Games are projected to deliver more than \$1B in broad economic impact – positioning California for long-term economic opportunities and significant fiscal revenue for the state.

A robust investment from the State will ensure that we not only meet the operational demands of these world-class events but also leverage their potential to drive lasting economic benefits and showcase California on a global stage.

Thank you for considering our request. We look forward to your support and partnership in this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Zaileen Janmohamed
President & CEO
Bay Area Host Committee
444 Castro Street, Ste. 150
Mountain View, CA 94041



Kathryn S. Schloessman
President & CEO
Los Angeles Sports & Entertainment Commission
633 W. Fifth Street, #1800
Los Angeles, CA 90071

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P.O. BOX 942849
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(916) 319-2054
FAX (916) 319-2154

DISTRICT OFFICE
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Assembly California Legislature



COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
HEALTH
PUBLIC SAFETY
RULES
UTILITIES AND ENERGY

March 3, 2025

The Honorable Jesse Gabriel
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 8230
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Steve Bennett
Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee #4
1021 O Street, Suite 4710
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Request for \$2 Billion in New Flexible Funding To Save and Improve Public Transit

Dear Assemblymember Gabriel and Assemblymember Bennett,

Public transit is the backbone of California's economy, vital to meeting our climate and air quality goals, and essential for affordability. Unfortunately, transit agencies statewide continue to face severe financial challenges. Service cuts and closures would disproportionately impact essential workers, people of color, and working-class families. Therefore, we respectfully request \$2 billion in flexible funding over two years, beginning in Fiscal Year 2025-2026, to help transit operators address operating shortfalls and advance capital projects while developing long-term revenue solutions.

The pandemic's effects have been profound and uneven, particularly impacting agencies that were largely self-sufficient before COVID-19, such as San Francisco Muni, Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), AC Transit, and Caltrain. Several transit agencies face impending fiscal cliffs before 2028. To manage these shortfalls, many operators are already reducing routes, service frequency, and operating hours. Additionally, agencies are grappling with high vacancy rates, deferred maintenance, and stalled capital projects. These cutbacks harm vulnerable communities, hinder ridership recovery, eliminate good-paying union jobs, and increase long-term repair costs.

California is set to host the World Cup and the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the coming years, bringing millions of visitors who will rely on public transit. Investments in rail, bus lines, and first- and last-mile connections are critical to ensuring safe, reliable, and efficient transportation for these events. When Los Angeles committed to a car-free Olympics, it pledged to reduce congestion, advance climate goals, and leave lasting infrastructure benefits. However, significant funding gaps remain, and uncertainty surrounds federal funding approval. We must act now to uphold this commitment and demonstrate California's leadership on the global stage.

Beyond these international events, safe and reliable public transit is a fundamental solution to California's affordability and housing crises. Car ownership is the second-largest expense for Californians, after housing¹. Without stable and sufficient transit funding, we cannot meaningfully address affordability challenges or fulfill the vision of a more accessible and

¹ Most households pay more than 15% of their income on transportation, and that number is growing.

inclusive California. In the Bay Area alone, more than 800,000 jobs are within walking distance of a BART station, with over 70% of all BART trips beginning or ending there.

For all these reasons, we urge you to provide \$2 billion in new flexible funding for public transit over two years beginning in Fiscal Year 2025-2026. Given the state's projected budget constraints and economic uncertainties, we acknowledge the challenges in allocating resources. However, investing in public transit must remain a priority. The communities most dependent on transit cannot afford service reductions, and failure to prepare for global events is not an option.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. If you have any questions, please contact Brad Fingard at Brad.Fingard@asm.ca.gov or (916) 319-2054.

Sincerely,



MARK GONZÁLEZ
Assemblymember, 54th District



MATT HANEY
Assemblymember, 17th District



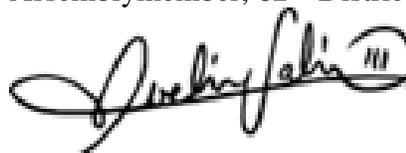
BUFFY WICKS
Assemblymember, 14th District



JOSÉ LUIS SOLACHE Jr.
Assemblymember, 62nd District



ASH KALRA
Assemblymember, 25th District



AVELINO VALENCIA
Assemblymember, 68th District



CATHERINE STEFANI
Assemblymember, 19th District



MIA BONTA
Assemblymember, 18th District



LIZ ORTEGA
Assemblymember, 20th District



ALEXANDRA MACEDO
Assemblymember, 33rd District



ROBERT GARCIA
Assemblymember, 50th District

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 2, 2025

The Honorable Sean Duffy
Secretary
U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Secretary Duffy:

We write to request that you include \$500 million in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2026 in a dedicated account to support the cost of providing and operating public transportation services for the up to 15 million ticketholders projected for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games. This funding will be critical to providing efficient and reliable public transportation in the Greater Los Angeles area, which encompasses Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties. This request, which is a portion of a broader request for \$3.2 billion in mobility-related funding submitted by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (LA Metro) Board of Directors, is consistent with the federal government's robust support for Games previously held in Atlanta, Georgia (1996), and in Salt Lake City, Utah (2002).

We were encouraged by your response to Senator Padilla's inquiry on April 2, 2025, during a hearing held by the U.S. Senate's Committee on Environment and Public Works, where you remarked that the Games will be "America's Games." Likewise, we were pleased to learn that you have already assigned a USDOT official to be part of a task force that the White House has established for what will be the largest sporting event held in American history. We welcome your thoughtful and deliberate approach with respect to how the USDOT will be supporting the Games.

We are proud that as our nation prepares to host these games in less than four years, LA Metro, Metrolink, the Orange County Transportation Authority, and other public transportation providers in the Greater Los Angeles area, are taking on the immense task of working to ensure we have a safe, secure, efficient, and accessible transportation network for this global sporting event. We look forward to working with you and the Administration to ensure the 2028 Games showcase the very best of our nation – especially as it relates to instituting a world class mobility plan throughout Southern California. Delivering a safe, effective, and efficient mobility network to support these Games will require the full support of the federal government. We are also mindful that additional funding, beyond the \$500 million we are requesting, will be required in forthcoming budgets for Fiscal Years 2027 and 2028.

Significant additional federal funding will be essential to ensuring a safe, secure, efficient, and accessible transportation plan can be implemented for the 2028 Games. We look forward to supporting the President's efforts to ensure America's Games are a success.

Sincerely,



Alex Padilla
United States Senator



Adam B. Schiff
United States Senator

Pete Aguilar

Pete Aguilar
Member of Congress

Nanette Diaz Barragan

Nanette Diaz Barragan
Member of Congress

Julia Brownley

Julia Brownley
Member of Congress

Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr

Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr
Member of Congress

Judy Chu

Judy Chu
Member of Congress

J. Luis Correa

J. Luis Correa
Member of Congress

Laura Friedman

Laura Friedman
Member of Congress

Robert Garcia

Robert Garcia
Member of Congress

Sydney Kamlager-Dove

Sydney Kamlager-Dove
Member of Congress

Mike Levin

Mike Levin
Member of Congress

Dave Min

Dave Min
Member of Congress

Luz M. Rivas

Luz M. Rivas
Member of Congress

Linda T. Sanchez

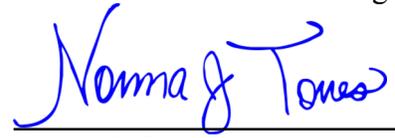
Linda T. Sanchez
Member of Congress

Brad Sherman

Brad Sherman
Member of Congress



Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress



Norma J. Torres
Member of Congress



George Whitesides
Member of Congress



Metro

Los Angeles County
Metropolitan Transportation Authority

One Gateway Plaza
Mail Stop 99-3-1
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952

Janice Hahn, Chair
Board of Directors

April 30, 2025

Hon. Sean Duffy
Secretary
United States Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 2059

Dear Secretary Duffy:

I am writing to bring your attention to a letter sent by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Board of Directors to President-elect Trump on November 14, 2024. **In that letter, the Los Angeles Metro Board formally requested \$3.2 billion in federal funding for mobility-related projects critical to the success of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.** We respectfully ask that this request be considered for inclusion in the President's Fiscal Year 2026 Budget.

These Games will be the largest and most spectacular sporting event held in American history. The Metro Board looks forward to continuing to collaborate with LA28 and coordinating our efforts with the U.S. Department of Transportation to ensure these Games showcase the very best of the United States, especially as it relates to instituting a world class mobility plan. The 2028 Games will primarily take place at multiple locations across Los Angeles County, with several events also being held across southern California and in Oklahoma. **With 10 to 15 million ticketholders projected, these Games will require the implementation of the most expansive mobility plan for any sporting event held in our Nation's history.**

I am proud that Metro is leading the effort to ensure that we have a safe, secure, efficient, and accessible transportation network in the Los Angeles mega-region for this global sporting event. Successfully delivering this network will require the support of the Federal Government, including the provision of essential transportation services and mobility-related initiatives, noted in the chart below. For your review, I have also attached several fact sheets to this correspondence that provide detailed information on these specific funding requests.

Metro looks forward to being a strong and reliable partner with the Federal Government to ensure the 2028 Games reflect the very best of our great nation. Please do not hesitate to have your professional staff contact Metro's CEO Stephanie Wiggins directly at (213) 922-7599 or on her cellular phone at (213) 269-2656 with any questions on mobility matters related to the upcoming Games.

Attachment: ChairHahnLetter2028OlympicParalympicGamesFY26Budget FINAL (Upcoming Major Events - State & Federal Advocacy Update)

| PROJECT/PROGRAM | TOTAL COST |
|--|------------|
| Bus Priority Improvements | \$41.0M |
| First/Last Mile Improvements | \$101.7M |
| Metro Mobility Hubs | \$80.0M |
| Key Stations | \$216.0M |
| Light Rail Improvements | \$80.0M |
| Games Enhanced Transit Service (approximately 2,700 leased/borrowed buses) | \$2,015.7M |
| Games Route Network | \$166.5M |
| Integrated Transportation Management | \$115.6M |
| Transportation Demand Management | \$124.0M |
| Metrolink Fleet and Track Capacity Improvements | \$239.0M |

Sincerely,

Hon. Janice Hahn
 Chair, LA Metro
 Los Angeles County Supervisor

cc: Senate Committee on Appropriations, THUD Subcommittee
 House Committee on Appropriations, THUD Subcommittee
 Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
 House Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure
 Los Angeles County Congressional Delegation
 Metro, Board of Directors

Attachment: President’s Budget for Federal Fiscal Year 2026/2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games Mobility Fact Sheets



AGENDA ITEM 8

REPORT

Southern California Association of Governments
June 17, 2025

To: Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S
APPROVAL**

From: Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

Subject: S. 1218 (Cantwell & Moran) – Transportation Assistance for Olympic and World Cup Cities Act of 2025

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Forward a “support” position to the Regional Council

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

U.S. Senate Bill 1218 (Cantwell, D-WA and Moran, R-KS) would authorize the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to provide federal funding for local communities to prepare for transportation demands and ensure the successful movement of fans, workers, and goods during the 2026 FIFA Men’s World Cup, 2028 Summer Olympics, and 2034 Winter Olympics, all of which will be held in the United States. Staff recommends the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) forward a “support” position to the Regional Council on S. 1218.

BACKGROUND:

In September 2017, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) confirmed that Los Angeles would host the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games (LA28). LA28 will take place from July 21, 2028, until August 6, 2028, and will mark the third time Los Angeles will host the games, having previously hosted in 1932 and 1984. This will also be the first time the City will host the Paralympic Games. The games will consist of 36 Olympic and 23 Paralympic sports and over 800 competition events, taking place in over 40 competition venues across Southern California, including the cities of Anaheim, Arcadia, Carson, Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Clemente, and South El Monte, as well as Oklahoma City, OK.

The United States last hosted the Olympic Games in 2002, when Salt Lake City, Utah, hosted the Winter Olympics. In June 1998, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), was enacted, which reauthorized federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the six-year period of 1998-2003. Aside from reauthorizing federal surface

transportation programs, TEA-21 also included language that authorized the Secretary of Transportation to provide assistance to the State of Utah and Salt Lake City and prioritize transportation projects relating to the 2002 Winter Olympics.

U.S. Senators Maria Cantwell (D-WA) ranking member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and senior member of the Finance Committee, and Jerry Moran (R-KS), a member of the Commerce Committee, introduced S. 1218, the “Transportation Assistance for Olympic and World Cup Cities Act of 2025,” to provide federal funding for local communities to prepare for transportation demands and ensure the successful movement of fans, workers, and goods during the 2026 FIFA Men’s World Cup, 2028 Summer Olympics, and 2034 Winter Olympics that will be held in the United States. The bill contains language substantially similar to both the language in TEA-21, authorizing assistance to jurisdictions hosting the Salt Lake City Olympic Games, and H.R. 7642 (Brownley), the “Transportation Assistance for Olympic Cities Act of 2022,” on which the LCMC recommended a “support” position on Tuesday, July 19, 2022, and was confirmed by the Executive/Administration Committee on August 3, 2022. As H.R. 7462 failed to move, it has subsequently been reintroduced several times, including its most recent iteration, S. 1218.

Additional information on S. 1218 is included below.

S. 1218

S. 1218, the “Transportation Assistance for Olympic and World Cup Cities Act of 2025,” was reintroduced by U.S. Senators Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and Jerry Moran (R-KS) on April 1, 2025, after its most recent iteration, S.4814 (Cantwell and Moran, 2024), failed to move last year.

The legislation provides transportation assistance and support for cities hosting major international events in the United States, specifically focusing on the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Special Olympics, and FIFA World Cup events by creating a new section in Title 49 of the U.S. Code establishing a grant program to help metropolitan planning organizations and other eligible entities address transportation challenged related to the events. Under the program, the Secretary of Transportation can allocate up to \$50 million annually to support transportation projects and planning activities within 100 miles of an event location. Eligible entities can receive up to \$10 million per event to fund transportation infrastructure improvements, transit services, and planning activities that help move people and goods during these international sporting events. This could include building new roads, expanding light rail, purchasing new buses, creating bike lanes, improving existing roads or highways, or making airport terminal improvements.

Additionally, it would require the Department of Commerce to conduct studies on the economic impact of the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic and Paralympic Games and the 2026 FIFA World Cup, examining effects on international and domestic travel, tourism industry revenues, and employment rates. The studies will produce reports to be submitted to Congressional committees

and made publicly available, providing insights into the broader economic benefits of hosting these major international sporting events.

The bill text for S. 1218 is attached to this report.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends the LCMC forward a “support” position for S. 1218 to the Regional Council, as the bill aligns with SCAG’s support for legislative efforts that provide funding, resources, and tools that help our region implement locally tailored solutions that address specific needs, as is noted in our 2025-26 Federal Legislative Platform.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Work associated with the staff report on S. 1218 is contained in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. S.1218 Bill Language

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1218

To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance for cities hosting international sporting events taking place in the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 31), 2025

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance for cities hosting international sporting events taking place in the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Transportation Assist-
5 ance for Olympic and World Cup Cities Act of 2025”.

1 **SEC. 2. TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE FOR INTER-**
 2 **NATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 49, United
 4 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5501
 5 the following:

6 **“§ 5502. Transportation assistance for international**
 7 **sporting events**

8 “(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to
 9 support State, Tribal, and local efforts on transportation
 10 issues necessary to obtain the national recognition and
 11 economic benefits of hosting international sporting events
 12 in the United States.

13 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 “(1) COVERED EVENT.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered
 16 event’ means an Olympic event, Paralympic
 17 event, Special Olympics event, FIFA Men’s
 18 World Cup event, or FIFA Women’s World Cup
 19 event that is held at a site within the United
 20 States (including any territory of the United
 21 States) that has been selected by the Inter-
 22 national Olympic Committee or the Inter-
 23 national Federation of Association Football to
 24 hold such event.

25 “(B) GROUPING.—Multiple events de-
 26 scribed in subparagraph (A) occurring in the

1 same stadium, city, metropolitan planning area
 2 (as defined in section 134(b) of title 23), or
 3 metropolitan statistical area (as designated by
 4 the Director of the Office of Management and
 5 Budget) as part of the same overall competi-
 6 tion, sporting event, or grouping of competi-
 7 tions or sporting events shall be considered to
 8 be 1 covered event.

9 “(C) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘covered
 10 event’ does not include activities relating to pre-
 11 paring or submitting a bid to be selected to
 12 hold an event described in subparagraph (A).

13 “(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible en-
 14 tity’ means—

15 “(A) a State, Indian Tribe, or unit of local
 16 government (including a port authority or tran-
 17 sit agency) hosting a covered event;

18 “(B) a State, Indian Tribe, or unit of local
 19 government (including a port authority or tran-
 20 sit agency) that—

21 “(i) is supporting a covered event; and

22 “(ii) owns a transportation facility or
 23 provides a transportation service that is lo-
 24 cated not more than 100 miles from the lo-

1 cation in which the applicable covered
2 event is or will be held;

3 “(C) a metropolitan planning organization
4 that serves an area that—

5 “(i) is under the jurisdiction of a
6 State, Indian Tribe, or unit of local gov-
7 ernment described in subparagraph (A) or
8 (B); and

9 “(ii) is located not more than 100
10 miles from the location in which the appli-
11 cable covered event is or will be held;

12 “(D) an entity eligible to receive a grant
13 under section 5339 for services provided within
14 100 miles of the location in which the applica-
15 ble covered event is or will be held; or

16 “(E) a nonprofit entity established for exe-
17 cution of a covered event.

18 “(3) HOST METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANI-
19 ZATION.—The term ‘host metropolitan planning or-
20 ganization’ means a metropolitan planning organiza-
21 tion for an urbanized area (as defined in section
22 134(b) of title 23) within which a covered event is
23 or will be held.

24 “(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’
25 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the

1 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
2 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

3 “(5) METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZA-
4 TION.—The term ‘metropolitan planning organiza-
5 tion’ has the meaning given the term in section
6 134(b) of title 23.

7 “(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means
8 the Secretary of Transportation.

9 “(c) GRANTS FOR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS RE-
10 LATING TO INTERNATIONAL GAMES.—

11 “(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—For each fiscal
12 year, the Secretary shall allocate the amounts made
13 available to the Secretary to carry out this sub-
14 section as follows:

15 “(A) First, the Secretary shall allocate
16 those amounts equally among the host metro-
17 politan planning organizations for the most im-
18 portant covered event and any other covered
19 events occurring during the same fiscal year,
20 subject to the condition that a host metropoli-
21 tan planning organization may not receive more
22 than \$10,000,000 under this subparagraph for
23 a single covered event.

24 “(B) Once the host metropolitan planning
25 organizations described in subparagraph (A)

1 have each been allocated a total of \$10,000,000
2 under this subsection for each covered event de-
3 scribed in that subparagraph, including any
4 amounts for previous fiscal years allocated for
5 the same covered event, the Secretary shall allo-
6 cate any remaining amounts—

7 “(i) first, equally among all host met-
8 ropolitan planning organizations eligible to
9 receive assistance under this subsection for
10 a covered event not described in subpara-
11 graph (A), subject to the condition that a
12 host metropolitan planning organization
13 may not receive more than \$10,000,000
14 under this clause for a single covered
15 event; and

16 “(ii) once the host metropolitan plan-
17 ning organizations described in clause (i)
18 have each been allocated a total of
19 \$10,000,000 under this subsection for each
20 covered event described in that clause, in-
21 cluding any amounts for previous fiscal
22 years allocated for the same covered event,
23 equally among all host metropolitan plan-
24 ning organizations eligible to receive assist-
25 ance under this subsection.

1 “(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A host metropolitan
3 planning organization receiving amounts under
4 paragraph (1) may use the amounts to provide
5 funding to eligible entities to carry out projects
6 described in subparagraph (B) that—

7 “(i) are located not more than 100
8 miles from the location in which the appli-
9 cable covered event is or will be held; and

10 “(ii) in the determination of the host
11 metropolitan planning organization, are
12 not temporary infrastructure needed for
13 hosting the covered event.

14 “(B) PROJECT DESCRIBED.—A project re-
15 ferred to in subparagraph (A) is any of the fol-
16 lowing:

17 “(i) A transportation project that—

18 “(I) is eligible for assistance
19 under any provision of this title or
20 title 23; and

21 “(II) in the determination of the
22 host metropolitan planning organiza-
23 tion, will assist with the movement of
24 people or goods related to the applica-
25 ble covered event.

1 “(ii) A transportation planning activ-
 2 ity that, in the determination of the host
 3 metropolitan planning organization, will
 4 assist with the movement of people and
 5 goods for the applicable covered event.

6 “(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements de-
 7 scribed in section 6701 (n) shall apply to a project
 8 described in paragraph (2) that is funded by a grant
 9 under this subsection.

10 “(4) LIMITATIONS.—

11 “(A) ALLOCATIONS.—For purposes of the
 12 allocation of amounts under paragraph (1), a
 13 host metropolitan planning organization is eligi-
 14 ble to receive assistance under this subsection
 15 only during the period beginning on the date
 16 that is 5 years before the date on which a cov-
 17 ered event begins and ending on the date that
 18 is 30 days after the date on which the covered
 19 event ends.

20 “(B) REIMBURSEMENTS.—Notwith-
 21 standing subparagraph (A), but subject to sub-
 22 paragraph (C), the Secretary shall provide,
 23 from amounts allocated to the applicable host
 24 metropolitan planning organization under para-
 25 graph (1), reimbursements for activities de-

1 scribed in paragraph (2) that are carried out
 2 during the period described in subparagraph
 3 (A).

4 “(C) RELEASE OF FUNDS.—Any amounts
 5 allocated under paragraph (1) that are not ex-
 6 pended by the date that is 1 year after the date
 7 on which the applicable covered event ends shall
 8 be reallocated in accordance with paragraph
 9 (1).

10 “(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
 11 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
 12 retary to carry out this subsection \$50,000,000 for
 13 each fiscal year, to remain available until expended.

14 “(d) TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, on request,
 16 shall provide technical and planning assistance to el-
 17 igible entities, including—

18 “(A) by providing technical assistance for
 19 planning activities of States, Indian Tribes,
 20 units of local government, and metropolitan
 21 planning organizations under sections 134 and
 22 135 of title 23 and sections 5303, 5304, and
 23 5305 of this title for transportation projects re-
 24 lating to a covered event;

1 “(B) by assisting States, Indian Tribes,
2 units of local government, and metropolitan
3 planning organizations with the development of
4 intermodal transportation plans;

5 “(C) by facilitating programs or providing
6 incentives to temporarily pool and share, for the
7 duration of a covered event, buses and related
8 equipment among—

9 “(i) States, Indian Tribes, and units
10 of local government hosting or supporting
11 a covered event; and

12 “(ii) States, Indian Tribes, and units
13 of local government not hosting or sup-
14 porting a covered event;

15 “(D) by expediting review and comment of
16 any required submissions to the Secretary relat-
17 ing to a covered event;

18 “(E) by assisting with the coordination of
19 transportation planning efforts between govern-
20 ments or the private sector; and

21 “(F) by providing any other technical or
22 planning assistance the Secretary determines to
23 be necessary for advancing the purpose of this
24 section described in subsection (a).

1 “(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall provide
 2 assistance under this subsection for a covered event
 3 only during the period beginning on the date that is
 4 5 years before the date on which the covered event
 5 begins and ending on the date that is 30 days after
 6 the date on which the covered event ends.”.

7 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chap-
 8 ter 55 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by in-
 9 serting after the item relating to section 5501 the fol-
 10 lowing:

 “5502. Transportation assistance for international sporting events.”.

11 **SEC. 3. STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF HOSTING THE OLYM-**
 12 **PICS AND WORLD CUP ON THE TRAVEL AND**
 13 **TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.**

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

15 (1) LOCAL PLANNING COMMITTEES.—The term
 16 “Local Planning Committees” means the World Cup
 17 planning committees specific to each World Cup host
 18 city.

19 (2) OLYMPICS.—The term “Olympics” means
 20 the 2028 Summer Olympics and 2028 Paralympics,
 21 both hosted by Los Angeles, California.

22 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
 23 the Secretary of Commerce.

1 (4) TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY.—The
 2 term “travel and tourism industry” means the travel
 3 and tourism industry in the United States.

4 (5) WORLD CUP.—The term “World Cup”
 5 means the 2026 Men’s FIFA World Cup, hosted by
 6 the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

7 (b) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE STUDY AND RE-
 8 PORT ON EFFECTS ON TRAVEL AND TOURISM OF
 9 HOSTING THE OLYMPICS.—

10 (1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the
 11 date of enactment of this Act and after consultation
 12 with the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory
 13 Board and the United States Olympic Planning
 14 Committee, the Secretary shall, subject to the avail-
 15 ability of appropriations, commence a study to exam-
 16 ine the impact of the Olympics on the travel and
 17 tourism industry, including—

18 (A) changes in the frequency of inter-
 19 national travel to the United States;

20 (B) changes in the frequency of domestic
 21 travel within the United States;

22 (C) changes in the revenues of businesses
 23 in the travel and tourism industry; and

24 (D) changes in employment rates in the
 25 travel and tourism industry.

1 (2) REPORT.—

2 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
3 days after the conclusion of the Olympics, the
4 Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
5 Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the
6 Senate and the Committee on Energy and Com-
7 merce of the House of Representatives a report
8 containing the results of the study conducted
9 under paragraph (1).

10 (B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall
11 make the report described in subparagraph (A)
12 publicly available on the website of the Depart-
13 ment of Commerce.

14 (c) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE STUDY AND RE-
15 PORT ON EFFECTS ON TRAVEL AND TOURISM OF
16 HOSTING THE WORLD CUP.—

17 (1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the
18 date of enactment of this Act and after consultation
19 with the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory
20 Board and Local Planning Committees, the Sec-
21 retary shall, subject to the availability of appropria-
22 tions, commence a study to examine the impact of
23 the World Cup on the travel and tourism industry,
24 including—

1 (A) changes in the frequency of inter-
2 national travel to the United States;

3 (B) changes in the frequency of domestic
4 travel within the United States;

5 (C) changes in the revenues of businesses
6 in the travel and tourism industry; and

7 (D) changes in employment rates in the
8 travel and tourism industry.

9 (2) REPORT.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
11 days after the conclusion of the World Cup, the
12 Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
13 Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the
14 Senate and the Committee on Energy and Com-
15 merce of the House of Representatives a report
16 containing the results of the study conducted
17 under paragraph (1).

18 (B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall
19 make the report described in subparagraph (A)
20 publicly available on the website of the Depart-
21 ment of Commerce.

○