ATTACHMENT B

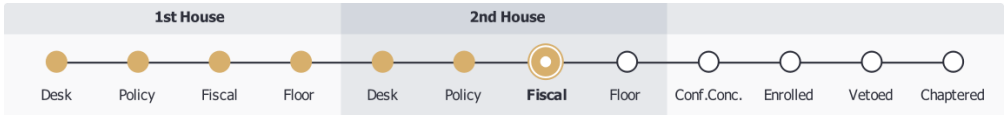
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Department Master List
8/3/2026

Agriculture - Weights and Measures

AB 1820 (Schiavo, D) Electric vehicle charging stations: permit fees.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law defines "electric vehicle charging station" to mean any level of electric vehicle supply equipment station that is designed and built in compliance with specified provisions, and delivers electricity from a source outside an electric vehicle into a plug-in electric vehicle. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $450 plus $15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and $1,000 plus $7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $500 plus $5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for a level 2 electric vehicle charging station installed at a new or existing multifamily housing development, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

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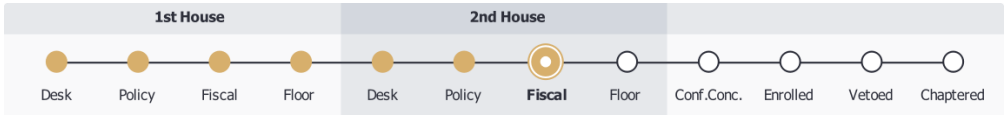
Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2032 (Ransom, D) Fish and wildlife: golden mussels.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

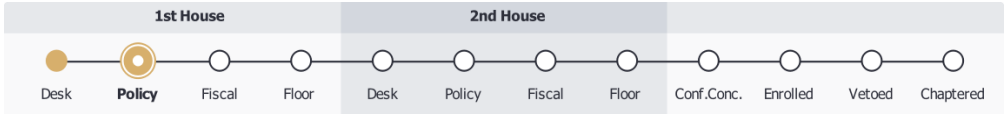


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, as defined. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system, and, if invasive mussels are detected, to prepare and implement a plan, as specified, to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system (control plan). Existing law prohibits the importation, transportation, possession, or live release of specified wild animals, except under a revocable, nontransferable permit, known as a restricted species permit, issued by the department, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, and only if certain requirements are met. Existing law authorizes the department to issue permits, commonly known as scientific collecting permits, to take or possess any form of plant or animal life for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes. This bill would exempt from the requirement to obtain a restricted species permit for golden mussels a public or private agency that operates a water supply system and has submitted a control plan to the department for maintenance and operational activities in the water supply system, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2192 (Gonzalez, Jeff, R) Sales and use taxes: farm equipment and machinery.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/20/2026
Status: 04/27/2026 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation

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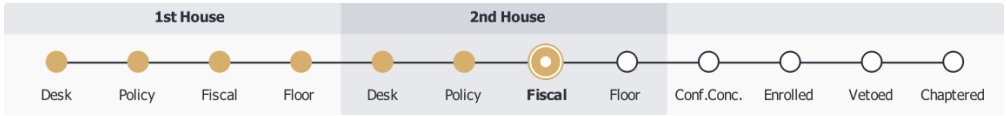
Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from sales and use taxes, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, farm equipment and machinery, and the parts thereof, purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in producing and harvesting agricultural products. The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and existing laws authorize districts, as specified, to impose transactions and use taxes in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Law are automatically incorporated into the local tax laws. Existing law excludes the tax exemption described above from being incorporated into certain local taxes pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, delete that provision. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 969 (Reyes, D) Weights and measures: electric vehicle fueling systems.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Food and Agriculture with general supervision of the weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices sold or used in the state, including devices used to measure electricity sold as a motor vehicle fuel. Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of state law governing weights and measures, and requires the secretary to establish, by regulation, tolerances and specifications and other technical requirements for commercial weighing and measuring, as specified. Existing law authorizes the secretary, and each sealer acting under the supervision and direction of the secretary, to enforce provisions of state law governing weights and measures, as specified. Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law requires the secretary to adopt regulations governing the inspection frequency of all commercially used weights, measures, and weighing and measuring apparatus in the state and requires each county sealer to perform those inspections as may be required by the secretary. Existing law makes a violation of the provisions of state law governing weights and measures a crime. This bill would require the secretary to adopt regulations governing the inspection frequency of electric vehicle fueling systems used for commercial purposes, as specified, and would require a sealer to inspect those systems in accordance with specified requirements. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 1283 (Ashby, D) Electric vehicle charging stations: installation: permits.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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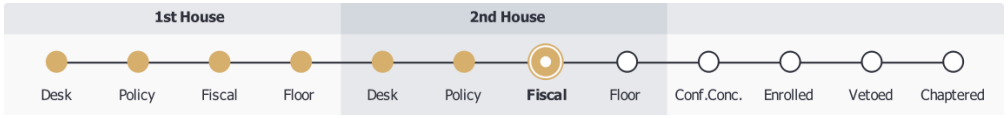
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

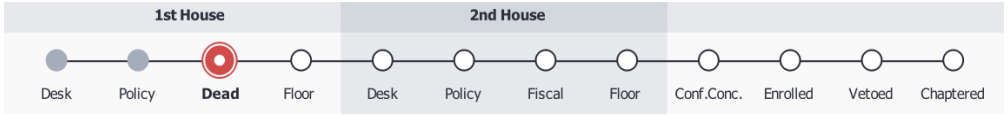


Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county (local government) to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station (EV station) through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit. Existing law requires those EV stations to meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by specified entities. This bill would require this administrative approval to extend to EV stations with a canopy, as defined, or onsite energy storage systems sized to support charging. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1327 (Reyes, D) Weights and measures: electric vehicle supply equipment: state authority.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/28/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with various responsibilities for developing and implementing the state's energy policies. This bill would require the commission to adopt regulations, no later than July 1, 2027, to protect consumers from inaccurate electric vehicle supply equipment, as provided. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Department(s): Agriculture - Weights and Measures
Position: Oppose
Priority: 1

Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters

AB 502 (Pellerin, D) Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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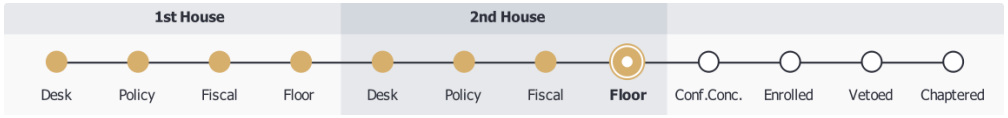
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #159 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Blakespear)

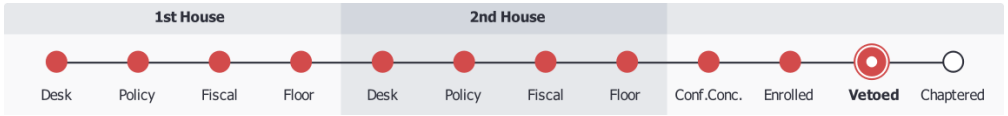


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law prohibits a person or entity from knowingly distributing an election communication containing materially deceptive content that portrays specified candidates and officials as doing or saying something that the candidate or official did not do or say if the content is reasonably likely to harm the reputation or electoral prospects of a candidate or is reasonably likely to falsely undermine confidence in the outcome of an election. Existing law applies this prohibition within 120 days of an election in California and, for content involving elections officials and voting machines and related equipment, up to 60 days after an election. Existing law exempts an election communication from this prohibition if the content includes a disclosure stating that the communication has been manipulated. Existing law requires, for visual media, that the text of this disclosure appear in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer and no smaller than the largest font size of other text appearing in the visual media. This bill would instead prohibit the distribution of materially deceptive content that is material to a voter's electoral decisions or to public confidence in an election's process or outcome, as specified. The bill would set forth additional requirements relating to the color and font size of the disclosure's text. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.



Location: 10/01/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Under current law, if a proposed local measure imposes a tax or raises the rate of a tax, the ballot must include the amount of money to be raised annually by the tax and the rate and duration of the tax. If the measure imposes or increases a tax with more than one rate or authorizes the issuance of bonds, this bill would allow the local government submitting the measure to the voters to direct the elections official to include on the ballot a statement directing the voters to the county voter information guide for information about the tax rate or about how the bond debt would be repaid, in lieu of providing the information on the ballot as described above. If the local government directs voters to the county voter information guide for tax rate information, the bill would require local elections officials to provide a measure information statement with the sample ballot for the election. The bill would require the measure information statement to include, among other things, a description of the purpose of the tax and how the revenue will be spent, a list of all tax rates expected to apply, and the duration of the tax. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

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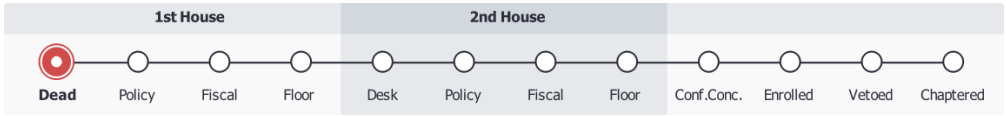
Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 868 (Carrillo, D) Primary elections: county officers: top two candidates.

Current Text: 04/22/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/22/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

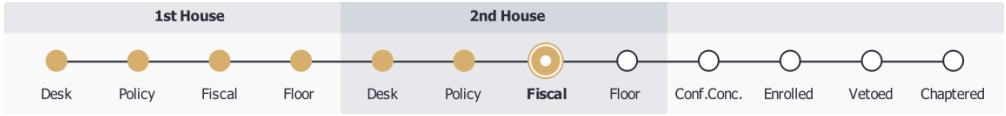


Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law provides that a candidate for a nonpartisan office who at a primary election receives votes on a majority of all the ballots cast for candidates for that office is elected to that office. This bill would exempt from that provision candidates for county nonpartisan offices, including a county office in a charter county, but not including a charter city and county, and would require the candidates who received the highest and second highest number of votes cast for nomination to that office to be placed on the ballot at the ensuing general election, except as specified. (Based on 04/22/2025 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1116 (Berman, D) Elections: voter registration.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2025
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



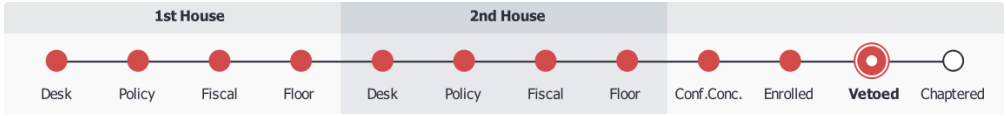
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Current law authorizes a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has a valid California driver's license or state identification card to submit an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the Secretary of State's internet website. Current law requires this affidavit to contain a statement that the county elections official must compare the affiant's signature on the identification envelope for the return of a vote by mail ballot with the signatures appearing in the voter's registration record, including the signature appearing on the applicant's driver's license or state identification card. The Secretary of State must require a person who submits such an affidavit to submit, among other things, the number from their California driver's license or state identification card. This bill would additionally authorize a person who is qualified to register to vote to submit an affidavit of voter registration on the Secretary of State's internet website even if the person has not been issued a California driver's license or state identification card, as long as the person provides the last four digits of their social security number with their affidavit. The bill would require the Secretary of State

to develop a method to collect an electronic image of the applicant's signature, and would require this collection method to be accessible to people with disabilities. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1430 (Bennett, D) County recorders: fees.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/17/2025
Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

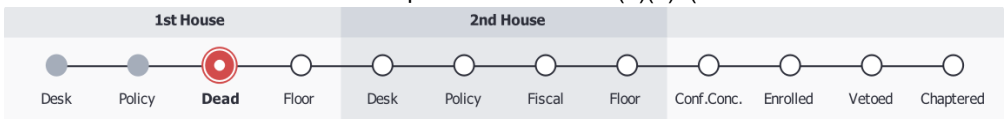


Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Current law establishes the office of county recorder and requires the county recorder to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required to be recorded, subject to the collection of specified fees. Current law prohibits the fee for recording and indexing an instrument, paper, or notice from exceeding $10 for recording the first page and $3 for each additional page, which charges are to reimburse the county for the costs of services rendered. Current law requires $1 of each $3 fee for each additional page to be deposited in the county general fund. This bill would set the fee for recording and indexing at $15 for recording the first page and $4 for each additional page but would prohibit the fees from exceeding the reasonable costs of the county recorder's office for providing these services. The bill would provide that these funds are to be dedicated to, and solely utilized for, the county recorder's office, as specified. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1764 (Sanchez, R) Elections: voter registration.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/16/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations to facilitate the availability of death statistics from the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law requires the Secretary of State or county elections officials, as applicable, to use those death statistics to cancel the affidavits of voter registration of deceased persons. This bill would authorize the Secretary of State, on or before January 1, 2028, to enter into an

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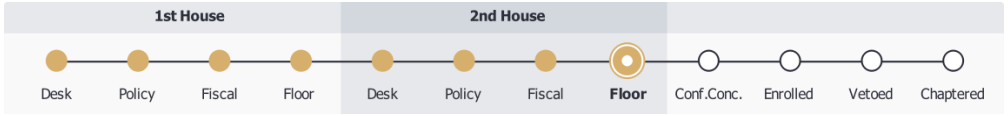
agreement with the federal Social Security Administration to facilitate the availability of death statistics. If the Secretary of State enters into such an agreement, the bill would require the Secretary of State to adopt regulations governing the electronic transfer of death statistics from the Social Security Administration. The bill would require the Secretary of State or county elections officials, as applicable, to use data obtained from the federal Social Security Administration to cancel the affidavits of registration of deceased persons. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1828 (Chen, R) County recorder: county clerks: bonds.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #224 S-CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Existing law requires a legal document assistant, unlawful detainer assistant, process server, or professional copier to be registered by the county clerk in the county where their principal place of business is located, as provided. Existing law requires an application for a certificate of registration by an individual, partnership, or corporation to be accompanied by a bond, as provided. Existing law requires the county recorder to record the bond and any notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond, as provided. Existing law specifies that the fee for filing, canceling, revoking, or withdrawing the bond is $7. Existing law, notwithstanding any other provision of law that prescribes an amount or otherwise limits the amount of a fee or charge that may be levied by a county, a county service area, or a county waterworks district governed by a county board of supervisors, authorizes a county board of supervisors to increase or decrease a fee or charge, which is otherwise authorized to be levied by another provision of law, in the amount reasonably necessary to recover the cost of providing any product or service or the cost of enforcing any regulation for which the fee or charge is levied, as provided. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would remove the requirement that the bond and any notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond be recorded by the county recorder and, instead, require that the county clerk file the bond and any notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal, as specified. The bill would also on this date delete the above-referenced fee of $7 and would, instead, specify that the fee for filing, canceling, revoking, or withdrawing the bond is determined pursuant to above-described authorization to increase or decrease a fee. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1853 (Pellerin, D) Voter information guide: candidate statements.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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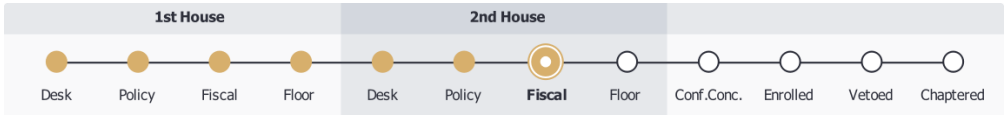
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



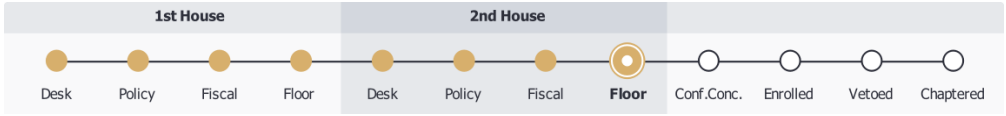
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Under existing law, a candidate for the United States House of Representatives or local elective office may purchase space in the county voter information guide to make a candidate statement. A candidate for United States Senate may purchase space for a candidate statement in the state voter information guide. A candidate for state elective office may also purchase space to make a candidate statement in the state voter information guide, but only if the candidate accepts certain voluntary campaign expenditure limits. Existing law prohibits these candidate statements from making any reference to the candidate's opponents. This bill would limit a candidate statement to a recitation of the candidate's own education, professional experience, public service, community involvement, and qualifications. The bill would prohibit a candidate statement from including, in addition to references to other candidates, a link or other reference to external content; content that is vulgar or profane, or that threatens or incites violence; false statements or misleading claims; or any other content that is unrelated to the candidate's qualifications. The bill would require the Secretary of State and county elections officials to omit from the voter information guide any portion of a candidate statement that does not comply with the bill, except false statements and misleading claims, and it would require them to print the remainder of the statement if it can stand independently and does not mislead voters. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2224 (Hadwick, R) County recorders: fees.

Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/21/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #184 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law establishes the office of county recorder and requires the county recorder to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required to be recorded, subject to the collection of specified fees. This bill would require the county recorder to provide access to a true copy of the public record for each recorded instrument, paper, or notice, as specified. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 884 (Umberg, D) Elections in 2026 through 2029.

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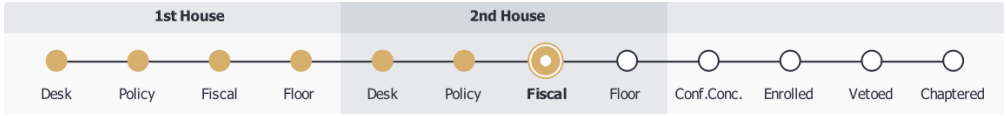
Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

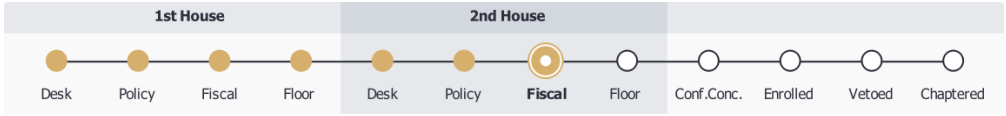


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law generally requires county elections officials to divide the county into precincts and designate a polling place for each precinct. As an alternative, a county elections official may conduct any election using vote centers instead of polling places. Existing law requires counties to provide ballot dropoff locations that are open beginning at least 28 days before the election. Under existing law, a vote by mail ballot is timely cast if it is postmarked on or before election day and received in the mail by the voter's elections official no later than 7 days after election day. Existing law prohibits and makes it a misdemeanor to engage in specified electioneering activities within 100 feet of a polling place, elections official's office, satellite location, or an outdoor site at which a voter may cast or drop off a ballot. This bill, for any regular or special election, beginning with the November 3, 2026, statewide general election, held in 2026 through 2029, inclusive, or proclaimed in 2029, would do the following: (1) require all ballot dropoff locations to be open beginning at least 30 days before the election; (2) prohibit law enforcement officers from making arrests within 200 feet of a polling place on election day, except for a crime related to disrupting the operation of the polling place or a crime against a person or property; (4) authorize a county board of supervisors to extend the prohibition on electioneering activities to up to 200 feet of the specified voting locations; (5) require law enforcement officers to notify the Secretary of State and Attorney General of a suspected, planned, or actual violation of the prohibitions on arrests or electioneering activities near polling places; (6) authorize the state and local governments to place reasonable restrictions on polling places located on their property; and (7) authorize a county elections official to extend the time for closing the polls at any polling place if the county elections official determines that voting at the polling place was disrupted as a result of a violation of the prohibitions on arrests or electioneering activities near polling places. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 970 (Cervantes, D) Military or overseas voters.

Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/21/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



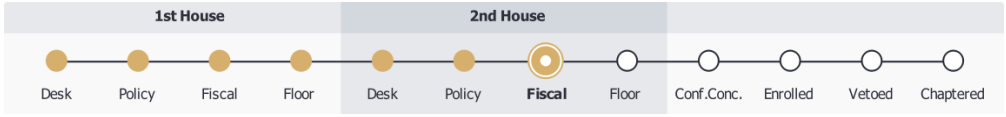
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Would require the Secretary of State to promulgate regulations to facilitate the secure return of ballots from military or overseas voters delivered through secure methods. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1329 (McNerney, D) Real property tax: valuation: active solar energy system.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



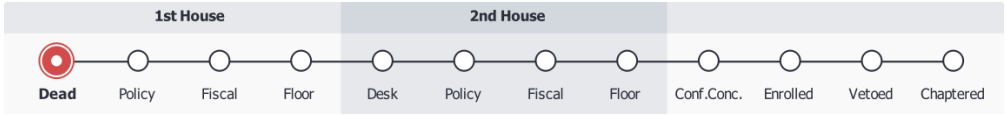
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines “full cash value” for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2025–26 fiscal year, except as specified. This bill would prescribe rules for the valuation of an active solar energy system under certain valuation methods, including a requirement that, under the income method, the assessor exclude from income the benefit from, among other things, renewable energy credits, as defined. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Assessor - Clerk Recorder - Registrar of Voters
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Board of Supervisors

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

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/02/2026 - Died at Desk.



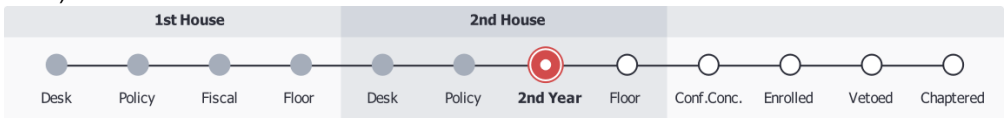
Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the regulation of development of certain lands within the coastal zone, as defined. Under the act, the California Coastal Commission generally has primary responsibility for the implementation of the act and is designated as the state coastal

zone planning and management agency for any and all purposes, and is authorized to exercise any and all powers set forth in the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 or any other federal act that relates to the planning or management of the coastal zone. Current federal law requires federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone to be carried out in a manner that is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved state management programs, as defined. Current federal law requires a consistency determination to contain specified information and outlines the process that follows a state agency objection to a federal agency's consistency determination. This bill would deem the commission's objection to concurrence on Consistency Determination CD-0007-24 null and void. The bill would deem the activities at Vandenberg Space Force Base, outlined by Consistency Determination CD-0007-24, consistent with the objectives of the California Coastal Act of 1976. The bill would provide that it shall act as a concurrence regarding consistency with the California Coastal Act of 1976. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/18/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process through which a telephone corporation acting as a carrier of last resort is authorized to seek relief from their carrier of last resort obligations in a census block where the United States Census Bureau reports no population and where the telephone corporation provides no basic exchange service to any customer address located within the area, and in a census block that is well-served, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 15, 2026, to adopt a map designating well-served areas. The bill would require that the process include specified notice and challenge requirements. The bill would require a telephone corporation to meet certain requirements during specified time periods following the date that amended status is granted by the commission, as provided. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

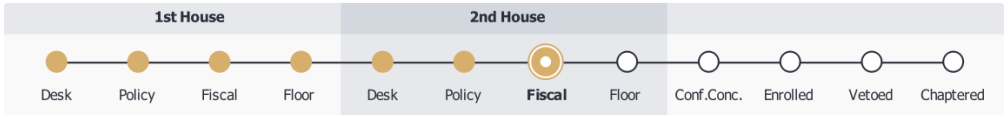
Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 06/30/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

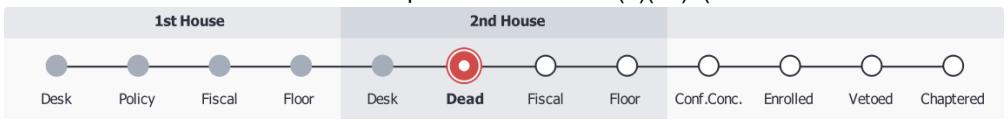


Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1088 (Bains, D) Public health: kratom.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/10/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health and in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The act generally requires manufacturers, packers, and holders of processed foods to register with the department. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would add kratom products, as defined, to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. The bill would require a processor, as defined, to register with the department and to annually register each kratom product it manufactures, packages, distributes, or labels, which would include certification by a laboratory specifying that the product meets certain qualifications. The bill would establish labeling and packaging requirements for those products. The bill would prohibit the sale of kratom products to those under 21 years of age and would prohibit the sale or distribution of those products at a premise or on an internet website or application that permits a person under 21 years of age to enter and remain or to complete the purchase of any product. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

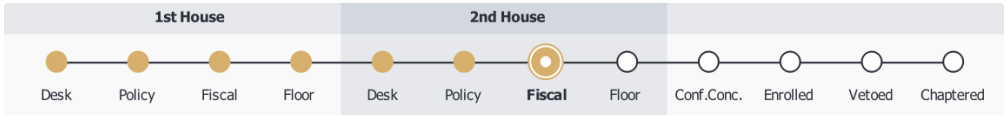
Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch

ATTACHMENT B

Priority: 2

AB 1729 (Lee, D) State employment: telework programs.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

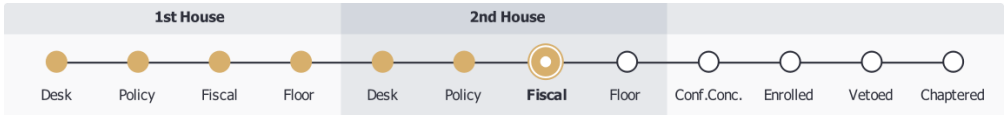


Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires every state agency to develop and implement a telecommuting plan as part of its telecommuting program in work areas where telecommuting is identified as being both practical and beneficial to the organization. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to establish a unit for purposes of overseeing telecommuting programs that is required to, among other things, develop and update policy, procedures, and guidelines to assist agencies in the planning and implementation of telecommuting programs. Existing law requires the department to establish criteria for evaluating the state's telecommuting program. Existing law defines "telecommuting" for purposes of those provisions. This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would replace the term "telecommuting" with "telework," as defined. The bill would also require the Department of General Services to establish a telework dashboard that displays the cost-effectiveness and efficiency benefits of state telework programs. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors

AB 1924 (Gabriel, D) Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



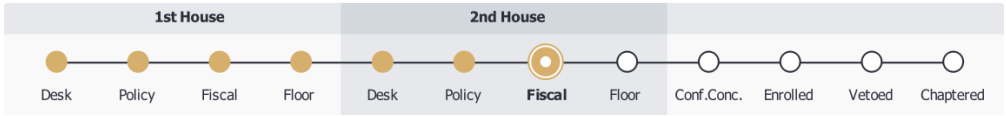
Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness and requires the council to take various actions to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law establishes various programs to prevent homelessness or assist persons experiencing homelessness, including the No Place Like Home Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require the council, by July 1, 2027, to develop and publicly issue a statewide homelessness prevention strategy that includes specified elements, including a homelessness prevention action plan for certain state agencies and evidence-based model homeless prevention practices, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 2465 (Ortega, D) State government: benefits.

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/08/2026
Status: 07/08/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

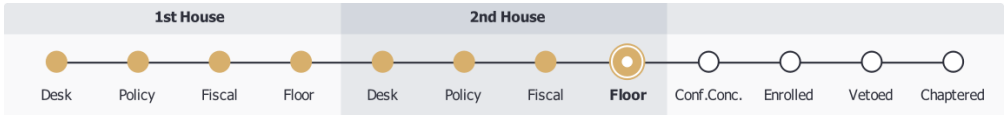


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law generally provides various benefits, including grant programs and tax credits. Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from using their moneys or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a business entity that contracts with the federal government for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, from receiving any state-provided grant or loan, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a disqualified taxpayer, as defined, from receiving any tax credits, except as provided. The bill would define “disqualified taxpayer” to mean a taxpayer that is directly invested in, owns, or manages a private detention facility, or a taxpayer that contracts with a private detention facility or agency engaging in immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would not apply these provisions to a provider of health care, as defined, that contracts with a private detention facility or agency engaging in immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would establish the Due Process for All Fund and would require the Controller to transfer each year from the General Fund to the Due Process for All Fund the amount of tax collected that is attributable to business entities being made ineligible for tax credits by this bill. (Based on 07/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 2595 (Papan, D) San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #145 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Becker)



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

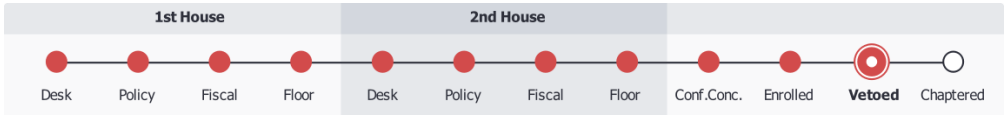
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a "class 1 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a "class 2 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a "class 3 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Existing law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2031, authorize a local authority within the County of San Mateo, or the County of San Mateo in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for this purpose, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a fine of $25, except as specified. This bill would make a parent or legal guardian with control or custody of an unemancipated minor who violates the ordinance or resolution jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 326 (Becker, D) Wildfire safety: fire protection building standards: defensible space requirements: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed **HTML PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 03/02/2026 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.



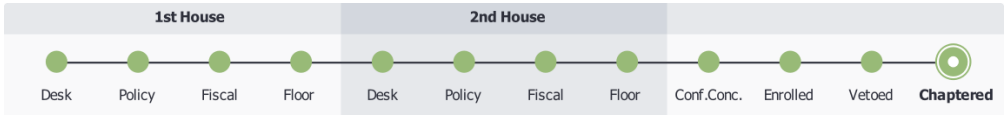
Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate VETOED
Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and establishes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation within the office. Current law makes the deputy director responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the department, as provided. Current law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and specifies eligible activities under the local assistance grant program, as provided. Under current law, funding for this local assistance grant program is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, in consultation with the state hazard mitigation officer, as defined, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation planning. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors

SB 417 (Limón, D) The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

ATTACHMENT B

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.

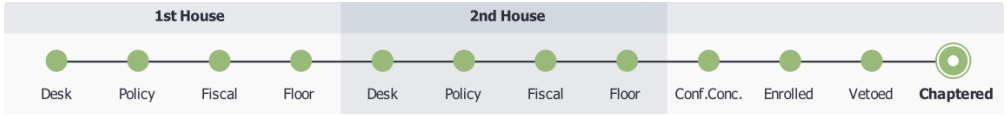


Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, authorized, the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,000,000,000 to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as well as financing for a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $11,250,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, $10,000,000,000 would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, and $1,250,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Support
Priority: 1

SB 635 (Durazo, D) Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.

Current Text: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 10/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 463, Statutes of 2025.



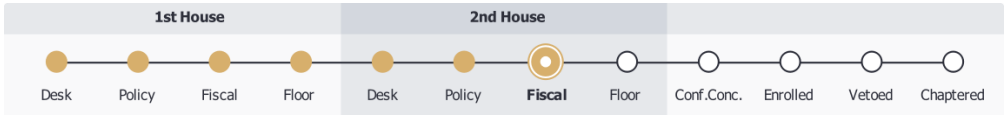
Location: 10/07/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, as defined, to adopt a program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the program complies with specified standards. These standards include restricting the local authority from requiring a sidewalk vendor to operate within specific parts of the public right-of-way, except when that restriction is directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns. This bill would prohibit a local authority, except as otherwise required by state or federal law, from providing voluntary consent to any individual to access, review, or obtain certain records of the local authority that include personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendors in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant. The bill would also prohibit a local authority and its personnel from disclosing or providing in writing, verbally, or in any other manner

personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor that is requested, except pursuant to a subpoena or a valid judicial warrant. The bill would define “personally identifiable information,” for these purposes, to include an individual’s name, business name, home address, business address, birthdate, telephone number, California driver’s license or identification, and other related information. (Based on 10/07/2025 text)

Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1167 (Blakespear, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

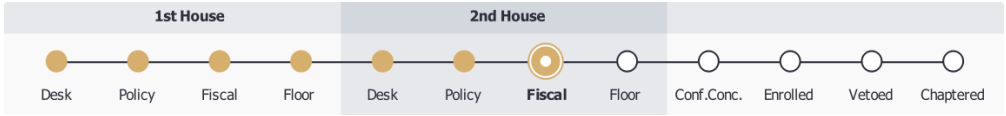
Department(s): Board of Supervisors
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

Chief Executive's Office

AB 1729 (Lee, D) State employment: telework programs.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires every state agency to develop and implement a telecommuting plan as part of its telecommuting program in work areas where telecommuting is identified as being both practical and beneficial to the organization. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to establish a unit for purposes of overseeing telecommuting programs that is required to, among other things, develop and update policy, procedures, and guidelines to assist agencies in the planning and implementation of telecommuting programs. Existing law requires the department to establish criteria for evaluating the state's telecommuting program. Existing law defines "telecommuting" for purposes of those provisions. This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would replace the term "telecommuting" with "telework," as defined. The bill would also require the Department of General Services to establish a telework dashboard that displays the cost-effectiveness and efficiency benefits of state telework programs. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Chief Executive's Office

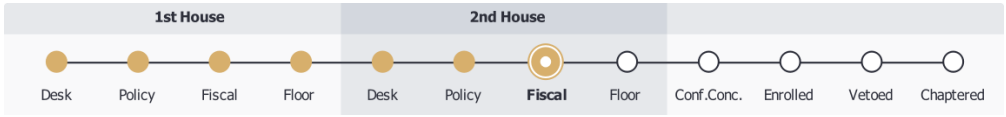
AB 1754 (Pacheco, D) State general obligation bonds: requirements.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The State General Obligation Bond Law generally sets forth the procedures for the issuance and sale of bonds governed by its provisions and for the disbursal of the proceeds of the sale of those bonds. Existing law specifies various provisions required for inclusion in a bond act. Existing law requires any state bond measure approved on or after January 1, 2004, to be subject to an annual reporting process, with the head of the lead state agency administering the bond proceeds reporting certain information about the projects being funded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance. Existing law permits this information to be provided on the agency's internet website or the state's open data portal under certain circumstances. Existing law authorizes the costs of the report to be included in the cost of administering the bond act unless prohibited by the bond act. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes, including "board." Existing law defines "board" to mean the state board, department, or agency authorized by a bond act to request the committee to cause bonds to be issued for the purpose of creating a fund that is to be expended by the board for the purposes specified in the bond act. For any state general obligation bond measure that is approved by voters on and after January 1, 2027, this bill would require a bond act to include specified information about the objectives of the bond expenditure and related data. The bill would also require the board to post on its internet website a notification that contains, among other information, details about the programs and projects authorized to be funded by the bond. The bill would require the board to provide a short, one page, executive summary style written report to the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, and specified legislative committees that contains certain information regarding the general obligation bond, in accordance with the above-described provision permitting this information to be provided on the board's internet website or the state's online data portal. The bill would require the report to include, among other information, whether the project, grant, or other expenditure of bond proceeds has been done in a timely manner. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

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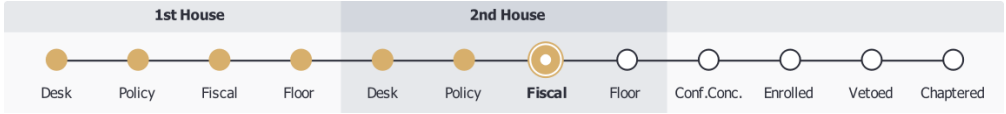
Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1838 (Berman, D) Public contracts: local agencies: responsive bidders.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

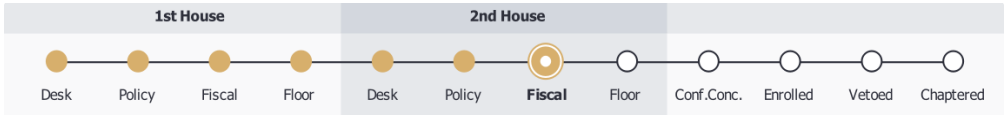


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law governs the procurement process for contracts of specified public entities. Existing law requires a local agency that requires that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder meeting, or making a good faith effort to meet, participation goals for minority, women, or disabled veteran business enterprises to provide in the general conditions under which bids will be received that any person making a bid or offer to perform a contract shall include specified information in that bid or offer. This bill would require a contractor, as a condition of submitting a bid to a local agency for a public works contract, to fully disclose any history of wage and hour violations, as specified, and provide supporting documentation, as described. The bill would authorize a contractor that fails to provide the required disclosures and supporting materials to be disqualified from the bid. The bill would require a local agency to establish a process for a contractor to appeal their bid disqualification, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 2465 (Ortega, D) State government: benefits.

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/08/2026
Status: 07/08/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law generally provides various benefits, including grant programs and tax credits. Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from using their moneys or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a business entity that contracts with the federal government for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, from receiving any state-provided grant or loan, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a disqualified taxpayer, as defined, from receiving any tax credits, except as

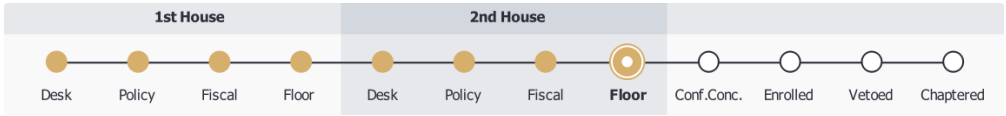
ATTACHMENT B

provided. The bill would define “disqualified taxpayer” to mean a taxpayer that is directly invested in, owns, or manages a private detention facility, or a taxpayer that contracts with a private detention facility or agency engaging in immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would not apply these provisions to a provider of health care, as defined, that contracts with a private detention facility or agency engaging in immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would establish the Due Process for All Fund and would require the Controller to transfer each year from the General Fund to the Due Process for All Fund the amount of tax collected that is attributable to business entities being made ineligible for tax credits by this bill. (Based on 07/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 2595 (Papan, D) San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #145 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Becker)



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a “class 1 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a “class 2 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a “class 3 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Existing law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2031, authorize a local authority within the County of San Mateo, or the County of San Mateo in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for this purpose, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a fine of $25, except as specified. This bill would make a parent or legal guardian with control or custody of an unemancipated minor who violates the ordinance or resolution jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

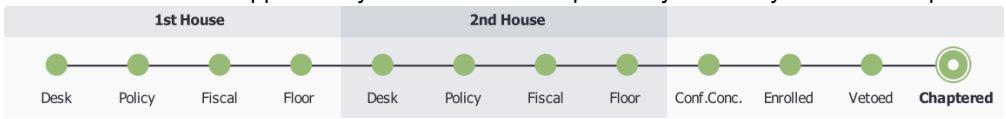
Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 707 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 327, Statutes of 2025.

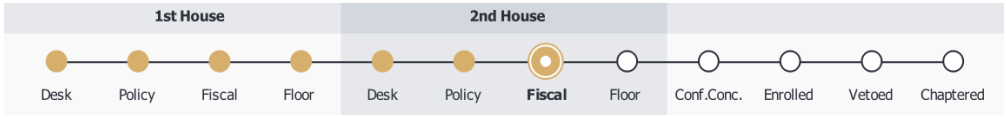


Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. The bill would require an eligible legislative body, on or before July 1, 2026, to approve at a noticed public meeting in open session a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet services occurring during meetings subject to these provisions, as specified, and would require the eligible legislative body to comply with certain requirements relating to disruption, including for certain disruptions, recessing the open session for at least one hour and making a good faith attempt to restore the service, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 1167 (Blakespear, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

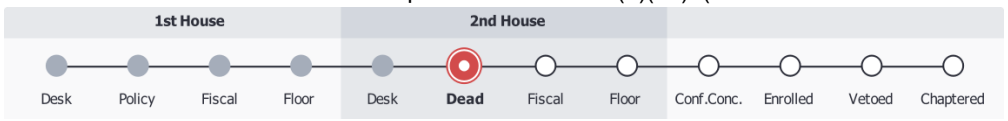
Department(s): Chief Executive's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

ATTACHMENT B

Child Support

AB 882 (Papan, D) Electronic court reporting.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was JUD. on 6/26/2026)

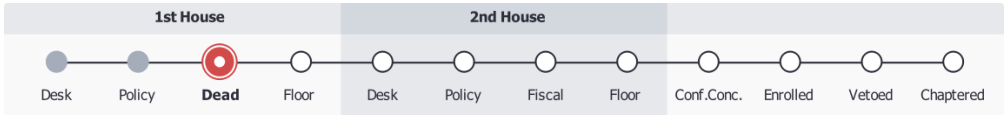


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Current law regulates official court reporters in the superior courts. Under existing law, a court may use electronic recording equipment in a limited civil case, a misdemeanor or infraction case, or for the internal purpose of monitoring subordinate judicial officer performance. Current law requires, prior to purchasing or leasing any electronic recording technology or equipment, a court to obtain advance approval from the Judicial Council. This bill would, until January 1, 2028, authorize the court to use electronic recording technology in civil proceedings when specified circumstances are met, including, among other things, when a litigant who cannot afford to retain a private court reporter has requested a verbatim record of the proceeding. The bill would require a court to find that a litigant cannot afford to retain a private court reporter if any specified circumstances are met, including when the litigant has been granted a waiver of court fees for the proceeding. The bill would require the court to follow prescribed procedures when the court lacks sufficient reporters or official reporters pro tempore to provide verbatim records, as specified, including, among other things, providing public notice that the court is accepting applications from certified shorthand reporters for positions as official court reporters. The bill would set forth a grievance and arbitration process for resolving disputes regarding compliance with these provisions, as specified. The bill would require a transcript created from electronic recordings to include a designation for portions of the recording that contain no audible sound or are not discernible. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Child Support
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1643 (Nguyen, D) Child support.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

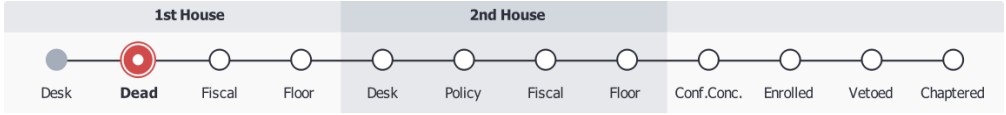
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Existing federal law, Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, requires the state to establish a single state entity to administer the Title IV-D state plan for securing child support. Existing law designates the Department of Child Support Services as the state entity to administer laws and regulations related to child support enforcement obligations. Existing law requires that each county maintain a local child support agency that has numerous responsibilities relating to the establishment, modification, and enforcement of child support obligations. Existing law authorizes the court, in any proceeding in which the court makes or has made a child support order, to direct that child support payments be made to a designated county officer or State Disbursement Unit, as specified, or to direct the local child support agency to appear on behalf of the minor children to enforce the order, or both. This bill would instead require that all child support payments be directed to the State Disbursement Unit, and would authorize the court to direct the local child support agency to appear on behalf of the minor children to enforce the order. The bill would also require that every court order for payment of child support be deemed to be an application for child support enforcement services authorized pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, and would require the court to transmit a copy of the child support order and the contact information of the support obligor and support obligee to the local child support agency, as specified. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Child Support
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1978 (Johnson, R) California Equal Shared Parenting Act.

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was JUD. on 3/2/2026)



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law provides that it is the public policy of this state to ensure that children have frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents have ended their relationship, and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of child rearing in order to effect this policy, except where the contact would not be in the best interest of the child, as specified. Current law provides for proceedings to determine the custody of a child, and establishes a presumption, affecting the burden of proof, that joint custody is in the best interest of a minor child, as specified. This bill would, for child custody proceedings filed on or after January 1, 2027, establish a rebuttable presumption that equal parenting time is in the best interest of the child if (1) both parents are found fit, willing, and able to parent and (2) both parents reside within 25 miles of the child's primary school or educational institution. The bill would authorize the court to deny equal parenting time if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that shared parenting time is not in the interest of the child due to circumstances that are detrimental to the child, including, but not limited to, a history of substantiated domestic abuse. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

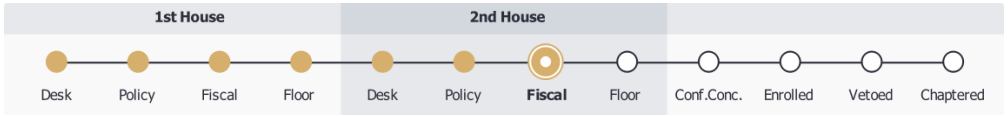
Department(s): Child Support
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 2195 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) Child support: license suspensions.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/22/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 07/29/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

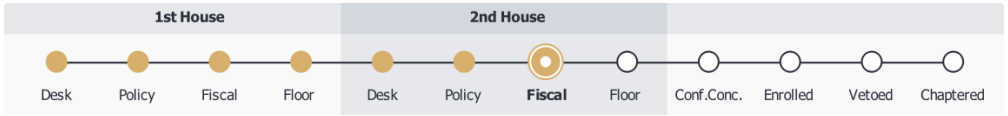


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law delegates to the Department of Child Support Services and local child support agencies the responsibility for collecting and enforcing child support obligations, including child support delinquencies, as defined. Existing law requires a local child support agency to maintain a list of those persons included in certain child support cases. Existing law requires the Department of Child Support Services to consolidate and certify the local child support agency lists and provide the consolidated list to specified state entities that are responsible for the regulation of licenses, including, but not limited to, the Department of Motor Vehicles. Existing law requires those entities, prior to the issuance or renewal of a license, to determine whether the applicant is on the most recent certified consolidated list provided by the department, and authorizes the entity to withhold issuance or renewal of the license of an applicant on the list, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local child support agency from issuing a release removing an obligor from license suspension or denial if the obligor is not in compliance with a judgment or order for support. Existing law prohibits the department from including in the list sent to the Department of Motor Vehicles, for the purpose of denying, withholding, or suspending a driver's license, the information of a support obligor whose annual household income is at or below 70% of the median income for the county in which the department or the local child enforcement agency believes the support obligor resides. Commencing January 1, 2027, existing law would only apply this prohibition to noncommercial driver's licenses. This bill would expand the prohibition on the department to also prohibit the department from sending the above-described income information to all boards, as defined, that issue a license, certificate, credential, permit, registration, or any other authorization to engage in a business, occupation, or profession, or operate a motor vehicle, for the purpose of denying, withholding, or suspending a license. The bill would remove the prohibition on local child support agencies to issue a release removing an obligor from license suspension or denial if the obligor is out of compliance with a judgment or order for support. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Child Support
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2395 (Sharp-Collins, D) Child support: compromise of arrears program.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



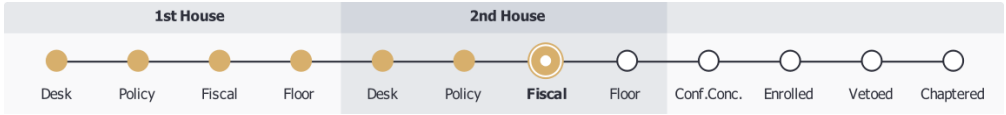
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes a statewide compromise of arrears program pursuant to which the Department of Child Support Services may accept offers in compromise of child support arrears and interest accrued thereon owed to the state for reimbursement of aid paid pursuant to the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Act. Existing law provides that if an obligor owes current child support, the offer in compromise

shall require the obligor to be in compliance with the current support order for a set period of time before any arrears and interest accrued thereon may be compromised. Existing law grants the administrator of a local child support agency the authority to compromise an amount of child support arrears of up to $5,000. Existing law makes a determination that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept or rescind an offer in compromise in satisfaction of child support arrears final and not subject to specified complaint resolution processes or subject to judicial review. This bill would instead provide that the offer in compromise may require the obligor to be in compliance with the current support order for a set period of time before any arrears and interest accrued thereon may be compromised. This bill would increase the existing authority to compromise an amount of child support arrears to $10,000. The bill would delete the above-described provision related to final determinations. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to promulgate regulations to implement uniform forms, standards, procedures, and notice and reporting requirements to ensure the uniform operation of the compromise of arrears program, as specified. Among other things, the bill would prohibit the uniform application from requiring the applicant to make an offer of repayment and would require the application to notify the applicant of their right to use a complaint resolution and state hearing process, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Child Support
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2510 (Arambula, D) CalWORKs.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Under existing law, if the federal government provides funds for the care of a needy relative with whom a needy child is living, aid to the child for any month includes aid to meet the needs of that relative, except as prescribed. Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law provides that the parent or parents are to be considered living with the needy child for a period of up to 6 months, or for a time period as determined by the State Department of Social Services, of the needy child's absence from the family assistance unit, and that the parents are eligible for CalWORKs aid and childcare services if specified conditions are met, including, among others, that the child has been removed from the parent or parents and that the family was receiving aid under when the child was removed. Existing law requires all applicants for or recipients of CalWORKs to ensure and provide documentation that each child in the assistance unit who is not required to be enrolled in school has received all age-appropriate immunizations, as specified. This bill would make technical changes to the provisions regarding a parent's eligibility to receive aid as if the child or children were living with them. The bill would also specify that those provisions do not require all children to be removed from the parent or parents or that some, but not all, of the children have reunified. The bill would exempt a family cooperating in the development of, or participating in, a reunification case plan from specified immunization requirements. For a family receiving state-funded CalWORKs reunification cash aid whose grant was lowered as a sanction for not cooperating with child support enforcement, as specified, the bill would require the sanction to end upon the removal of the child from the assistance unit and their placement into out-of-home care. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

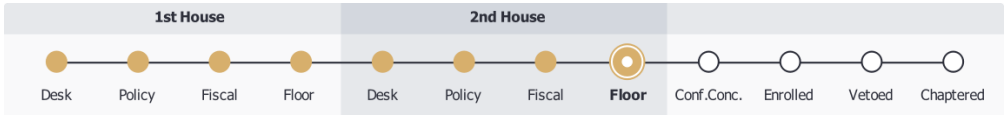
Department(s): Child Support

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 1264 (Valladares, R) Probate: notice of death for child support obligations.

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/23/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #81 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS



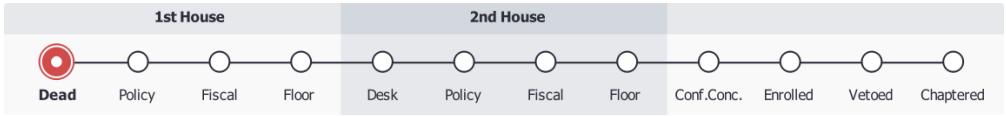
Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law sets forth the rules of practice applicable to probate. For estates for which letters testamentary or letters of administration are issued on or after January 1, 2026, existing law requires the general personal representative or the estate attorney of a decedent's estate to provide notice of the decedent's death to the Director of the Department of Child Support Services within 90 days after the date letters are first issued, if the general personal representative or estate attorney knows or has reason to believe the decedent has a child support obligation under an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes a local child support agency to assert a claim on the estate no later than 4 months after receiving this notice. This bill would instead require that notice to be provided for estates for which letters are issued on or after January 1, 2027, if the general personal representative or estate attorney has actual knowledge that the decedent has a child support obligation under an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or that a child of the decedent who is an heir or a beneficiary of the estate has a child support obligation under an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Child Support
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

Controller-Auditor

AB 964 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

ATTACHMENT B

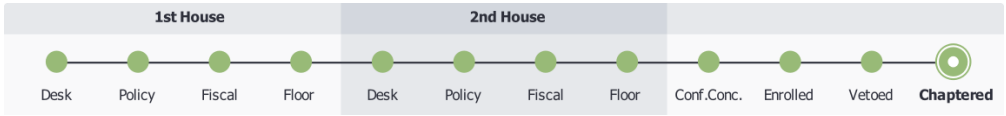
Summary: Current law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Current law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller, and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Current law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 04/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Controller-Auditor
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Coroner

AB 1108 (Hart, D) County officers: coroners: in-custody deaths.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law defines a “forensic autopsy” as an examination of a body of a decedent to generate medical evidence for which the cause of death is determined. In cases in which a forensic autopsy is performed, current law requires the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2027, in any county in which the offices of the sheriff and the coroner are combined, prohibit the sheriff-coroner from determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, as provided, for an in-custody death, as defined. The bill, instead, would require the sheriff-coroner to contract with one or more counties that have a coroner’s office that operates independently from the office of the sheriff, or that have established an office of medical examiner, as specified, or with one or more private third-party medical examination providers that are separate and independent from the office of the sheriff-coroner and that meet certain physician qualification requirements, as specified, to determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of death. The bill would require the county board of supervisors to annually enter into a service agreement or service agreements with those medical examiners, independent coroner offices, or private third-party medical examination providers, or with any combination thereof. The bill would prohibit a private third-party medical examination provider that has entered into a service agreement from, during the term of the service agreement, being contracted by the county or the sheriff-coroner of that county to provide medical examination for any cases that do not involve in-custody deaths. The bill would define “in-custody death” for purposes of the bill to include, among other things, the death of a person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being detained or arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail or state prison, or who is en route to be detained, or is detained, at a federal correctional facility or immigration detention facility, as provided. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

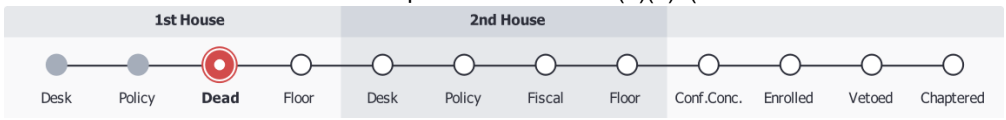
Department(s): Coroner

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1071 (Ochoa Bogh, R) Death certificates.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law requires that each death be registered with the local registrar of births and deaths in the district in which the death was officially pronounced or the body was found. Existing law establishes the required contents of the death certificate, including, but not limited to, the decedent's name, sex, race, and the disease or conditions leading directly to death and antecedent causes, among other relevant identifying and medical information. When the facts are incorrectly stated in a certificate of death, including a typographical error, existing law authorizes a person to make an affidavit under oath stating the changes necessary to make the record correct. Existing law requires that specified information be filed with the state or local registrar, and if the amendments are accepted, the State Registrar is required to transmit copies of the amendment to the county recorder in whose offices the copies of the original record and information are on file. Existing law requires the amendment to be filed with and become a part of the record to which it pertains. This bill would authorize a family member of the deceased, when a judicial determination is made on the manner of a deceased person's death, to submit a written request to the State Registrar for a new death certificate reflecting the newly determined manner of death. This bill would require the request to be supported by a certified copy of the plea, verdict, statement of decision, or a judgment showing that the manner of death was determined by a finder of fact to be different than stated on the existing certificate. The bill would require the State Registrar to review the request and issue a new death certificate if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the request identifies the determination of manner of death in the certified court record. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Coroner
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

County Attorney's Office

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

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/21/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was JUD. on 5/14/2025)

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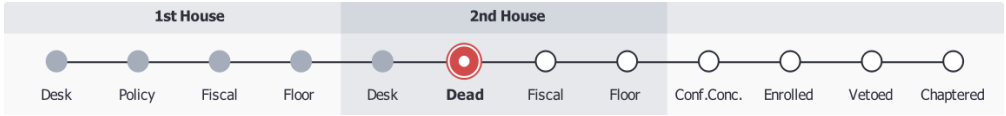


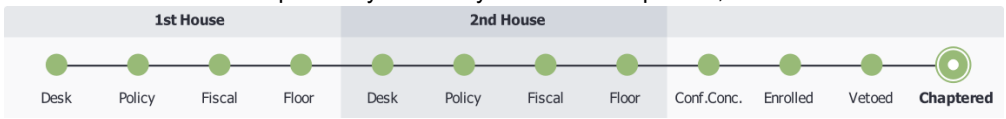
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would extend the alternative teleconferencing procedures until January 1, 2030. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

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

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/12/2025
Status: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025



Location: 07/14/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

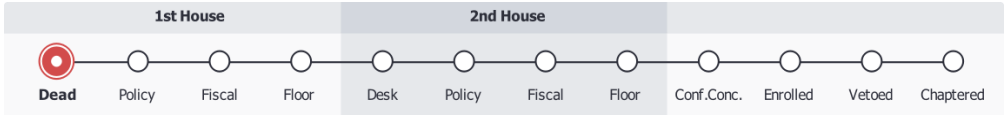
Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines “unusual circumstances” to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency’s ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

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

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/13/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

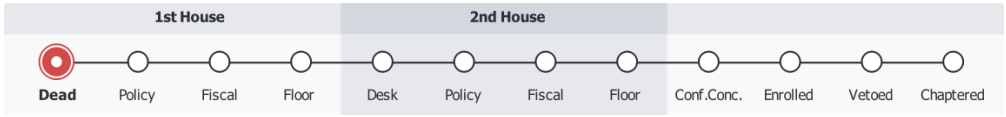


Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations and defines various terms for these purposes. The act prohibits a public agency from, among other things, refusing or failing to meet and negotiate in good faith with a recognized employee organization. Current law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would require, on or after January 1, 2026, a memorandum of understanding between a public agency and a recognized employee organization to include specified provisions including, among other things, a provision providing for a system of progressive discipline that grants due process to an employee when they are disciplined, upon the request of the recognized employee organization. The bill would define “progressive discipline” and “due process” for this purpose. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/27/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Government Claims Act establishes the liability and immunity of a public entity for its acts or omissions that cause harm to persons and requires that a claim against a public entity relating to a cause of action for death or for injury to person, personal property, or growing crops be presented not later than 6 months after accrual of the cause of action. Under current law, claims relating to any other cause of action are required to be presented no later than one year after the accrual of the cause of action. This bill would remove the provisions requiring a claim against a public entity relating to a cause of action for death or for injury to person, personal property, or growing crops to be presented not later than 6 months after accrual

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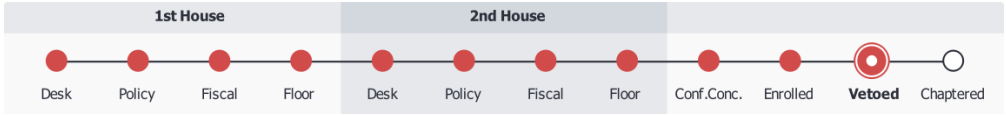
of the cause of action and would instead require a claim relating to any cause of action to be presented not later than one year after accrual of the cause of action, unless otherwise specified by law. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/19/2025
Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

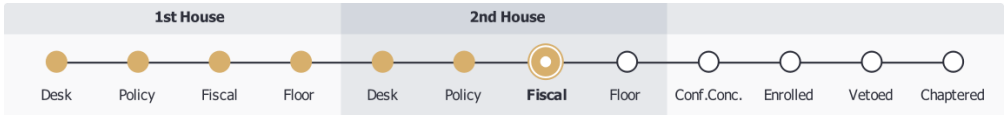


Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to, by ordinance, make any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty. Current law requires a local agency to set forth, by ordinance, the administrative procedures that govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of those administrative fines or penalties, as specified. This bill would, for specified administrative fines or penalties, authorize a local agency to, subject to specified requirements, file a certified copy of a final administrative order or decision that directs payment of the administrative fine or penalty with the clerk of the superior court of any county, as specified, and require the clerk to enter judgment immediately in conformity with the decision or order. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 775 (Fong, D) Behested payments: reporting.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/27/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - In committee: Held under submission.



Location: 07/14/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including imposing reporting requirements on elected officials and campaign committees. The act defines a behested payment as a payment that is made at the behest of a committee, an elected officer, a member of the Public Utilities Commission, or an agent thereof, under specified circumstances, including a payment that is made principally for personal, charitable, legislative, or governmental purposes. Under the act, elected officials and members of the Public

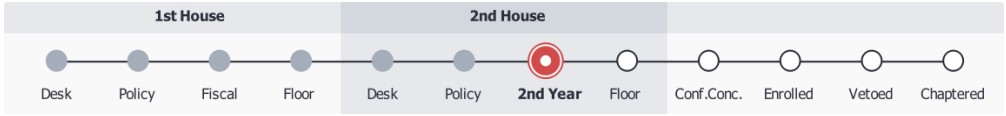
ATTACHMENT B

Utilities Commission are required to report behested payments within 30 days of the payment or payments exceeding $5,000 in the aggregate from the same source in the same calendar year in which they are made. All subsequent behested payments for the calendar year made by that source must be disclosed within 30 days after the date the threshold was reached or the payment was made, whichever occurs later. This bill would instead require elected officials and members of the Public Utilities Commission to report behested payments within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, if the payment or payments exceed $5,000 in the aggregate from the same source in the same calendar year in which they are made. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 878 (Kalra, D) Victims of abuse or violence: reasonable accommodations.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law governs the hiring of real property based on the terms of the agreement or on the behavior of the parties. Existing law requires a landlord to change the locks of a tenant's dwelling if that tenant is a victim of abuse or violence or has an immediate family member or household member who is a victim of abuse or violence, including alleged abuse or violence, as long as the tenant is not alleged to have committed the abuse or violence. Current law requires a tenant requesting a lock change to provide the landlord with specified documentation. This bill would require a landlord or a landlord's agent, upon request, to make best efforts to provide reasonable accommodations, as defined, to a tenant who is a victim, or whose family or household member is a victim, of specified acts, including domestic violence or sexual assault. The bill would require the landlord or landlord's agent to respond to a request within 5 calendar days of receiving the request, except as specified. The bill would require a landlord or a landlord's agent, if they receive a request for a reasonable accommodation that they cannot grant, to engage in a timely, good faith, and interactive process with the tenant to make best efforts to identify, evaluate, and implement a reasonable accommodation. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 950 (Solache, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: advertisements.

Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/08/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - In committee: Held under submission.

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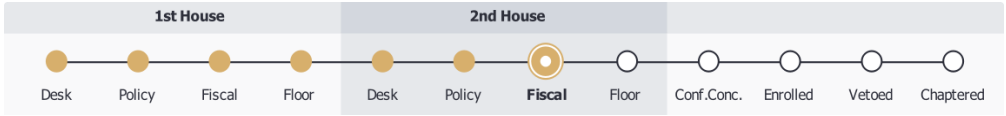


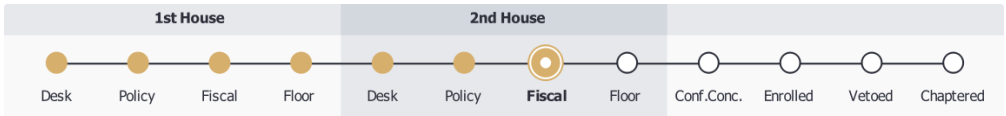
Location: 08/18/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current law establishes requirements for the disclosure of information related to political advertisements, including the name of the committee that paid for the advertisement and the names of the top contributors to the committee. For certain video, print, electronic media, or text message advertisements, current law permits the name of the committee that paid for the advertisement to be shortened, as specified. This bill would establish the Billboard DISCLOSE Act. For purposes of the above provision permitting the name of the committee to be shortened, this bill would clarify that a print advertisement includes a yard sign or a billboard and an electronic media advertisement means a graphic, image, animated graphic, or animated image that the online platform hosting the advertisement allows to link to an internet website paid for by the committee, as specified. For certain advertisements, the bill would permit the names of top contributors to be shortened by using approved abbreviations or leaving out words from the top contributor's name, as specified. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1130 (Berman, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

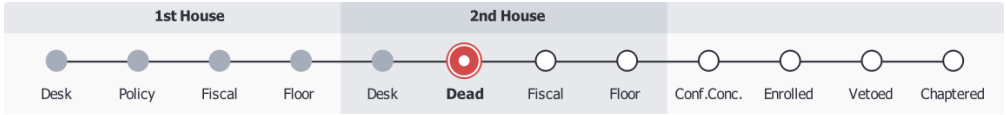
Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires a person paid by a committee to post content supporting or opposing a candidate or ballot measure on an internet website, web application, or digital application to include a disclaimer stating that they were paid by the committee in connection with the post, except as specified. Existing law requires the committee to notify the person paid to post the content of this requirement. Existing law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to seek injunctive relief to compel compliance with this disclaimer requirement. Existing law exempts a person who violates the disclaimer requirement from administrative, civil, and criminal penalties established by the act. This bill would remove the exemption for administrative, civil, and criminal penalties and instead provide that if the required disclaimer is not included, the person paid to post the content and the committee who paid them are jointly and severally liable for any administrative or civil penalties incurred for the violation. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

ATTACHMENT B

AB 1337 (Ward, D) Information Practices Act of 1977.

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P., D.T., & C.P. on 5/6/2026)

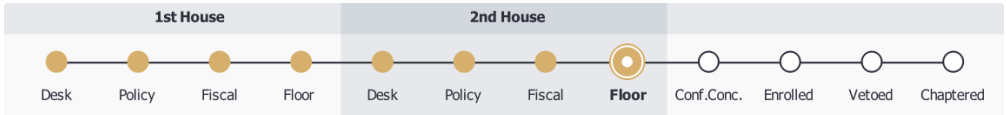


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Information Practices Act of 1977 prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to agencies, as defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information, as defined. Existing law exempts from the provisions of the act counties, cities, any city and county, school districts, municipal corporations, districts, political subdivisions, and other local public agencies, as specified. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, recast those provisions to, among other things, remove that exemption for local agencies, and would revise and expand the definition of “personal information.” The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive, and conforming changes. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1660 (Schiavo, D) Public guardians and public administrators.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #147 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Niello)



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law requires a public guardian to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate if there is an imminent threat to a person’s health or safety or the person’s estate, there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, as specified, the appointment would be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law similarly requires a court to order a public guardian of a county to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator if it appears that there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, that the appointment as guardian or conservator appears to be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law establishes the public administrator as an officer of a county. Existing law regulates the administration of estates of decedents and permits the public administrator to be appointed to administer these estates under certain circumstances. Existing law grants public administrators a variety of powers in this regard, including the right to take control of a decedent’s property, issue written certification of this fact, and summarily dispose of property, as specified. Under existing law, a written certification issued by a public administrator for these purposes is valid for 30 days after its issuance. Existing law requires a financial institution, governmental or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed

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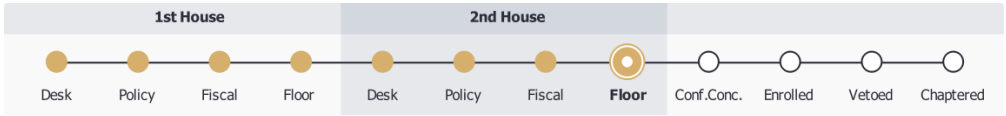
securities dealer, or other person, without inquiring into the truth of the written certification, without requiring a death certificate, without charge, and without court order or letters being issued, to perform specified functions, including providing the public administrator complete information concerning property held in the name of the decedent, including names and addresses of beneficiaries or joint owners, as specified. This bill would authorize a court to award sanctions of no less than $1,000 per violation for fees paid and costs incurred for failure of a financial institution, governmental or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person, as specified, to comply with these requirements following receipt of service of notice of at least 30 days. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1801 (Lee, D) Public agencies: approval: detention facilities.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/09/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (July 1).
Calendar: 08/03/26 #11 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE



Location: 06/09/2026 - Senate SECOND READING
Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or public agency from approving or signing a deed, instrument, or other document related to a conveyance of land or issuing a permit for the building or reuse of existing buildings by any private corporation, contractor, or vendor to house or detain noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration proceedings, unless the city, county, city and county, or public agency has given notice to the public of the proposed conveyance or permitting action at least 180 days before execution of the conveyance or permit and solicited and heard public comments on the proposed conveyance or permit action in at least 2 separate meetings open to the public. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to prohibit a city, county, city and county, or public agency from approving or executing, among other documents, any document signifying the public entity's approval for the building or reuse of existing buildings by any private corporation, contractor, or vendor to house or detain a person for purposes of civil immigration custody before the public entity has given notice to the public of the proposed action 180 days before execution or approval of the proposed action, promptly provided access to any documents related to the proposed action, as provided, and solicited and heard public comments on the proposed action in at least 2 separate meetings open to the public. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1821 (Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act: agency response time.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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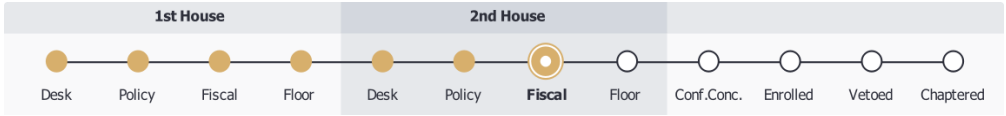


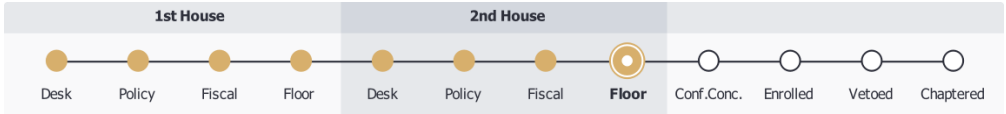
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. Existing law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 1908 (McKinnor, D) Settlement agreements: victims' compensation funding.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/03/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #153 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Under existing law, if parties to pending litigation settle the matter, the court may enter judgment pursuant to the terms of the settlement and, upon stipulation by the settling parties, dismiss the settling parties without prejudice while retaining jurisdiction over the parties to enforce the settlement. This bill would permit the enforcement, pursuant to the above provision and under specified conditions, of a settlement agreement that resolves a tort claim against a local public entity that is eligible for payment from a victims' compensation fund or other victim-related financial assistance program, as specified. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

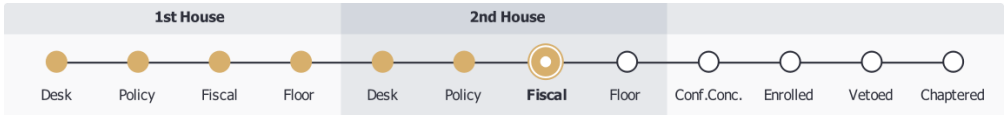
Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



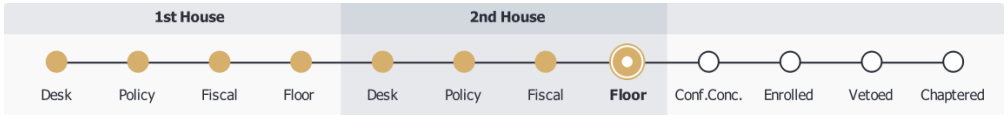
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer's workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2179 (Patel, D) Workplace violence: restraining orders.

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #99 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law authorizes any employer or authorized bargaining representative, as specified, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2027, allow any party or witness to a petition for a restraining order to appear remotely at a hearing and would prohibit any fee for appearing remotely. The bill would require the court of each county to develop rules and instructions for such remote appearances and post them on its website. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

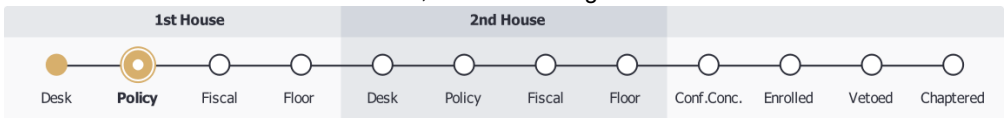
Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2192 (Gonzalez, Jeff, R) Sales and use taxes: farm equipment and machinery.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 04/20/2026
Status: 04/27/2026 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.

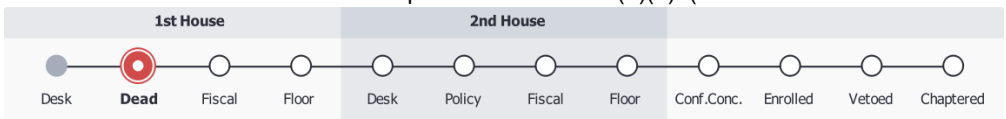


Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation
Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from sales and use taxes, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, farm equipment and machinery, and the parts thereof, purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in producing and harvesting agricultural products. The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and existing laws authorize districts, as specified, to impose transactions and use taxes in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Law are automatically incorporated into the local tax laws. Existing law excludes the tax exemption described above from being incorporated into certain local taxes pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, delete that provision. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2443 (McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was C. & C. on 3/9/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission to develop a reasonable process for a carrier of last resort to be relieved, on or before January 1, 2029, of that status in areas where customers have other options for voice service. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2574 (Alanis, R) Potentially dangerous and vicious dogs: notice of owner's or keeper's rights.

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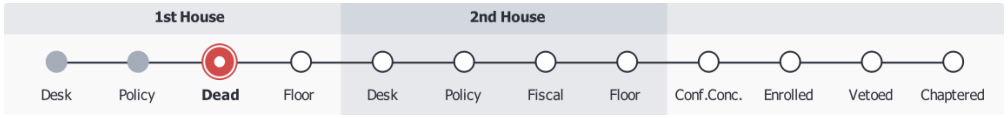
Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/09/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

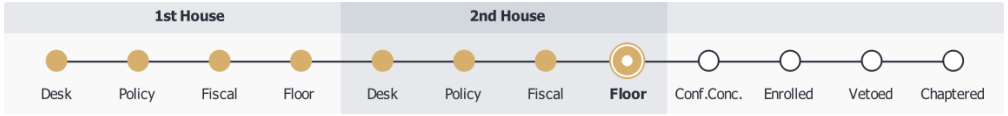


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law regulates potentially dangerous and vicious dogs. Existing law requires the chief officer of a public animal shelter or animal control department, or the head of a local law enforcement agency, if probable cause exists to believe that a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, to petition the superior court for a hearing in a limited civil proceeding to determine, upon a preponderance of the evidence, whether the dog should be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. Existing law also authorizes a city or county to establish an administrative hearing procedure to hear and dispose of petitions filed for these purposes. Existing law requires notification to the owner or keeper of a dog that a hearing will be held by the superior court or the hearing entity and that the owner or keeper of the dog is authorized to present evidence as to why the dog should not be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. Existing law requires the owner or keeper of the dog to be served with notice of the hearing and a copy of the petition, either personally or by first-class mail with return receipt requested. Existing law requires that the hearing to be held promptly within no less than 5 working days and not more than 10 working days after service of notice. Existing law authorizes a law enforcement or animal control officer, if upon investigation it is determined that probable cause exists to believe a dog poses an immediate threat to public safety, to seize and impound the dog pending a hearing to determine whether the dog should be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. Under existing law, the above-described provisions regulating potentially dangerous and vicious dogs do not prevent a city or county from adopting or enforcing its own program for the control of potentially dangerous or vicious dogs that includes all, part, or none of these provisions, if that program does not regulate potentially dangerous or vicious dogs in a manner that is specific as to breed, as specified. This bill would instead require a city or county to comply with the above-described hearing, notification, and appeal provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2595 (Papan, D) San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #145 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Becker)



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a “class 1 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a “class 2 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used

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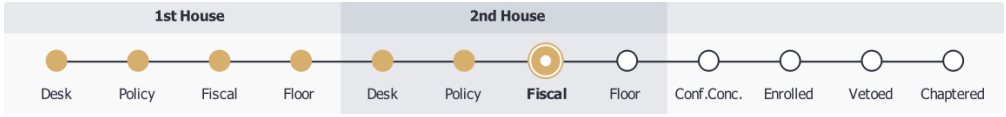
exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under existing law, a “class 3 electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Existing law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the San Mateo Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2031, authorize a local authority within the County of San Mateo, or the County of San Mateo in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for this purpose, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a fine of $25, except as specified. This bill would make a parent or legal guardian with control or custody of an unemancipated minor who violates the ordinance or resolution jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2640 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Existing law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 413 (Allen, D) Juveniles: case file inspection.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 221, Statutes of 2025.

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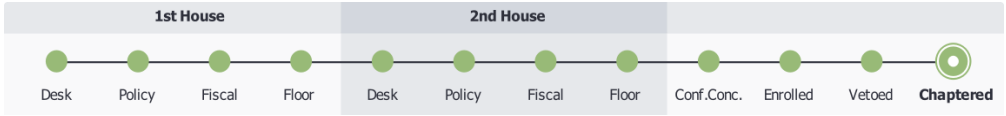


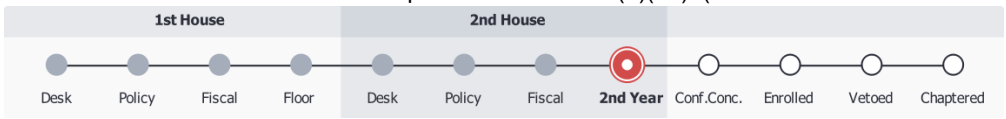
Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law generally provides for the confidentiality of information regarding a minor in proceedings in the juvenile court and related court proceedings and limits access to juvenile case files, as defined. Current law authorizes only certain individuals to inspect a juvenile case file, including, among others, the county counsel, city attorney, or any other attorney representing the petitioning agency in a dependency action. This bill would delete that authority and instead specify that the county counsel, city attorney, or any other attorney representing the county child welfare agency in dependency proceedings, and the county counsel or city attorney representing the child welfare agency or probation department in connection with the administration or review of child welfare or probation services, as specified, may access juvenile case files. The bill would also authorize an attorney representing a party in a civil proceeding, as defined, filed by, or on behalf of, the person who is the subject of the juvenile case file in which the defendant is either the child welfare agency, probation department, or an employee of those entities to inspect and receive copies of a juvenile case file for use in the civil proceeding, as specified. The bill would additionally authorize an attorney representing a person who is or was the subject of juvenile proceedings under specified provisions to access juvenile case files. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Support
Priority: 1

SB 577 (Laird, D) State Government.

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. Current law provides that there is no time limit for commencement of such actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault which occurred on or after January 1, 2024. Actions subject to these time limits include actions for liability against any person or entity who owed a duty of care to the plaintiff and an action for liability against any person or entity for an intentional act that was the legal cause of the childhood sexual assault. Current law provides that in actions against entities for violation of a duty of care, the plaintiff must establish that the entity acted wrongfully or negligently. This bill would shorten the amount of time a victim of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, would have to file a specified action to 22 years from the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 3 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. This bill would, for actions filed on or after April 15, 2025, against a public entity, or one of its employees or agents, by a plaintiff who is 40 years of age or older, increase the standard of liability to gross negligence. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

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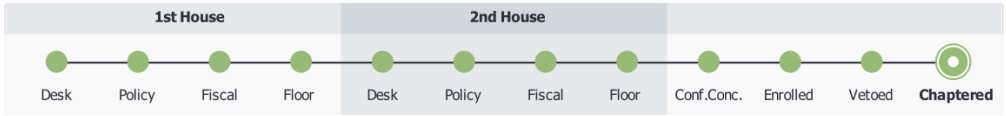
Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 707 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 327, Statutes of 2025.

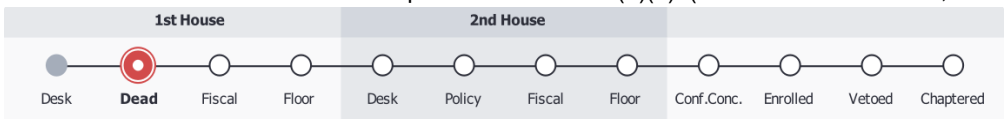


Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. The bill would require an eligible legislative body, on or before July 1, 2026, to approve at a noticed public meeting in open session a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet services occurring during meetings subject to these provisions, as specified, and would require the eligible legislative body to comply with certain requirements relating to disruption, including for certain disruptions, recessing the open session for at least one hour and making a good faith attempt to restore the service, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 875 (Wiener, D) Public utilities: eminent domain: just compensation.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/4/2026)



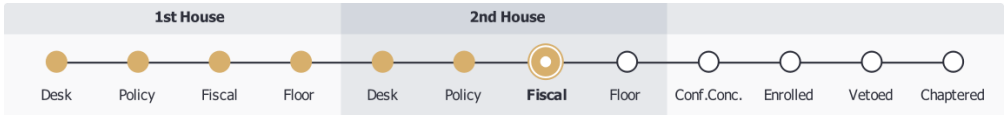
Location: 04/23/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Eminent Domain Law authorizes a public entity to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property for a public use if the use for which the property is sought to be taken is a more necessary public use than the use to which the property is appropriated, as specified. Existing law specifies that if property has been appropriated to public use by any person other than a public entity, the use of the property by a public entity for the same or any other public use is a more necessary use than the current use. Existing law also specifies that if property that has been appropriated

to a public use is electrical, gas, or water public utility property, as defined, that the public entity intends to put to the same use, the presumption of a more necessary use is a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of proof, except as specified. This bill would exempt from that rebuttable presumption property that has been appropriated to a public use that is electrical or gas public utility property within the Pacific Gas and Electric Company service area. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 994 (Cabaldon, D) Local agencies: nondisclosure agreements.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law, the legislative code of ethics, prohibits Members of the Legislature from entering into, or requesting that another party enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation. Existing law also makes any nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation entered into after January 1, 2026, void and unenforceable. Existing law provides an exception for nondisclosure agreements, or portions thereof, that prevent only the disclosure of trade secrets, financial information, or proprietary information, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency official, as defined, acting in their official capacity from entering into, or requesting that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to public business that precludes their ability to share information with fellow local agency officials serving on the same council, board, commission, district, or agency. The bill would require a local agency official in violation of that provision to, among other things, disclose the existence of the nondisclosure agreement, as specified, and would provide that these requirements imposed on a local agency official also apply to a local agency official acting in their official capacity who entered into, or requested that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement described above before January 1, 2027. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 1167 (Blakespear, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

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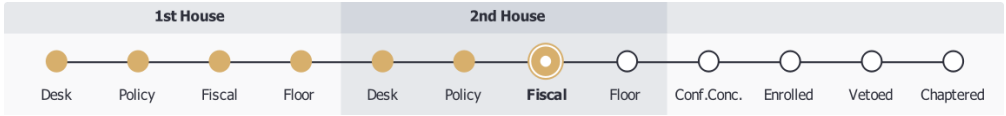


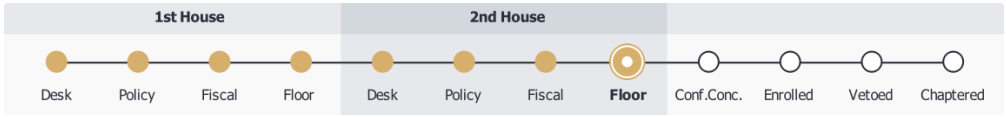
Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 1187 (Durazo, D) Open meetings.

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/06/2026
Status: 07/06/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #25 A-SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS



Location: 07/06/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law, beginning July 1, 2026, requires eligible legislative bodies, as defined, to have in place a system for electronically accepting and fulfilling requests for meeting agendas and documents. Existing law additionally requires these legislative bodies to translate the agenda for each meeting of that body and to reasonably assist members of the public who wish to translate a public meeting or receive interpretation, as specified. This bill would instead delete the above-described requirements on eligible legislative bodies. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

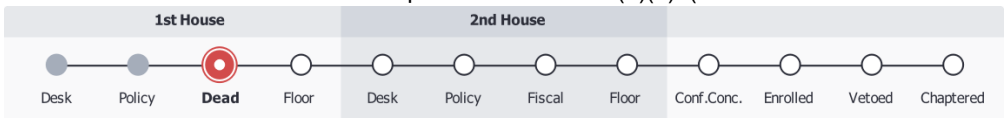
Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1319 (Durazo, D) California Public Records Act: public investment funds.

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/15/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

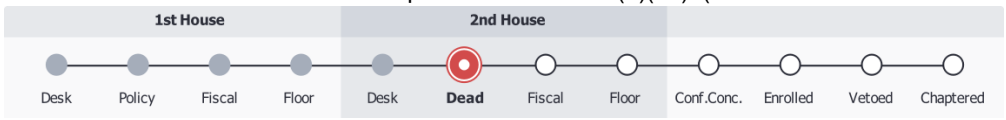
Summary: The California Public Records Act (act) requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act exempts from disclosure certain records regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest, including records containing information regarding the portfolio positions in which alternative investment funds invest. The act, however, requires certain information contained in those records to be disclosed, including, among other things, the name, address, and vintage year of each alternative investment vehicle. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would additionally require the disclosure of certain additional information, including, among other things, the name of each general partner or manager of each alternative investment vehicle and of each person with a direct or indirect interest in the general partner or manager. The bill would except this information contained in those records subject to disclosure, as provided, from the records containing information regarding the portfolio positions described above that are exempt from disclosure. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Department(s): County Attorney's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Courts

AB 882 (Papan, D) Electronic court reporting.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was JUD. on 6/26/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law regulates official court reporters in the superior courts. Under existing law, a court may use electronic recording equipment in a limited civil case, a misdemeanor or infraction case, or for the internal purpose of monitoring subordinate judicial officer performance. Current law requires, prior to purchasing or leasing any electronic recording technology or equipment, a court to obtain advance approval from the Judicial Council. This bill would, until January 1, 2028, authorize the court to use electronic recording technology in civil proceedings when specified circumstances are met, including, among other things, when a litigant who cannot afford to retain a private court reporter has requested a verbatim record of the proceeding. The bill would require a court to find that a litigant cannot afford to retain a private court reporter if any specified circumstances are met, including when the litigant has been granted a waiver of court fees for the proceeding. The bill would require the court to follow prescribed procedures when the court lacks sufficient reporters or official reporters pro tempore to provide verbatim records, as specified, including, among other things, providing public notice that the court is accepting applications from certified shorthand reporters for positions as official court reporters. The bill would

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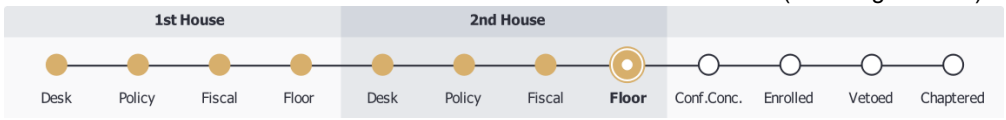
set forth a grievance and arbitration process for resolving disputes regarding compliance with these provisions, as specified. The bill would require a transcript created from electronic recordings to include a designation for portions of the recording that contain no audible sound or are not discernible. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Courts
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1660 (Schiavo, D) Public guardians and public administrators.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #147 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Niello)



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law requires a public guardian to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate if there is an imminent threat to a person's health or safety or the person's estate, there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, as specified, the appointment would be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law similarly requires a court to order a public guardian of a county to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator if it appears that there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, that the appointment as guardian or conservator appears to be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law establishes the public administrator as an officer of a county. Existing law regulates the administration of estates of decedents and permits the public administrator to be appointed to administer these estates under certain circumstances. Existing law grants public administrators a variety of powers in this regard, including the right to take control of a decedent's property, issue written certification of this fact, and summarily dispose of property, as specified. Under existing law, a written certification issued by a public administrator for these purposes is valid for 30 days after its issuance. Existing law requires a financial institution, governmental or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person, without inquiring into the truth of the written certification, without requiring a death certificate, without charge, and without court order or letters being issued, to perform specified functions, including providing the public administrator complete information concerning property held in the name of the decedent, including names and addresses of beneficiaries or joint owners, as specified. This bill would authorize a court to award sanctions of no less than $1,000 per violation for fees paid and costs incurred for failure of a financial institution, governmental or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person, as specified, to comply with these requirements following receipt of service of notice of at least 30 days. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Courts
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 239 (Arreguín, D) Crimes: criminal threats.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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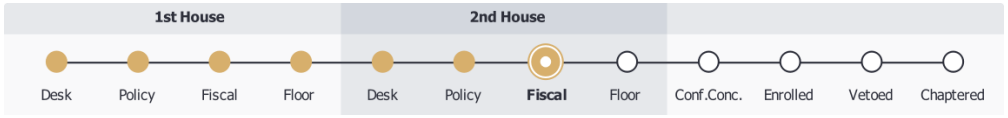
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

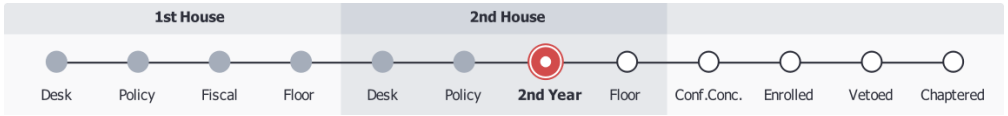


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of an elections official of a city, county, city and county, or public district, or an elected local agency official, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Courts
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 483 (Stern, D) Mental health diversion.

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law authorizes the court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant diagnosed with a mental disorder if the defendant satisfies certain eligibility requirements and if the court determines that the defendant is suitable for diversion. Current law defines “pretrial diversion” as the postponement of prosecution to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment, subject to certain requirements, such as the court is satisfied that the recommended program will meet the specialized needs of the defendant, among others. Current law provides that a defendant is suitable for pretrial diversion if certain criteria are met, including that the defendant agrees to comply with the treatment as a condition of diversion and they will not pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety, among others. Current law defines “unreasonable risk of danger to public safety” as an unreasonable risk that the defendant will commit a new violent felony, as specified. This bill would additionally require that the defendant agree that the recommended treatment plan will meet their specialized needs and would redefine “pretrial diversion” to require that the court is also satisfied that the recommended program is consistent with the underlying purpose of mental health diversion, as described. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

Department(s): Courts

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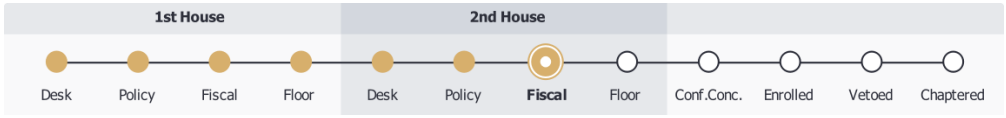
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 561 (Blakespear, D) Appointment of public guardians.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

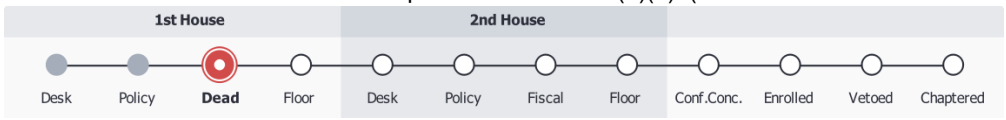


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a public guardian to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, if there is an imminent threat to a person's health or safety or the person's estate, there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, as specified, the appointment would be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law similarly requires a court to order a public guardian of a county to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator if it appears that there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, that the appointment as guardian or conservator appears to be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law requires the public guardian to begin an investigation within 2 business days of receiving a referral for conservatorship or guardianship. This bill would require the public guardian to also acknowledge receipt of the referral within 2 business days and conclude the investigation within a reasonable period of time. For referrals for conservatorship, the bill would require the investigation to include a determination of whether or not a temporary or general conservatorship is warranted and would require the public guardian to inform the referring party of the investigation status upon request. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Courts
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1221 (Stern, D) Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: conservatorships.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person, when the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled. For the purposes of these provisions, existing law defines "gravely disabled" as a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, a severe substance use disorder, or a co-occurring mental health

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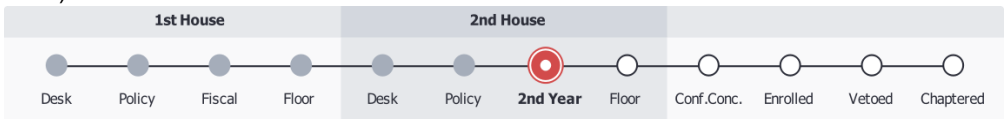
disorder and a severe substance use disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for food, clothing, shelter, personal safety, or necessary medical care. Existing law also authorizes a conservator of a person, estate, or person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled or impaired by chronic alcoholism, subject to specified procedures. Existing law provides the person for whom conservatorship is sought to have the right to demand a court or jury trial on the issue of whether the person is gravely disabled. Existing law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent, and establishes a process by which a defendant's mental competency is evaluated. This bill would prohibit a court, for purposes of LPS conservatorship, from determining a person's ability to provide for their basic personal needs based solely on the fact that the person has temporary access to those basic personal needs while incarcerated. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Courts
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

District Attorney

AB 793 (Schultz, D) Potentially dangerous and vicious dogs: designation and disposition: burden of proof.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law regulates potentially dangerous and vicious dogs and requires the chief officer of the public animal shelter or animal control department, or the head of the local law enforcement agency, if probable cause exists to believe that a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, to petition the superior court for a hearing in a limited civil proceeding to determine, upon a preponderance of the evidence, whether the dog should be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. Current law also authorizes a city or county to establish an administrative hearing procedure to hear and dispose of petitions filed for these purposes. Current law authorizes the owner or keeper of the dog to contest the determination through an appeal to the superior court, as specified, and requires the superior court to make its own determination, upon a preponderance of the evidence, as to the potential danger and viciousness of the dog. Current law authorizes a dog determined to be a vicious dog to be destroyed by the animal control department when it is found, after one of those proceedings conducted by a court or other hearing entity, that the release of the dog would create a significant threat to the public health, safety, and welfare. For purposes of these provisions, current law generally defines "potentially dangerous dog" and "vicious dog" as a dog that, when unprovoked, engages in specified conduct, as applicable. This bill would require a court or other hearing entity in a proceeding on original jurisdiction, or a court in a proceeding on appeal, to determine whether a dog is vicious upon clear and convincing evidence and, when determining whether a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, to make factual findings to support the conclusion that each requirement for placement in that category has been met, including findings specific to whether the dog was provoked. The bill would define the term "provoke" for purposes of these provisions. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

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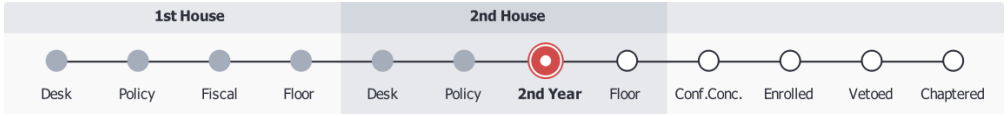
Department(s): District Attorney
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 859 (Macedo, R) Civil Procedure: recovery of defense costs.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

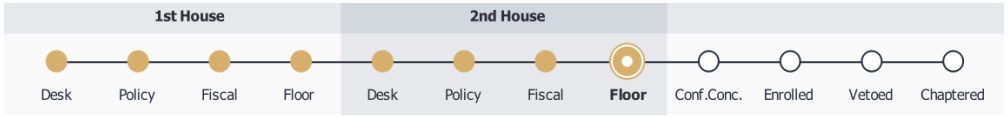


Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law permits a defendant or a cross-defendant in a civil proceeding under the Government Claims Act, or in any civil action for indemnity or contribution, to seek from the court, at the time of the granting of a motion for summary judgment, directed verdict, motion for judgment in a nonjury trial, or nonsuit dismissing the moving party other than the plaintiff, petitioner, cross-complainant, or intervenor, to determine whether the plaintiff, petitioner, cross-complainant, or intervenor brought their proceeding in good faith and with reasonable cause. If the court determines that the proceeding was not brought in good faith or with reasonable cause, existing law requires the court to decide the reasonable and necessary defense costs incurred by party opposing the proceeding and to render judgment in favor of that party. Current law applies these provisions only if the defendant or cross-defendant has made a motion for summary judgment, a motion for directed verdict, a motion for judgment in a nonjury trial, or nonsuit. This bill would expand the above provision to apply to a demurrer brought by a defendant or cross-defendant. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Department(s): District Attorney
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1908 (McKinnor, D) Settlement agreements: victims' compensation funding.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/03/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #153 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Under existing law, if parties to pending litigation settle the matter, the court may enter judgment pursuant to the terms of the settlement and, upon stipulation by the settling parties, dismiss the settling parties without prejudice while retaining jurisdiction over the parties to enforce the settlement. This bill would permit the enforcement, pursuant to the above provision and under specified conditions, of a settlement agreement that

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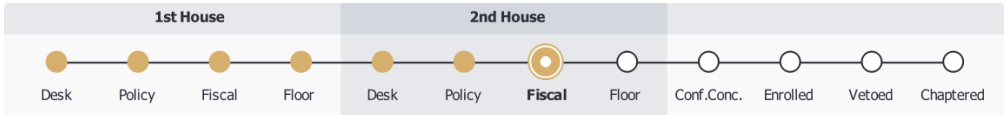
resolves a tort claim against a local public entity that is eligible for payment from a victims' compensation fund or other victim-related financial assistance program, as specified. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

Department(s): District Attorney
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Emergency Management

AB 441 (Hadwick, R) Wildfire prevention: wildfire mitigation program.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law, upon appropriation of the Legislature, requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program. Existing law requires the department to delegate its duties and responsibilities for this program to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, in consultation with other officials, to identify measures eligible for financial assistance under the wildfire mitigation program that are both cost effective and provide for appropriate site or structure fire risk reduction, as specified. Existing law requires the joint powers authority to develop eligibility criteria for property owners, community organizations, and local governments who may receive financial assistance under the wildfire mitigation program. Existing law requires the joint powers authority to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the wildfire mitigation financial assistance program that includes, among other things, an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the wildfire mitigation program compared to other structure hardening, defensible space, vegetation management, and fuel reduction incentive programs. Existing law repeals these provisions on July 1, 2029. This bill would extend the repeal date of the above provisions to January 1, 2030. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 911 (Carrillo, D) Emergency telecommunications medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)

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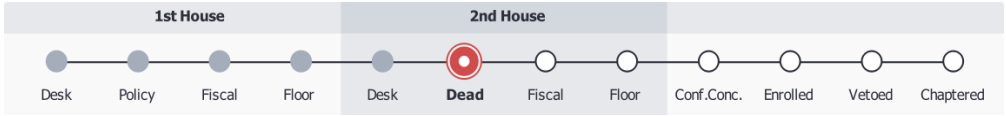


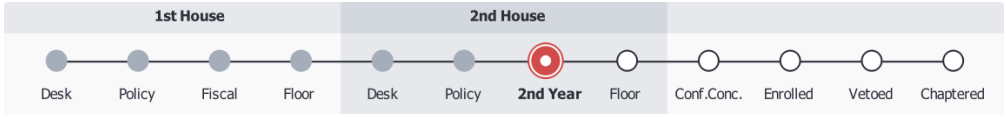
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The State Air Resources Board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles, as provided. This bill would exempt emergency telecommunications vehicles owned or purchased by emergency telecommunications service providers that are used to participate in the federal Emergency Alert System, to provide access to 911 emergency services, or to provide wireless connectivity during service outages from specified requirements in the above-described regulations. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1068 (Bains, D) Emergency services available during natural disasters.

Current Text: 07/01/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of long-term health care facilities, including skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Current law requires, among other things, the department to administer the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program. No later than July 1, 2026, this bill would require the Secretary of the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS), in coordination with various state departments, offices, and other entities, as specified, to develop a working group to make recommendations regarding the evacuation and sheltering needs of older adults and persons with disabilities living in long-term care facilities during natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. The bill would require the Secretary of CalHHS to submit the recommendations no later than July 1, 2027, and would repeal that requirement on January 1, 2030. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1699 (Rogers, D) Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026

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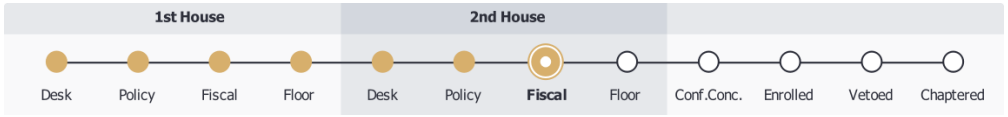
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2028, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program, to be administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to increase the pace and scale of the use of prescribed fire and cultural burning and to reduce barriers for conducting prescribed fires and cultural burning. Existing law creates the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund in the State Treasury to support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning by nonpublic entities, such as cultural fire practitioners, private landowners, and nongovernmental entities. Under existing law, moneys in the fund are under the control of the department, and the department or a contracted third-party administrator is authorized to direct payments for claims from the fund, consistent with specified guidelines adopted by the department. These guidelines include, among other things, (1) a requirement that an eligible claim relate to either a prescribed fire conducted or supervised by a burn boss, as defined, or a cultural burn conducted or supervised by a cultural fire practitioner, and (2) a requirement that a claim shall not be paid from the fund unless the department reviewed and approved a burn plan before the prescribed fire or cultural burning. Existing law requires, upon order of the Department of Finance, the $20,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021 be transferred into the fund, and provides that all moneys deposited or transferred into the fund be continuously appropriated to the department for these purposes. By Executive Order N-35-25, Governor Gavin Newsom suspended the limitation on public and governmental agencies enrolling in the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to the extent that the limitation would prohibit resource conservation districts and volunteer fire departments or districts from such enrollment. This bill would establish the Good Fire Act, which would indefinitely extend the Prescribed Fire Liability Program. The bill would explicitly state that the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund shall support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning on any lands within the state. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management

Position: Watch

Priority: 2

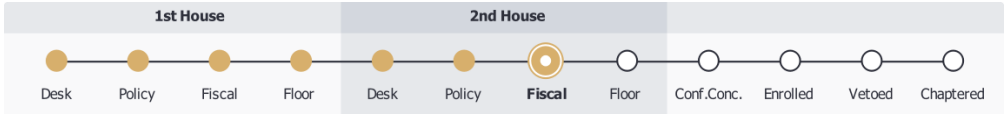
AB 2101 (Gipson, D) Human trafficking: notice and training: disaster sites.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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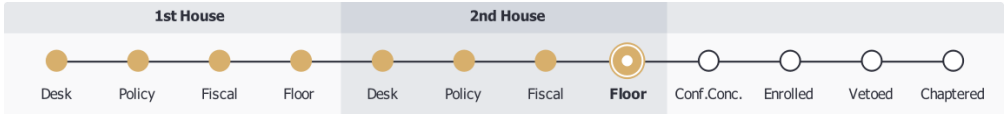
Summary: Existing law requires specified businesses and other establishments, including, among others, airports, intercity passenger rail or light rail stations, bus stations, and truck stops, to post a notice, as developed by the Department of Justice, that contains information relating to slavery and human trafficking, including information regarding specified nonprofit organizations that a person can call for services or support in the elimination of slavery and human trafficking. This bill would additionally require a privately operated entity that operates in a designated disaster site or designated mitigation site, as those terms are defined, that is involved in the response, recovery, rebuilding, or cleanup of a disaster site, permitting related to recovery, rebuilding, or cleanup of a disaster site, or efforts to mitigate or prevent the occurrence of a disaster, to post the above-described notice, except for telecommunications companies or internet service providers. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2341 (Fong, D) Local government: emergency response services: use of languages other than English.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1).
Calendar: 08/03/26 #3 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Existing law requires, in the event of an emergency within the jurisdiction of a local agency that provides emergency response services and that serves a population within which 5% or more of the people speak English less than “very well,” according to American Community Survey data, and jointly speak a language other than English, that the local agency provide information related to the emergency in English and in all languages spoken jointly by the 5% or more of the population that speaks English less than “very well,” as specified. This bill would revise these provisions to instead require the local agency to provide information related to an emergency within a local agency’s jurisdiction in English and translated in each language spoken by 5% or more of the population that speaks English less than “very well.” The bill, to determine whether a language meets the criteria for translation, would require a local agency to calculate the total population of those within its jurisdiction that speaks English less than “very well,” and, for each language included in the American Community Survey data, or data from an equally reliable source, determine whether speakers of any language who speak English less than “very well” comprise at least 5% of the total population of that jurisdiction that speaks English less than “very well.” (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

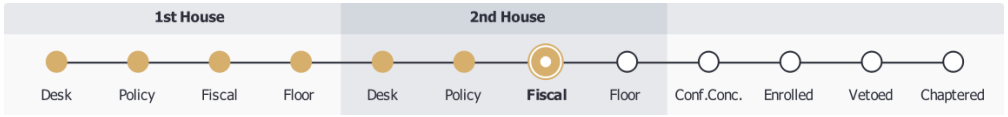
AB 2410 (Ellis, R) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 07/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 07/09/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA critical fuels reduction projects that address extremely flammable species, are conducted in communities located in high fire threat districts or very high fire hazard severity zones, and remove specified nonnative species or common species. The bill would require projects exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency carrying out a project exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as provided, and to, within 90 days of project completion, submit a notice of project completion and a final compliance determination regarding the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection, as provided. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, submit a report to the Legislature with specified information summarizing the implementation of these provisions during the preceding calendar year. (Based on 07/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management

Position: Watch

Priority: 2

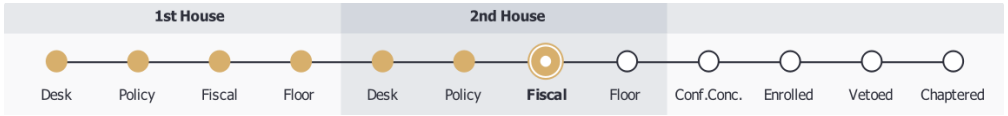
AB 2724 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

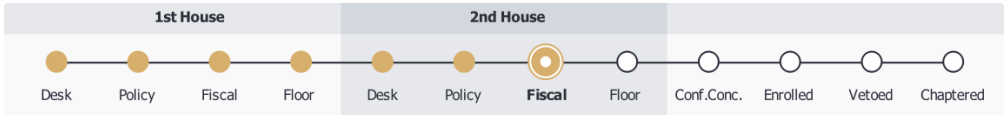
Summary: Existing law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Existing regulations authorize insurers, in distressed areas and for properties insured by the FAIR Plan that are exposed to wildfire risk, to use catastrophe modeling, as specified. Under existing regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. This bill, on or before July 1, 2027, and yearly thereafter, would require the Department of Insurance to review and

update distressed areas. As part of the review and update, the bill would require the department, among other things, to hold at least one public meeting to allow interested persons to submit suggestions for distressed areas, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 973 (Becker, D) Wildfire County Coordinator Program.

Current Text: 06/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/09/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to (1) establish recommended guidance for the use of available wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools by organizations, as specified, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development, updating, or procurement of county-level wildfire risk assessments, (4) maintain oversight authority for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, as provided, and (5) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire resilience prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. This bill would provide in code for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program to support county-level coordination of and capacity for wildfire mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and recovery activities, as specified. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Emergency Management
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

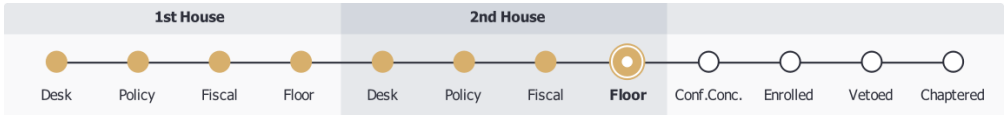
Health System

AB 96 (Jackson, D) Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 #94 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program and provides for various services, including behavioral and mental health services that are rendered by Medi-Cal enrolled providers. Current law authorizes a county, or an agency representing the county, to develop a peer support specialist certification program, subject to department approval. Current law imposes specified requirements on applicants for certification as a peer support specialist, including that the applicant be at least 18 years of age and possess a high school diploma or equivalent degree. This bill would remove the requirement of possessing a high school diploma or equivalent degree from the requirements necessary for an applicant to receive certification. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System

Position: Watch

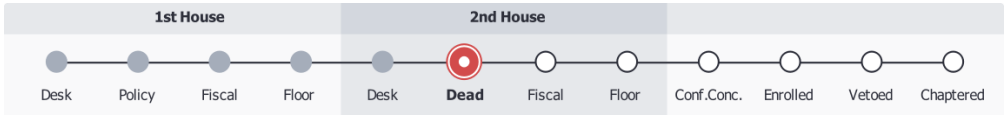
Priority: 2

AB 225 (Bonta, D) Health care: facility fees.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/23/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/3/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Health Care Access and Information to oversee various aspects of the health care market, including oversight of hospital facilities and community benefit plans. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act's requirements a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of general acute care hospitals and clinics by the State Department of Public Health. This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2028, prohibit a health care provider, hospital, or health system from charging, billing, or collecting a facility fee for any outpatient services in specified circumstances, including for specified preventative health care services and health care services furnished via telehealth. The bill would not prohibit the billing of a professional fee. The bill would require a health care provider, hospital, or health system to provide notice, as specified, to a patient at the time of scheduling and at check-in if a facility fee will be charged. The bill would require the Director of the Department of Health Care Access and Information to impose an administrative penalty pursuant to a specified process for each violation against a health care provider, hospital, or health system that fails to comply with these provisions. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

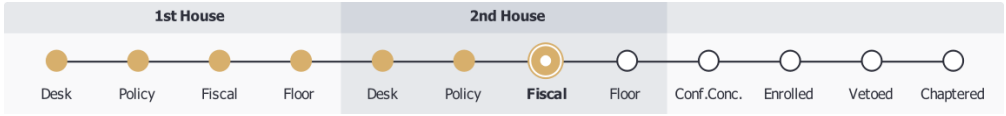
Department(s): Health System

Position: Watch

ATTACHMENT B

AB 277 (Alanis, R) Behavioral health centers, facilities, and programs: background checks.

Current Text: 06/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/02/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

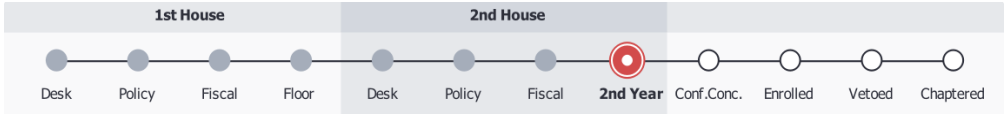


Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a business that provides services to minors, as defined, to provide written notice to the parent or guardian of a minor participating in the service offered by the business regarding the business' policies relating to criminal background checks for employees, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain state summary criminal history information, as defined, and to furnish this information as required by statute to specified entities, including a human resource agency or an employer. Under existing law, the disclosure of state summary criminal history information to an unauthorized person is a crime. This bill would require a person who provides behavioral health treatment for a behavioral health center, facility, or program to undergo a background check, as specified. (Based on 06/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 283 (Haney, D) In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.

Current Text: 08/29/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



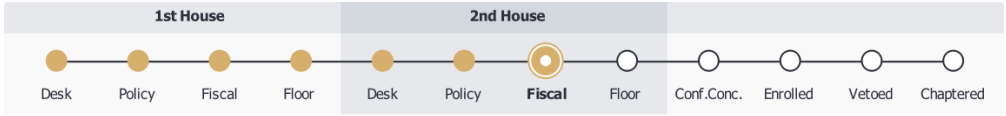
Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, which is administered by the State Department of Social Services, counties, and other entities, under which qualified aged, blind, or disabled persons are provided with supportive services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Current law authorizes a county board of supervisors to elect to contract with a nonprofit consortium to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services or to establish, by ordinance, a public authority to provide for the delivery of those services, in accordance with certain procedures. Current law deems a public authority created under these provisions to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, which governs labor relations between local public employers and employees. Existing law also deems a nonprofit consortium contracting with a county to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel for purposes of collective bargaining over wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. Current law grants recipients of in-home supportive services the right to hire, fire, and supervise the work of any in-home supportive services personnel providing services for them. Current law prohibits the state and specified local public

employers from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Current law also requires specified public employers to provide exclusive employee representatives access to new employee orientations. Current law generally grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. Existing law defines “public employers” who are subject to these provisions as including, among others, public agencies, cities, counties, and districts. This bill would expand the definition of “public employer,” for purposes of those provisions, to include an employer who is subject to the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act, which the bill would create. The bill would establish a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing individual providers. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 308 (Ramos, D) Developmental services: safety training.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



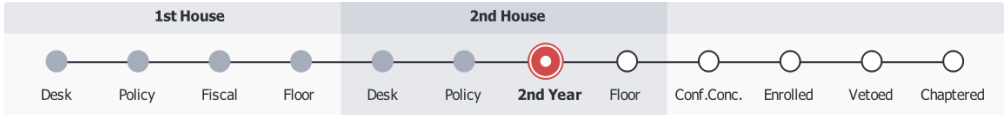
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers for the provision of services and supports for persons with developmental disabilities and their families. Existing law, until July 1, 2026, creates the Advisory Council on Improving Interactions between People with Intellectual and Development Disabilities and Law Enforcement, under the Department of Justice, to, among other things, evaluate existing training for peace officers specific to interactions between law enforcement and individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Existing law requires the council to submit a report including recommendations to the Legislature for improving outcomes of interactions with both individuals who have an intellectual or developmental disability and mental health conditions, as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Developmental Services to conduct a statewide evaluation of safety training services provided by regional centers, as specified. The bill would require the department, by July 1, 2028, to submit a report to the Legislature summarizing its findings and recommendations and would require the recommendations to address specified topics. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 346 (Nguyen, D) In-home supportive services: licensed health care professional certification.

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

ATTACHMENT B



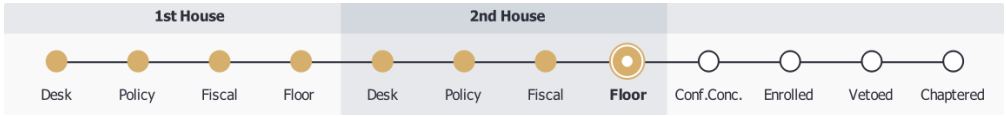
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law defines supportive services for purposes of the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program to include those necessary paramedical services that are ordered by a licensed health care professional, which persons could provide for themselves, but for their functional limitations. Current law requires an applicant for, or recipient of, in-home supportive services, as a condition of receiving these services, to obtain a certification from a licensed health care professional declaring that the applicant or recipient is unable to perform some activities of daily living independently, and that without services to assist the applicant or recipient with activities of daily living, the applicant or recipient is at risk of placement in out-of-home care, and defines a licensed health care professional for this purpose to mean an individual licensed in California by the appropriate California regulatory agency, acting within the scope of their license or certificate as defined in the Business and Professions Code. This bill would use the above-described definition of "licensed health care professional" for purposes of the provisions relating to paramedical services, and would, for purposes of the certification requirement, add to the above-described definition of "licensed health care professional" that the licensed individual has primary responsibilities to diagnose or provide treatment and care for physical or mental impairments that cause or contribute to an individual's functional limitations. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 350 (Bonta, D) Health care coverage: fluoride treatments.

Current Text: 05/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/13/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #69 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Rubio)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires an individual or small group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2017, to include, at a minimum, coverage for essential health benefits pursuant to the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Existing law requires an essential health benefit to be provided only to the extent that federal law does not require the state to defray the costs of the benefit. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, that provides coverage for the application of fluoride varnish as a pediatric oral care benefit to provide coverage without cost sharing for the application of fluoride varnish as medically necessary regardless of whether the service is billed as a dental benefit or as a medical benefit, except as specified. If this coverage requirement creates an obligation for the state to defray costs for an individual, the bill would not require coverage unless there is an appropriation for this purpose, as specified. Because a willful violation of this provision by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/13/2026 text)

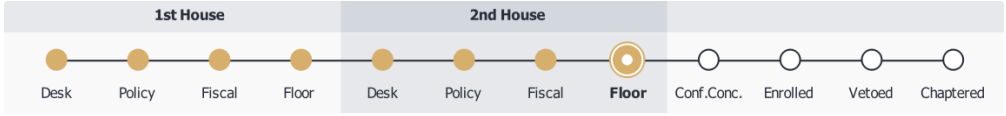
Department(s): Health System

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 387 (Alanis, R) Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1).
Calendar: 08/03/26 #13 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

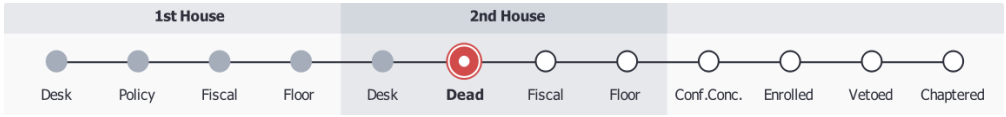


Location: 06/12/2026 - Senate SECOND READING
Summary: The Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act requires a youth sports organization to ensure, by January 1, 2028, that its athletes have access to an automated external defibrillator (AED) during any official practice or match. Existing law requires a youth sports organization, commencing January 1, 2028, to ensure that its AED is maintained and tested according to specified operation and maintenance guidelines. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2028, a public or private local facility with a permanent sports infrastructure, as defined, to ensure that the youth sports organization has access to an AED procured and maintained by the facility during an official practice or match permitted by the facility. The bill would require the youth sports organization, commencing January 1, 2028, to ensure there is access to an operational AED if an AED is not available at a public or private local facility where an official practice or match is taking place. The bill would additionally require a public or private local facility, commencing January 1, 2028, to ensure that its AED is maintained and tested according to specified operation and maintenance guidelines. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 408 (Berman, D) Physician Health and Wellness Program.

Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/08/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was JUD. on 6/26/2026)



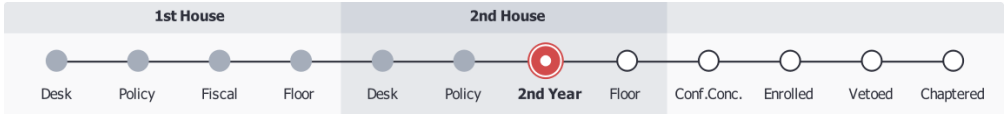
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Medical Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons and licensed midwives by the Medical Board of California. Current law authorizes the board to establish a Physician and Surgeon Health and Wellness Program to support a physician and surgeon in their rehabilitation from substance abuse to ensure the physician and surgeon remains able to practice medicine in a manner that will not endanger the public health and safety and that will maintain the integrity of the medical profession. Current law requires the board to contract with a

third party for the program's administration in accordance with specified provisions of the Public Contract Code. Current law provides that participation in the program shall not be a defense to any disciplinary action that may be taken by the board. Current law requires the program to comply with the Uniform Standards Regarding Substance-Abusing Healing Arts Licensees adopted by the Substance Abuse Coordination Committee of the Department of Consumer Affairs. Current law establishes the Physician and Surgeon Health and Wellness Program Account in the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California for the support of the program. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and would instead authorize the board to establish a Physician Health and Wellness Program to support, treat, monitor, and rehabilitate physicians and surgeons and other professionals licensed by the board with impairing physical and mental health conditions that may impact their ability to practice their profession in a reasonably safe, competent, and professional manner. The bill would require the administering entity to be a nonprofit entity and would require the contract with the administering entity to include procedures on specified topics. The bill would exempt the program from the Uniform Standards Regarding Substance-Abusing Healing Arts Licensees. The bill would exempt program records relating to current or former program participants from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, except as specified. The bill would authorize the board to establish advisory committees to assist in carrying out the duties of the administering entity, and would establish duties and responsibilities authorized to be performed by a committee. The bill would rename the Physician and Surgeon Health and Wellness Program Account as the Physician Health and Wellness Program Account and would authorize the board to seek and use grant funds and gifts from public or private sources to pay any cost associated with the program. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 618 (Krell, D) Medi-Cal: behavioral health: data sharing.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



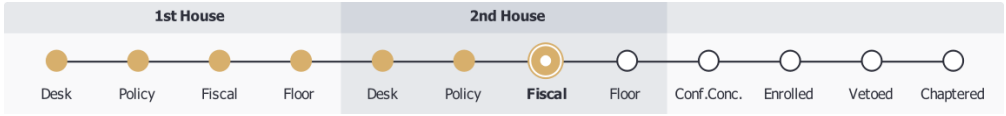
Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Under current Medi-Cal provisions, behavioral health services, including specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment, are provided under the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system (DMC-ODS) program, as specified. This bill would require each Medi-Cal managed care plan, county specialty mental health plan, Drug Medi-Cal certified program, and DMC-ODS program to electronically provide data for members of the respective entities to support member care. The bill would require the department to determine minimum data elements and the frequency and format of data sharing through a stakeholder process and guidance, with final guidance to be published by the department by January 1, 2027, in compliance with privacy laws. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 634 (Gonzalez, Jeff, R) Tianeptine.

ATTACHMENT B

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

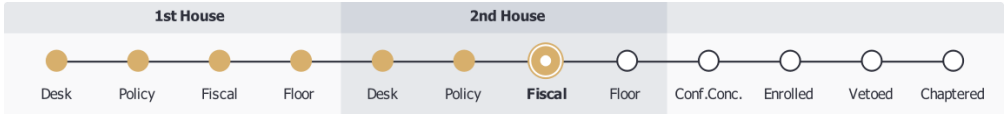


Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law provides for the regulation of various chemicals, including chemicals contained in drugs, dietary supplements, and food products. This bill would prohibit an entity, as defined, from manufacturing, distributing, or offering for sale in this state a product that contains tianeptine or that is marketed as containing tianeptine. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/30/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 998 (Hadwick, R) Household hazardous waste: vape pens.

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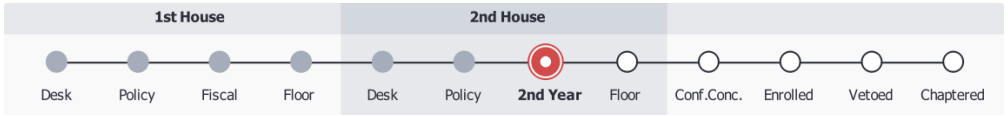
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

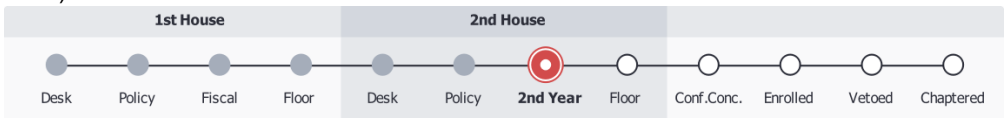


Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1068 (Bains, D) Emergency services available during natural disasters.

Current Text: 07/01/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of long-term health care facilities, including skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Current law requires, among other things, the department to administer the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program. No later than July 1, 2026, this bill would require the Secretary of the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS), in coordination with various state departments, offices, and other entities, as specified, to develop a working group to make recommendations regarding the evacuation and sheltering needs of older adults and persons with disabilities living in long-term care facilities during natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. The bill would require the Secretary of CalHHS to submit the recommendations no later than July 1, 2027, and would repeal that requirement on January 1, 2030. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System

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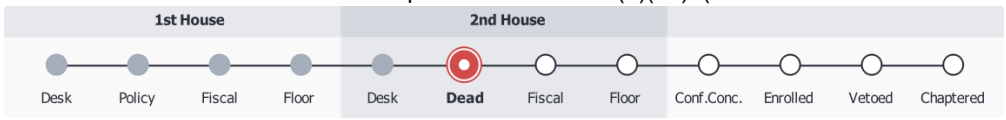
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1088 (Bains, D) Public health: kratom.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/10/2026)

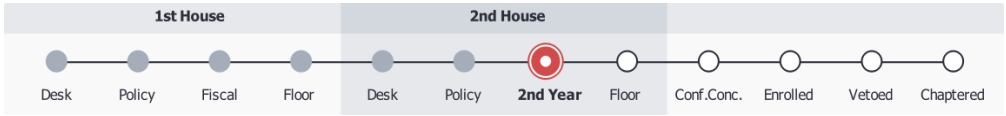


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health and in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The act generally requires manufacturers, packers, and holders of processed foods to register with the department. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would add kratom products, as defined, to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. The bill would require a processor, as defined, to register with the department and to annually register each kratom product it manufactures, packages, distributes, or labels, which would include certification by a laboratory specifying that the product meets certain qualifications. The bill would establish labeling and packaging requirements for those products. The bill would prohibit the sale of kratom products to those under 21 years of age and would prohibit the sale or distribution of those products at a premise or on an internet website or application that permits a person under 21 years of age to enter and remain or to complete the purchase of any product. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1105 (Quirk-Silva, D) Conservatorships.

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/03/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Current law authorizes a conservator to authorize the placement of a conservatee in a secured perimeter residential care facility for the elderly upon a court making specific findings. This bill would also authorize a conservator to authorize the placement of a conservatee in a residential facility, an intermediate care facility, or a skilled nursing facility, as defined,

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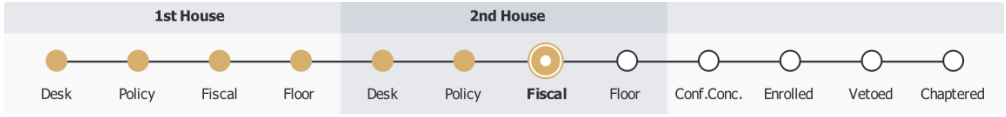
that has a secured perimeter, a delayed egress device, or both a secured perimeter and a delayed egress device, as specified. The bill would require court approval for a subsequent placement of a conservatee in a different facility if specific regulations have not been promulgated for the type of facility to which the conservator is seeking to move the conservatee. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1199 (Patterson, R) Medical staff: health care provider credentialing.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

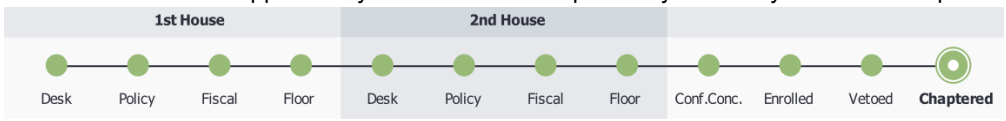


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law, the Medical Practice Act makes unprofessional conduct subject to discipline by the Medical Board of California the regular practice of medicine in a specified hospital having 5 or more physicians and surgeons on the medical staff without rules established by the board of directors to govern the operation of the hospital. The act requires the rules to include a provision for the organization of physicians and surgeons into a formal medical staff with staff appointments on an annual or biennial basis. This bill would revise that provision to instead require staff reappointments at least every 3 years. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1288 (Addis, D) Registered environmental health specialists.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 297, Statutes of 2025.



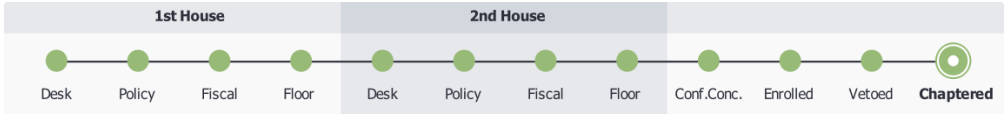
Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law provides for the certification of registered environmental health specialists by the State Department of Public Health and establishes application, examination, and renewal fees for this certification. Current law prescribes educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist and requires all basic science coursework to be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health

degree program. Current law provides that only a person who meets those educational and experience requirements is eligible for admission to the environmental health specialist examination. Current law prohibits an applicant who fails to pass the written examination twice from taking the examination additional times unless specified time periods have elapsed. Current law prohibits a person from taking the examination more than once in a 2-year period. Current law requires the department to maintain a current registry of all registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees in the state. Current law defines the scope of practice for a registered environmental health professional to include, but not be limited to, the prevention of environmental health hazards and the promotion and protection of the public health and the environment in specified areas, including, among others, food protection, housing, and hazardous materials management. Current law authorizes a local health department to employ a registered environmental health specialist to enforce public health laws, as specified. Current law authorizes an environmental health specialist trainee to work under the supervision of a registered environmental health specialist for a period not to exceed 3 years. Current law defines "environmental health specialist trainee" as a person who possesses a bachelor's degree, as specified, and who is engaged in an approved environmental health training plan. Current law requires an environmental health training plan to include specified elements. This bill would instead prohibit an applicant from being reexamined for 90 days after failing to pass the written examination. The bill would revise the educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist, as specified, and would delete the requirement that basic science coursework be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health degree program. This bill would extend the period of required supervision to instead not exceed 5 years. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1293 (Wallis, R) Workers' compensation: qualified medical evaluators.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 298, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment. Existing law establishes procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding the compensability of an injury, including the use of a qualified medical evaluator (QME) to perform a comprehensive medical-legal evaluation to address all contested medical issues arising from all injuries reported in a claim. Existing law requires all communications with a panel QME before a medical evaluation to be in writing served on the opposing party 20 days in advance of the evaluation, and any subsequent communication with the QME to be in writing and served on the opposing party when the communication is sent to the QME. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1328 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) Medi-Cal reimbursements: nonemergency ambulance and other transportation.

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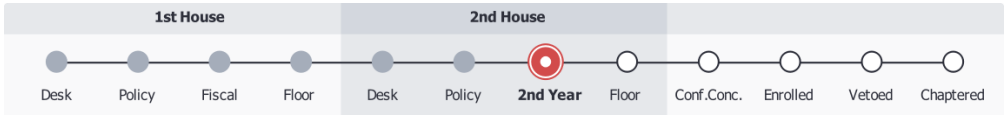
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

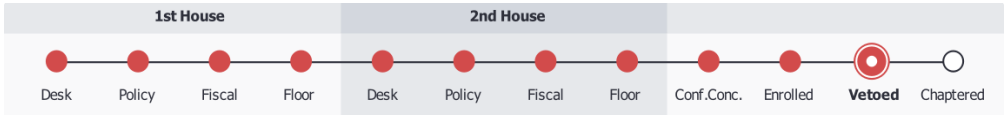


Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under this bill, commencing on July 1, 2027, and subject to an appropriation, Medi-Cal fee-for-service reimbursement for nonemergency ambulance transportation services, as defined, would be in an amount equal to 80% of the amount set forth in the federal Medicare ambulance fee schedule for the corresponding level of service, adjusted by the Geographic Practice Cost Index, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Medi-Cal managed care directed payment program for nonemergency ambulance transportation services, with the reimbursement rates set in an amount equal to at least the amount set forth under fee-for-service reimbursement. The bill would require the department to maximize federal financial participation in implementing the above-described provisions to the extent allowable. To the extent that federal financial participation is unavailable, the bill would require the department to implement the provisions using state funds, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1400 (Soria, D) Community colleges: Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, under the administration of community college district governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate. Existing law establishes a statewide baccalaureate degree program that authorizes up to a total of 30 baccalaureate degree programs at community college districts to be approved per academic year, as provided. This bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. The bill would limit the pilot program to 10 community college districts statewide and would require the chancellor's office to identify and select eligible community college districts based on specified criteria. The bill would require the chancellor's office to develop a process designed to assist community college districts with nursing programs that are applying for national accreditation for the purpose of qualifying for the pilot program, as provided. The bill would require each participating community college district to give priority registration for enrollment in the pilot program to students with an

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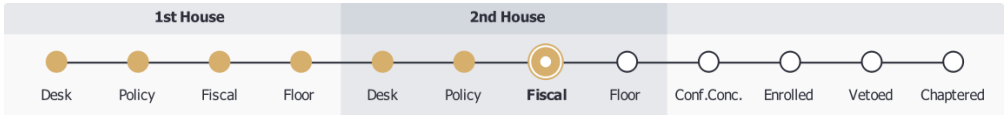
associate degree in nursing from that community college district. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program to determine the effectiveness of the program and the need to continue or expand the program, as specified, to be submitted to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2033. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2035. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1540 (González, Mark, D) 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: LGBTQ+ youth.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

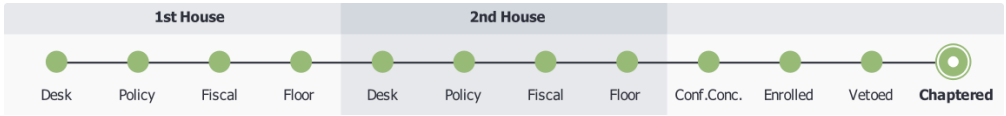


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The National Suicide Hotline Designation Act of 2020 designates the 3-digit telephone number "988" as the universal number within the United States for the purpose of the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system operating through the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline. Existing law, the Miles Hall Lifeline and Suicide Prevention Act, requires, among other things, the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to verify that technology that allows for transfers between 988 centers, as well as between 988 centers and 911 public safety answering points, is available to 988 centers and 911 public safety answering points throughout the state, to appoint a 988 system director, and to verify interoperability between and across 911 and 988. Existing law establishes the 988 State Suicide and Behavioral Health Crisis Services Fund and provides that 988 surcharge revenue in the fund is available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the act. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency (agency) to annually determine whether an adequate specialized LGBTQ+ suicide prevention hotline is activated by the federal government under 988 and would make implementation of this bill contingent on the agency's determination, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1549 (Krell, D) Alternative domestic violence program.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 37, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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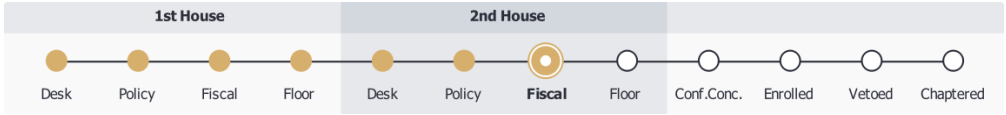
Summary: Current law requires that the terms of probation granted to a person who has been convicted of domestic violence include, among other things, successful completion of a batterer's program or, if a batterer's program is not available, another appropriate counseling program, as specified. Current law requires the probation department to design and implement an approval and renewal process for batterer's programs and prescribes the requirements of a batterer's program. Current law, until July 1, 2026, authorizes the Counties of Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Yolo to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence if the program meets specified conditions. This bill would additionally authorize the County of Sacramento to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence. The bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to July 1, 2030. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1600 (Arambula, D) Disadvantaged communities: farmworker communities.

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law defines "disadvantaged communities" and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and for other purposes. This bill would expand the definition of "disadvantaged communities" by explicitly authorizing the inclusion of farmworker communities that meet certain requirements. The bill would require the agency, in consultation with the Department of Community Services and Development and the State Department of Public Health, to revise applicable screening tools and guidance documents to ensure the inclusion of farmworker communities as disadvantaged communities in all relevant program eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1607 (González, Mark, D) Emergency medical services.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/26/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #208 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

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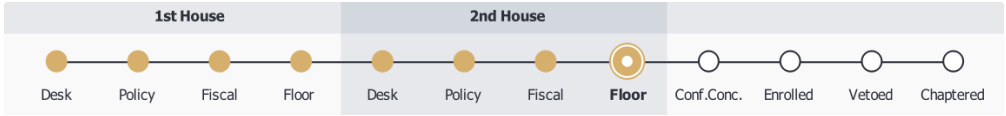


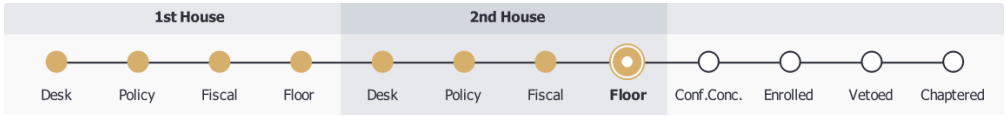
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law establishes the Maddy Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Fund. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes county boards of supervisors to elect to levy an additional penalty, for deposit into the EMS Fund, in the amount of $2 for every $10 upon fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected for criminal offenses. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, requires 15% of the funds collected pursuant to that provision to be used to provide funding for pediatric trauma centers. This bill would extend the operative date of these provisions until January 1, 2037. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1617 (Alanis, R) Household hazardous waste: reporting.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading. Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #15 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate SECOND READING

Summary: Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Existing regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Existing law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. Existing law requires that the completed Form 303 also be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control until specified regulations adopted by the Secretary for Environmental Protection are effective and other conditions are met. This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

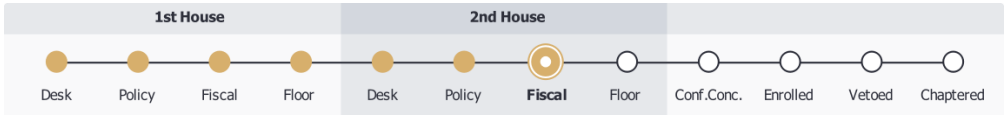
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1672 (Solache, D) Medi-Cal: Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly: rates.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/26/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 06/15/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



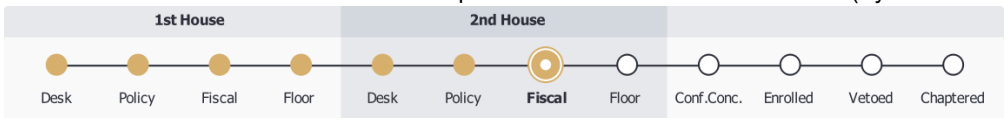
Location: 06/15/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes the California Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE program) to provide community-based, risk-based, and capitated long-term care services as optional services for older individuals under the state's Medi-Cal State Plan and under contracts entered into between the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the department, and PACE organizations. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to pay capitation rates to health plans participating in the Medi-Cal managed care program using actuarial methods. Existing law requires the department to develop and pay capitation rates to entities contracted pursuant to the PACE program, using actuarial methods consistent with those provisions, with specified exceptions. Existing law requires the department to consult with those contracted entities in developing a rate methodology. This bill would delete the consultation-related requirement. Under the bill, and consistent with the requirements under federal law, capitation rates would be negotiated between the department and each contracting PACE organization. The bill would require the department, as part of this negotiation before submission for federal approval, to notify the PACE organization of the proposed rates at least 60 days prior to submission and to respond in writing to any questions or feedback on the proposed rates submitted by the PACE organization by no later than 30 days prior to submission. The bill would authorize the department to define a reasonable date by which the PACE organization must submit those questions or feedback. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1679 (González, Mark, D) Local pop-up small business program.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

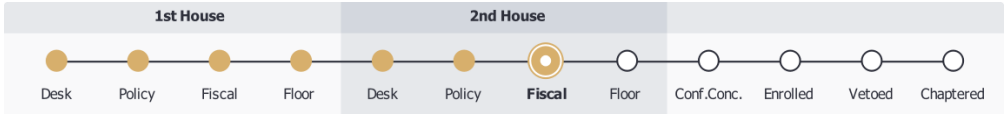
Summary: Existing law establishes various programs to promote small businesses operating in nonstandard locations, including cottage food operations and sidewalk vendors, and imposes requirements on, and provides authorizations to, local governments relating to these programs. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city or the board of supervisors of a county, as applicable, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law, transacted and carried on within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city or county, and to fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, defined as a local jurisdiction to allow temporary commercial activation authorization for a pop-up small business, as those terms are defined, to operate for no more than 120 days in an eligible commercial space without requiring full compliance with standards applicable to permanent occupancy, as specified. The bill would require a local jurisdiction to consider temporarily suspending, deferring, or modifying specified standards and discretionary requirements. The bill

would require a temporary commercial activation to comply with health and safety standards governing temporary use and structures, as specified. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1682 (Hart, D) Health care coverage: scalp cooling.

Current Text: 02/02/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

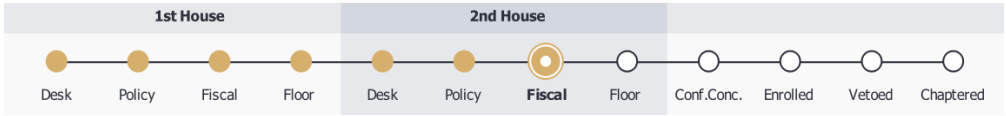


Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Current law requires coverage by health care service plans and health insurers for various screening and treatment services with respect to cancer. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, except as specified, that is issued, amended, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to provide coverage for scalp cooling, as defined, as prescribed by a health care provider in connection with chemotherapy for persons with cancer. Because a violation of these provisions with respect to a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1770 (Garcia, D) Arbitration: health care service plans.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a health care service plan contract that includes terms requiring binding arbitration for dispute settlement to provide a specified disclosure to subscribers or enrollees. Existing law, the California Arbitration Act, provides a statutory framework for the enforcement of contractual arbitration under California law. Existing law establishes standards for arbitration, and requires a court to vacate an arbitration award if it

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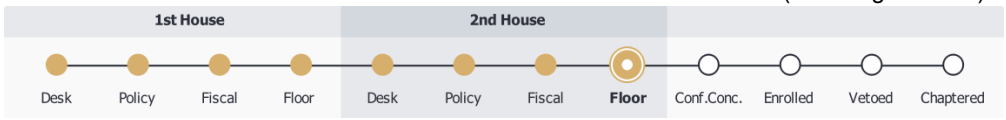
makes certain findings. This bill would require the Attorney General to oversee compliance by health care service plans with specified provisions regulating the use of binding arbitration to settle disputes. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to require reports from health care service plans for this purpose. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1894 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Fish and wildlife: invasive mussels: imported water.

Current Text: 05/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/28/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #122 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Rubio)

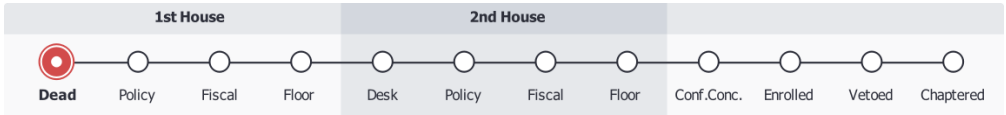


Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife, or the director's designee, to engage in various enforcement activities with regard to invasive mussels. Existing law, until January 1, 2030, requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that occurs in a water supply system. Existing law requires any person, or federal, state, or local agency, district, or authority that owns or manages a reservoir, where specified activities are permitted, except as specified, to develop and implement a program designed to prevent the introduction of invasive mussel species, as provided. Existing law requires any entity that discovers invasive mussels within the state to immediately report the discovery to the department. This bill would prohibit a public agency from prohibiting imported water deliveries for groundwater replenishment, as defined, due to invasive mussels if the importation complies with a specified invasive mussel control plan and unless there is substantial, documented evidence of a proven health and safety risk as a result of the invasive mussels. (Based on 05/28/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1900 (Kalra, D) Guaranteed Health Care for All.

Current Text: 02/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PRINT on 2/12/2026)



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Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a "qualified health plan" as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Knox-Keene), provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. Under the bill, CalCare would be a health care service plan subject to Knox-Keene. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children's Health Insurance Program, (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System

Position: Watch

Priority: 3

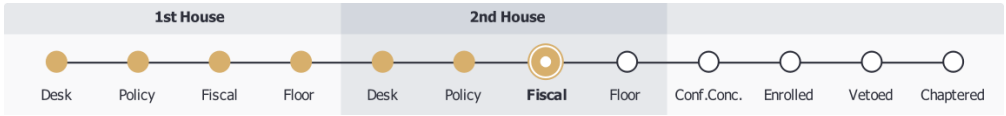
AB 1923 (Soria, D) Distressed Hospital Loan Program.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

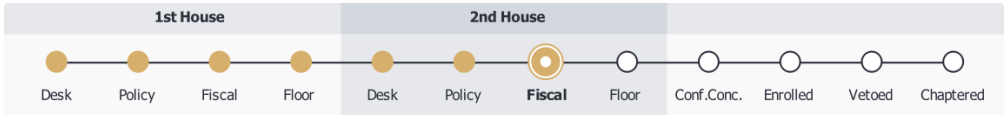
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Health Care Access and Information to administer the Distressed Hospital Loan Program, until January 1, 2032, which provides loans to not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals in significant financial distress or to governmental entities representing a closed hospital to prevent the closure of, or facilitate the reopening of, those hospitals. Existing law requires the department to develop a methodology to evaluate an at-risk hospital's potential eligibility for state assistance from the program, and authorizes the methodology for determining financial distress to consider the hospital's prior and projected performance on financial metrics, including, among other things, the amount of cash on hand. Existing law requires a hospital or a closed hospital applying for aid under this program to provide, among other things, the California Health Facilities Financing Authority and the department with financial information demonstrating the hospital's need for financial assistance due to financial hardship. Existing law requires the department to provide loan forgiveness or modification of loan terms to an applicant based upon criteria determined by the department and subject to the approval of the department and the authority. Existing law requires the department to establish the terms and conditions associated with accepting loan forgiveness or modification of loan terms, subject to approval of the Department of Finance. This bill would, if an appropriation is made for this purpose, require the evaluation for loan forgiveness incorporate projections of future financial

performance in addition to a hospital's point-in-time financial condition. The bill would, if an appropriation is made for this purpose, in place of the current criteria, require the department to provide loan forgiveness to any participant of the program who received a loan award before the effective date of this act, as specified, if the department and authority determine the participant has demonstrated a good faith effort to comply with program requirements through January 1, 2026, and the financial projections demonstrate that the participant will become financially distressed as a result of loan repayments under the program or other outside factors, including, but not limited to, the impacts of the federal One Big Beautiful Bill Act. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1949 (Lee, D) Medi-Cal: acupuncture treatments.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

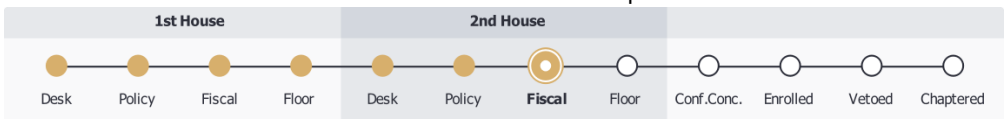


Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Existing law sets forth a schedule of benefits covered under the Medi-Cal program, including acupuncture, but only to the extent federal matching funds are provided for acupuncture. To the extent federal financial participation is available, this bill would require the Medi-Cal program to cover up to 24 acupuncture visits per beneficiary per calendar year and would state that additional visits per calendar year may be authorized based on medical necessity. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2011 (Hart, D) Nonquantitative treatment limitations.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



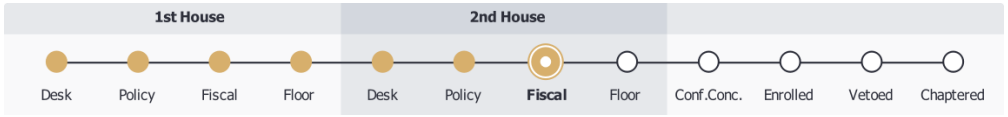
Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA), requires group health plans and health insurance issuers that provide both medical and surgical benefits and mental health or substance use disorder

benefits to ensure that financial requirements and treatment limitations applicable to mental health or substance use disorder benefits are no more restrictive than the predominant requirements or limitations applied to substantially all medical and surgical benefits. Existing state law requires every health care service plan and disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions, as specified. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or insurer from relying upon discriminatory factors or evidentiary standards to design a nonquantitative treatment limitation (NQTL) to be imposed on mental health or substance use disorder benefits, as specified. To ensure that an NQTL applicable to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in a classification is no more restrictive than the predominant NQTL applied to substantially all medical/surgical benefits in the classification, the bill would require a health care service plan or insurer to collect and evaluate relevant data to assess the impact of the NQTL on outcomes related to access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits and medical/surgical benefits. The bill would require specified health care service plans or insurers to perform and document comparative analyses of the design and application of each NQTL applicable to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in accordance with prescribed requirements and submit the analyses to the respective departments upon request. If the departments make a final determination of noncompliance, the bill would require the health care service plan or insurer to, among other things, notify all enrollees or insureds of its noncompliance with the requirements of parity. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2081 (Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: Home and Community-Based Alternatives Waiver.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/26/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, home- and community-based services (HCBS) approved by the United States Department of Health and Human Services are covered for eligible individuals to the extent that federal financial participation is available for those services under the state plan or waivers granted in accordance with certain federal provisions. Existing law authorizes the Director of Health Care Services to seek waivers for any or all approvable HCBS. Existing law sets forth provisions for the implementation of the Nursing Facility/Acute Hospital Transition and Diversion Waiver, which is the predecessor of the Home and Community-Based Alternatives (HCBA) Waiver, for purposes of providing care management services to individuals who are at risk of nursing facility or institutional placement, subject to federal cost neutrality. Existing law sets forth provisions authorizing the director to expand the number of waiver slots up to 5,000 additional slots. This bill would recast the above-described waiver provisions to refer to the HCBA Waiver and would delete the provision relating to the 5,000 slots. The bill would require the department, beginning in 2027, and for the HCBA Waiver period, to increase the total number of waiver slots by 10,000, in addition to any planned expansion of waiver slots federally approved as of January 1, 2026, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Support

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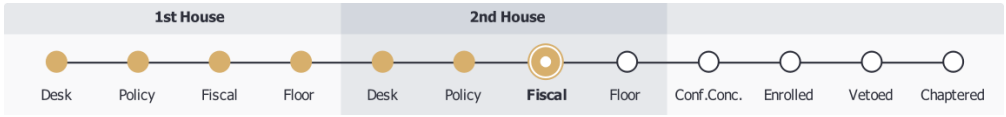
Priority: 1

AB 2161 (Bonta, D) Medi-Cal: redeterminations and work or community engagement.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

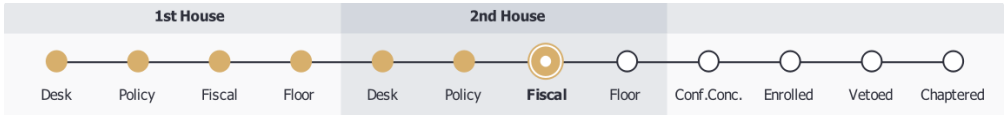


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. For purposes of Medicaid eligibility redeterminations, the above-described federal law requires that a Medicaid expansion adult undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. The bill would make other conforming changes to related provisions. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2194 (Valencia, D) Medi-Cal: special commissions.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law authorizes a county board of supervisors to establish a commission to negotiate an exclusive contract with the department to provide, or arrange for the provision of, health care services under the Medi-Cal program. Pursuant to the authority described above, the County of

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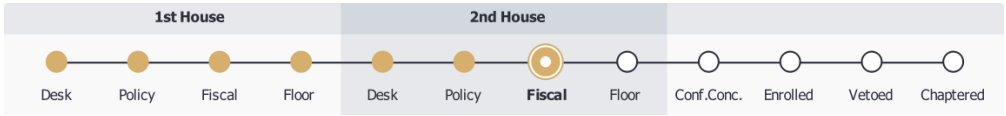
Orange established a commission and existing law established the governance of that commission, known as the Orange County Health Authority or CalOptima, to provide health care services under the Medi-Cal program. Existing law prescribes who can serve on the 10-member governing body of the commission and requires each member to serve a 4-year term, except as described. This bill would require the terms for members of the governing body to be staggered and would require, for the term beginning prior to January 1, 2027, 3 members to serve 2 years, with a 4-year term beginning thereafter. The bill would require the governing body of the Orange County Health Authority to authorize and pay for an independent external audit of its governance procedures and practices, including the roles and responsibilities of the governing body, executive leadership, and staff, among others. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2201 (Boerner, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, retroactive coverage, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations. Existing law, for purposes of acquiring information necessary to conduct eligibility redeterminations, requires a county to gather information available to the county that is relevant to the beneficiary's Medi-Cal eligibility before contacting the beneficiary. This bill would require the county, in the case of an annual or 6-month redetermination, to verify countable income and assets at renewal without requesting additional verification information or documentation if any of specified sets of conditions are met, relating to certain financial data sources. This bill would require that these provisions be implemented subject to an appropriation made by the Legislature. By creating new duties for counties relating to Medi-Cal eligibility determinations or redeterminations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2208 (Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: cost sharing and accessibility.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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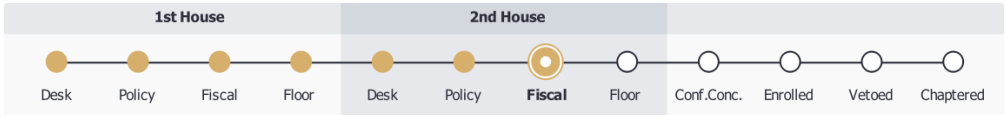
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. The above-described federal law requires the state, beginning on October 1, 2028, to impose deductions, cost sharing, or similar charges determined appropriate by the state, in an amount greater than $0, with respect to certain care, items, or services furnished to Medicaid expansion adults, with income exceeding 100% and up to 138% of the federal poverty level, as determined by the state. The federal law excludes certain services from these provisions and prohibits the charge from exceeding $35. This bill would, no sooner than October 1, 2028, set a copayment of $0.01 for nonemergency services for the above-described population, as specified. The bill would authorize the provider to collect, retain, or waive the copayment amount. The bill would not apply the copayment requirements to emergency services, family planning services, or any services under certain categories. The bill would prohibit a service provider from denying care or services to an individual solely because of nonpayment of copayment. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System

Position: Watch

Priority: 3

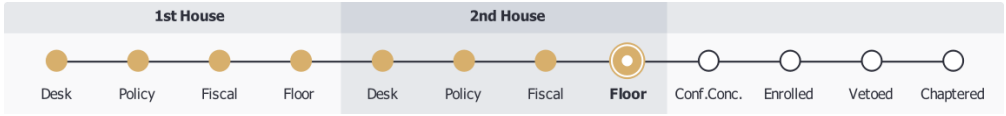
AB 2233 (Ta, R) Behavioral health treatment plans.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/08/2026

Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 08/03/26 #100 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to provide coverage for behavioral health treatment for pervasive developmental disorder or autism. Existing law requires this treatment to be provided under a prescribed treatment plan that is reviewed no less than every 6 months by the qualified autism service provider. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from imposing restrictions on the utilization of authorized treatment hours within the treatment plan's 6-month authorization period. The bill would require authorized hours to remain available for use throughout the authorization period if the use of the hours is consistent with the treatment plan and clinical guidelines, and is documented in the treatment plan and progress reports. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System

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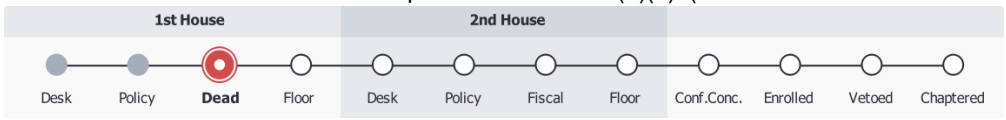
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2327 (Lowenthal, D) Medi-Cal: subcontractors: rates.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/28/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

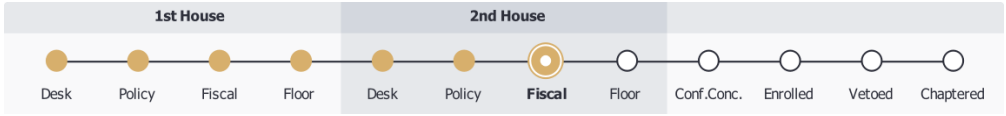


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law sets forth various provisions relating to the State Department of Health Care Services determining capitation rates for Medi-Cal managed care plans using actuarial methods and a certain methodology that considers, among other factors, utilization and cost data. Relative to these provisions of existing law, in 2023, the department entered into a multi-party settlement agreement for Medi-Cal managed care procurement for plan years beginning January 1, 2024, with specified Medi-Cal managed care plans and certain subcontracting plans. This bill would authorize a subcontracting plan subject to the above-described agreement to request a review of the Medi-Cal managed care rates paid by the primary plan for a particular rating period, as specified. The bill would require the department to direct an independent, qualified actuarial consultant to review those rates upon a showing by the subcontracting plan that certain conditions have occurred or are likely to occur, including, among others, a medical loss ratio in excess of 93% for the preceding 12-month period. If the department determines that the rates paid by the primary plan to the subcontracting plan for a particular rating period are not actuarially sound, the bill would require the department to order a revision of those rates, as specified. The bill would make any failure by the department to comply with these provisions reviewable and subject to appeal at the request of the subcontracting plan through a notice of dispute pursuant to the terms of the Medi-Cal managed care contract. The bill would require these disputes to be concluded and resolved within 120 calendar days of the initial request. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2348 (Bonta, D) Medi-Cal: enhanced care management and community supports.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

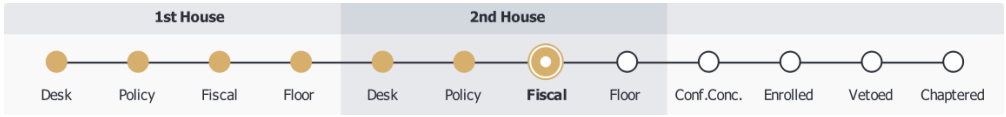
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Existing law, subject to implementation of the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) initiative, requires the State Department of Health Care Services to implement an enhanced care management (ECM) benefit designed to address the clinical and nonclinical needs on a whole-person-care basis for certain target populations of Medi-Cal beneficiaries enrolled in Medi-Cal managed care plans. Under existing law, target populations include, among others, high utilizers with frequent hospital admissions, short-term skilled nursing facility stays, or emergency room visits, and individuals experiencing homelessness. This bill would recast the definition of ECM, referring to community-based, high-touch coordination and comprehensive care management services, as specified. The bill would delete certain provisions that designate 2022 or 2023 timelines for commencing ECM coverage, depending on whether or not a Medi-Cal managed care plan operates in a county in which the Whole Person Care pilot program or the Health Home Program was implemented. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2368 (Bonta, D) Low-income health care: internet website and information.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires each county to provide aid, commonly known as a general assistance program, to the county's indigent residents who are not supported by other means and are ineligible for the Medi-Cal program, as specified. Existing law sets forth various provisions relating to county-based health care services for indigent individuals and to reporting systems for those services. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, by July 1, 2027, to establish an internet website where the public can access information on safety-net health care services in the state. The bill would require that the website include certain information and resources, including, among other items, information about each county that provides health care to low-income county residents who are uninsured or underinsured, including eligibility requirements, the cost structure for applicants, and other specified elements. The bill would require the department, in consultation with certain entities, to review the information and resources on the website, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

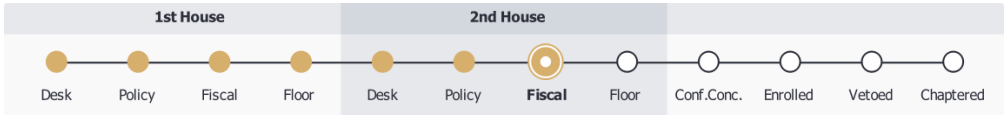
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2405 (Gipson, D) Mental health.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



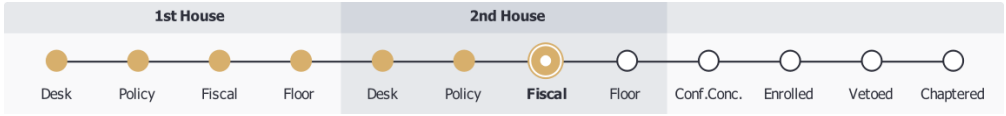
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Under existing law, when a person, as a result of a mental disorder, is a danger to others or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, they may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody for a period of up to 72 hours for assessment, evaluation, and crisis intervention, or placement for evaluation and treatment, as specified. Existing law prohibits mental health personnel from instructing a peace officer to take a person to, or keep the person at, a jail, solely because of the unavailability of an acute bed. This bill would require a peace officer who is transporting the above-described person to a designated facility for assessment to transport the person to the closest designated facility, either geographically or by time, to where the peace officer took the person into custody. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2448 (Berman, D) Medical information: confidentiality.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA) generally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from disclosing medical information regarding a patient, enrollee, or subscriber without first obtaining an authorization, unless a specified exception applies. Existing law makes a violation of the CMIA that results in economic loss or personal injury to a patient punishable as a misdemeanor. Existing law requires specified businesses that electronically store or maintain medical information on the provision of sensitive services on behalf of a provider of health care, health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, contractor, or employer to develop capabilities, policies, and procedures, on or before July 1, 2024, to enable certain security features, including limiting user access privileges and segregating medical information related to gender affirming care, abortion and abortion-related services, and contraception, as specified. This bill would also require those specified businesses to enable the above-specified capabilities, policies, and procedures for those security features, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

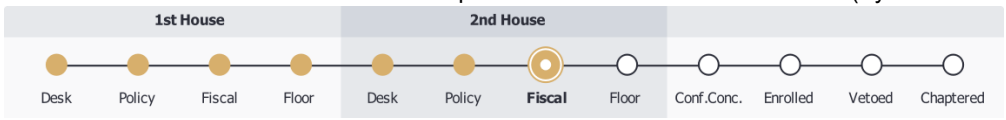
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2460 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) Pupil health: mental health: model referral protocols.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026

ATTACHMENT B

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



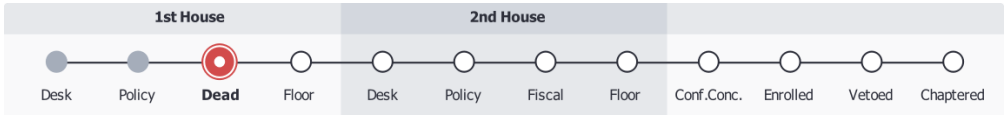
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. Existing law requires the State Department of Education, on or before June 1, 2025, to develop model referral protocols for addressing pupil behavioral health concerns, as provided. This bill would require the department, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, to update the model referral protocols to include guidance on providing equity-centered mental health supports in case of a local emergency related to immigration enforcement activities or deportations of pupils or their family members, and would require the department to post the updated model referral protocols on its internet website on or before July 1, 2027. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2462 (Pellerin, D) Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/15/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Product Recall Safety and Protection Act provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product. This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

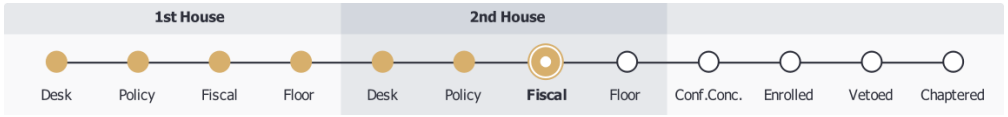
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2531 (Irwin, D) Public health: abortion services.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/16/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



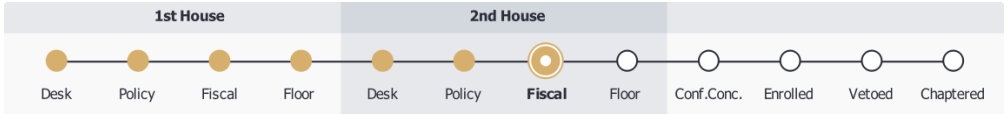
Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Reproductive Health Equity Program within the Department of Health Care Access and Information for the purpose of ensuring abortion and contraception are affordable for and accessible to all patients, regardless of their ability to pay, and to provide financial support for safety net providers of these services to offset the costs of providing uncompensated care to patients with low incomes who would otherwise lack access to care. Existing law authorizes a Medi-Cal enrolled provider to apply for a grant, and a continuation award after the initial grant, if they agree to provide abortion and contraception services in accordance with specified requirements, including that the services are provided at no cost or a reduced cost to individuals with a household income at or below 400% of the federal poverty level who are uninsured or have health care coverage that does not include both abortion and contraception and are not otherwise eligible to receive both abortion and contraception care at no cost through the Medi-Cal and Family PACT programs. This bill would additionally authorize a Medi-Cal enrolled provider to apply for a grant or a continuation of a grant if they provide the above-described services to patients who are veterans, as defined, who are uninsured or have health care coverage that does not include both abortion and contraception and are not otherwise eligible to receive both abortion and contraception care at no cost through the Medi-Cal and Family PACT programs. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2575 (Ortega, D) Health care services: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations

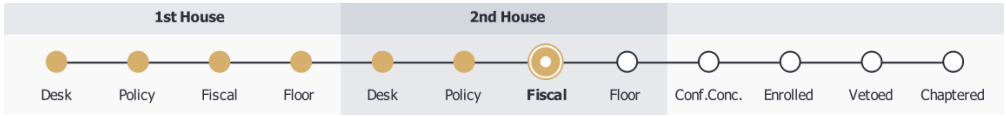
Summary: Existing law requires a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses generative artificial intelligence to generate written or verbal patient communications pertaining to patient clinical information, as defined, to ensure that those communications include both a disclaimer that indicates to the patient that a communication was generated by generative artificial intelligence, as specified, and clear instructions describing how a patient may contact a human health care provider, employee, or other appropriate person. This bill would require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses or deploys a clinical decision support system, as defined, for patient care, on or before July 1, 2027, to make available, upon request from a licensed health care professional or other person using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs from a clinical decision support system, an inventory of all clinical decision support systems currently in use or deployed for patient care. The bill would require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses a clinical decision support system for patient care to make specified information about the clinical decision support system upon request from a licensed health care professional or other person

using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs form a clinic decision support system, including, among other things, a summary of how the clinical decision support system generates outputs. The bill would also require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice subject to these provisions to notify a licensed health care professional or other person whose duties include using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs from a clinical decision support system upon being hired and annually of their right to request the above-described information. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2756 (Ahrens, D) Medi-Cal: vision services: performance measures.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



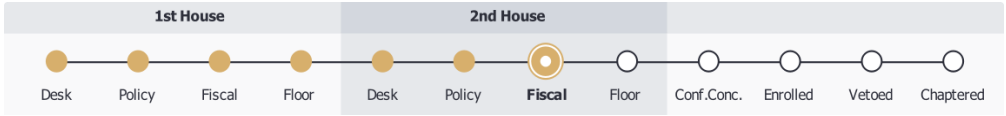
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Under existing law, certain vision care benefits are covered under the Medi-Cal program, relating to, among other things, optometric and optician services and eyeglasses, as specified. This bill would require the department, by no later than January 1, 2028, to establish a list of performance measures to ensure that the vision services under the Medi-Cal program meet quality and access criteria. The bill would require that the performance measures be designed to evaluate utilization, access, and availability of Medi-Cal vision services. The bill would require certain information within the performance measures, relating to providers and examinations, among other factors. The bill would require the department, when evaluating performance measures, to consider certain criteria, including trended data and other state performance and quality measures. The bill would require the department to report on each performance measure only to the extent that the department has existing data sources from which to calculate the applicable measure, as specified. The bill would specify a timeline for the posting of performance measures and data on the department's internet website. The bill would also require the department to establish benchmarks for each performance measure and to annually prepare a summary report on complaints and grievances, as specified. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 16 (Blakespear, D) Mental health: involuntary commitment.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



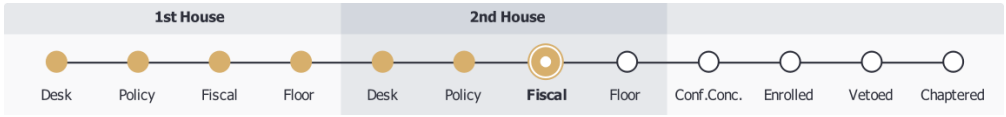
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act provides for the involuntary detention and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Existing law authorizes a county behavioral health director to develop procedures for the county's designation and training of professionals who will be designated to perform the above-described provisions. This bill would instead require a county behavioral health director to develop procedures for the county's designation and training of professionals who will be designated to perform the above-described provisions. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 28 (Umberg, D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) court program.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism. Existing law requires the officer providing the conservatorship investigation, which may include a public guardian or a county mental health program, to investigate all available alternatives to conservatorship and to recommend conservatorship to the court only if no suitable alternatives are available. Existing law requires a conservatorship under these provisions to terminate after one year and specifies procedures if the conservator determines conservatorship is still required. This bill would authorize a conservator to, upon the termination of a conservatorship, request the court refer the conservatee to CARE court, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

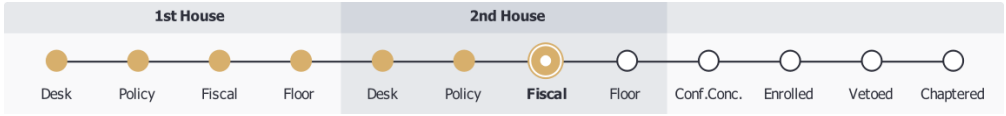
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch

ATTACHMENT B

Priority: 2

SB 331 (Menjivar, D) Health care coverage: hearing aids.

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

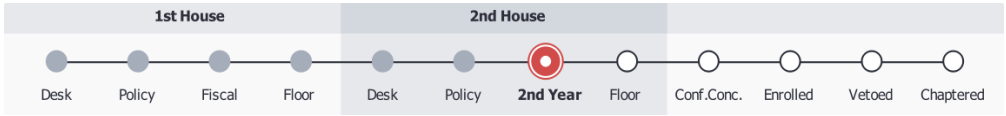


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires an individual or small group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to include, at a minimum, coverage for essential health benefits, as specified. Commencing January 1, 2027, if the United States Department of Health and Human Services approves a new essential health benefits benchmark plan for the state, existing law requires essential health benefits to include an annual hearing exam and one hearing aid per ear every three years. This bill, the Let California Kids Hear Act, would require a large group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to include coverage for hearing aids, as defined, for enrollees and insureds under 21 years of age, if medically necessary. The bill would limit the maximum required coverage amount to $3,000 per individual hearing aid, as specified. Because a willful violation of these requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 363 (Wiener, D) Health care coverage: independent medical review.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



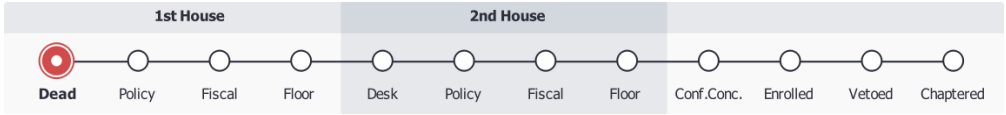
Location: 08/29/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law establishes the Independent Medical Review System within each department, under which an enrollee or insured may seek review if a health care service has been denied, modified, or delayed by a health care service plan or health insurer and the enrollee or insured has previously filed a grievance that remains unresolved after 30 days. This bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer to annually report to the appropriate department the total

number of claims processed by the health care service plan or health insurer for the prior year and its number of treatment denials or modifications, separated and disaggregated as specified, commencing on or before June 1, 2026. The bill would require the departments to compare the number of a health care service plan's or health insurer's treatment denials and modifications to (1) the number of successful independent medical review overturns of the plan's or insurer's treatment denials or modifications and (2) the number of treatment denials or modifications reversed by a plan or insurer after an independent medical review for the denial or modification is requested, filed, or applied for. For a health care service plan or health insurer with 10 or more independent medical reviews in a given year, the bill would make the health care service plan or health insurer liable for an administrative penalty, as specified, if more than 50% of the independent medical reviews filed with a health care service plan or health insurer result in an overturning or reversal of a treatment denial or modification in any one individual category of specified general types of care. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 367 (Allen, D) Mental health.

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/01/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, a peace officer and a designated member of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Current law defines "assessment" for those purposes to mean the determination of whether a person shall be evaluated and treated. This bill would require an assessment to consider reasonably available, relevant information as specified. The bill would also authorize an assessment to be used to assist specified individuals in developing an aftercare plan for an individual, if that individual has agreed to an aftercare plan and can be properly served without being detained. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

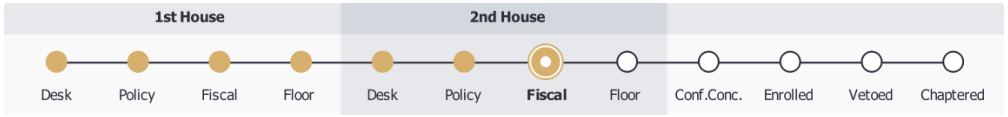
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 479 (Arreguín, D) Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



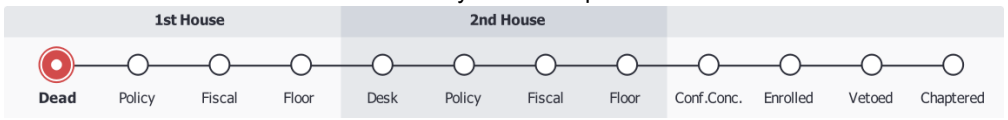
Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county, and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Existing law requires the sharing of confidential information to be governed by protocols developed in each county describing how and what information may be shared by the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, and requires each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would additionally authorize a city that is designated as a local health jurisdiction to similarly establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 668 (Hurtado, D) Workers' compensation: medical-legal expenses: fee schedule.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/24/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, which provides for comprehensive medical-legal evaluations to assist in the resolution of contested claims. Under current law, fees for medical-legal evaluations are charged at a rate not to exceed a physician's regular fee, or the fee schedule set by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, whichever is lower. Current law requires that the schedule set fees for procedures according to relative values and a conversion factor, allowing for modifiers, as specified. Current law requires the medical-legal fee schedule to be revised at the same time the fee schedule for medical treatment is revised. This bill would authorize the administrative director to adjust the fee schedule every 2 years based on an evaluation of certain medical practice costs, including increases in the conversion factor and the per-page cost of reviewing records, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

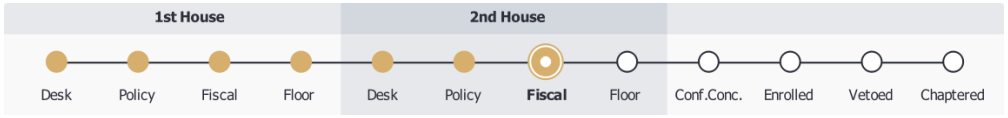
Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 811 (Caballero, D) Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

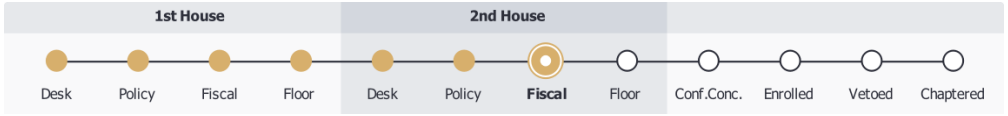


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC's jurisdiction, as provided. Existing law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous waste, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. The bill would require the department to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant's facility after receipt of the permit application. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Oppose
Priority: 1

SB 899 (Grove, R) Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



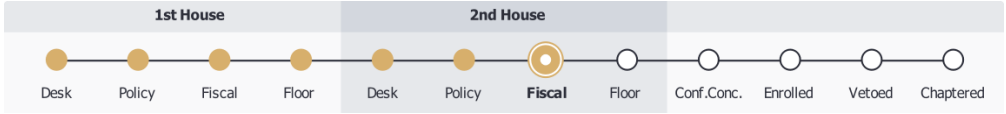
Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's "Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan," as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the task force, on or before July 1, 2028, and in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Air Resources Board, and the State Department of Public Health, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, as provided. The bill would require the task force, in developing this assessment, to, among other things, develop a model to determine the approximate health benefits

of achieving the goals identified in the action plan and make recommendations on how the action plan can increase its health benefits. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



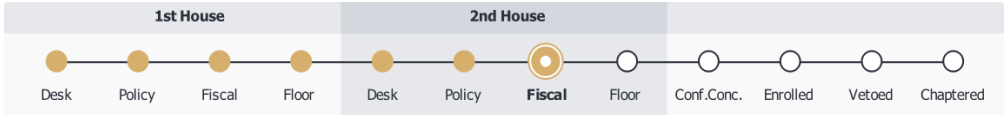
Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 950 (Weber Pierson, D) Health care coverage: dementia.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



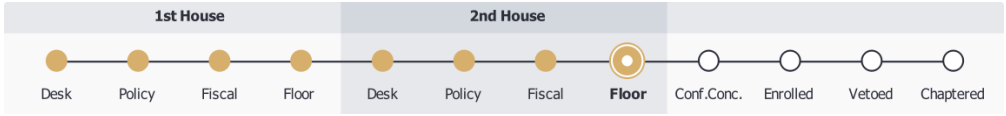
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law prohibits specified health care service plan contracts and disability insurance policies from excluding persons covered by the plan from receiving benefits if they are diagnosed as having any significant destruction of brain tissue with resultant loss of brain function, including Alzheimer's disease. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy that is issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to include coverage for all medically necessary treatments or medications, as determined by a health care provider, approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease or other related dementia. On and after January 1, 2027, the bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from imposing step therapy protocols as a prerequisite to authorizing that coverage, except as provided. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 971 (Choi, R) Healthy Aging Community Partnership Program.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #3 A-SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs and services for older adults, as defined, including, among other things, the Adult Education Program under the administration of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and health promotion and preventative health services for older adults under the administration of the State Department of Public Health. This bill would authorize a local health department, area agency on aging, community college, public or private college, public or private university, or other appropriate county department, as determined by a county, to establish a Healthy Aging Community Partnership Program for older individuals designed to promote healthy aging, social engagement, and independent living in collaboration with relevant local entities, including school districts, libraries, faith institutions, and community organizations. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 987 (Weber Pierson, D) California Health Access Fund.

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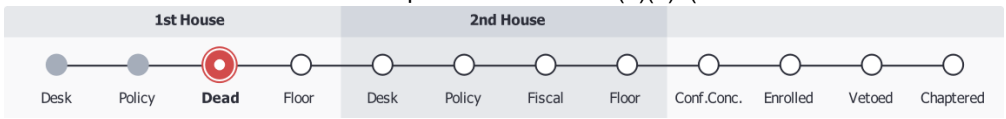
Current Text: 02/05/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/13/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Current federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to different health care programs, including certain requirements for Medicaid eligibility with regard to work or community engagement reporting, redeterminations, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations pursuant to a specified implementation timeline. This bill would create the California Health Access Fund, to be administered by the State Department of Health Care Services. Under the bill, moneys in the fund would include deposits, through any applicable transfers made by the Legislature, equal to the amount of any savings to the state resulting from decreased enrollment in the Medi-Cal program caused by enrollment barriers created by the above-described federal law. Under the bill, moneys in the fund would, upon appropriation, be used to ensure that California residents losing health care coverage due to the impacts of the federal law or due to any other divestments from the health care system can continue to receive health care services and that health care providers are reimbursed for these services. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System

Position: Watch

Priority: 2

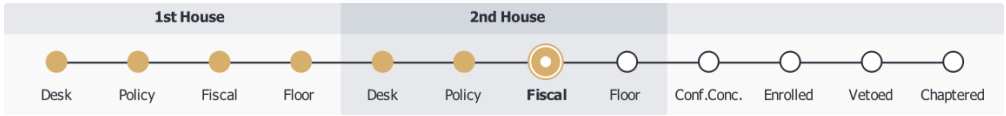
SB 989 (Blakespear, D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. Coauthors revised.

Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

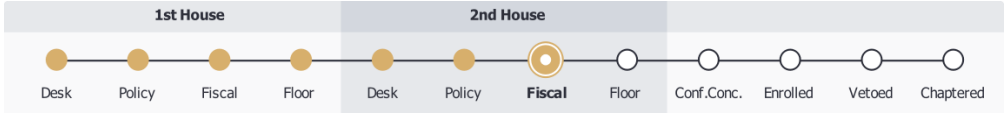
Summary: Existing law, the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. This bill would authorize a first responder to contact the county behavioral health agency in the county in which the individual resides or is found to request the agency file a petition to commence the CARE process. The bill would require the agency to review the request and determine whether to file a petition within 30 business days. The bill would require the agency, upon completion of the review, to notify the first responder that made the referral of specified

information, including whether or not a petition was filed. Because the bill would require a higher level of service from county agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1010 (Ashby, D) Hazardous waste: major appliances: recycling.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

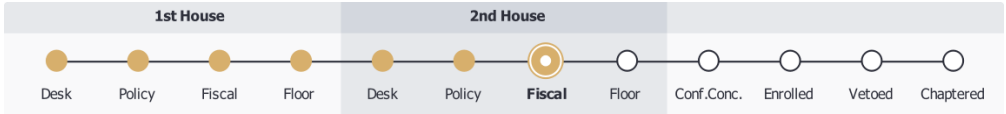


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, as defined, to retain onsite records demonstrating compliance with certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility to also provide those documents to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1016 (Blakespear, D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program and court-ordered evaluations.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Under the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, existing law requires the Judicial Council to develop a mandatory form for use to file a CARE process petition with the court and any other forms necessary for the CARE process, to be signed under the

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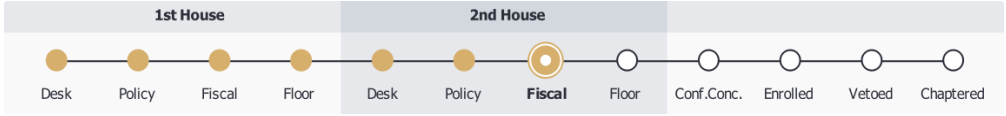
penalty of perjury, and requires the form to contain certain information, including either a specified affidavit of a licensed behavioral health professional or evidence the respondent was detained for a minimum of two intensive treatments pursuant to specified provisions of law. Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (LPS Act), generally provides for the evaluation, treatment, and civil commitment of persons with mental health disorders and other specified persons. Existing law authorizes, under a superior court order, an evaluation of a person alleged, as a result of mental disorder, to be a danger to themselves or others or to be gravely disabled, and provides the forms to use for these evaluations. The CARE Act authorizes a court to terminate a respondent's participation in the CARE process if the court determines that the respondent is not participating in the CARE process or is not adhering to their CARE plan, as specified, and authorizes the court to order the court-ordered evaluation under the LPS Act. If the court finds the petitioner has made a prima facie showing that the respondent is, or may be, a person eligible for the CARE program, the court is required to order the county behavioral health agency, or their designee, as specified, to submit a written report to the court with specified information, including, but not limited to, a determination whether the respondent meets, or is likely to meet, the criteria for the CARE process and conclusions and recommendations about the respondent's ability to voluntarily engage in services. This bill would require the written report to include conclusions about whether the respondent is likely to need a higher level of care than is available under the CARE Act and, if so, recommendations about the appropriate level of care and the necessary steps to obtain that level of care for the respondent and remove the authorization for a court to dismiss the petition if the respondent is only likely to enroll in behavioral health treatment. If the court intends to dismiss a petition because the respondent needs a higher level of services, the bill would authorize the court to order the county to conduct a prepetition screening and hold the CARE petition open until the screening is complete. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1202 (Weber Pierson, D) Medi-Cal: dashboard and outreach.

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/16/2026
Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



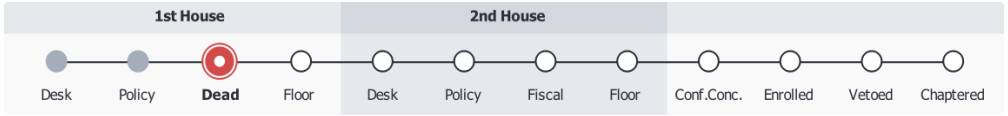
Location: 06/09/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require the department to establish a data dashboard that provides data on applications, enrollment, redeterminations, disenrollments, and terminations, with certain objectives in consideration, related to the impact of the above-described federal law on Medi-Cal eligibility and enrollment, as specified. The bill would require the dashboard to track and report on the specific data for work or community engagement requirements and exemptions. The bill would require the department, commencing no later than January 1, 2028, to operationalize the dashboard and to post the information on a monthly basis in a downloadable format. (Based on 06/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

SB 1221 (Stern, D) Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: conservatorships.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)

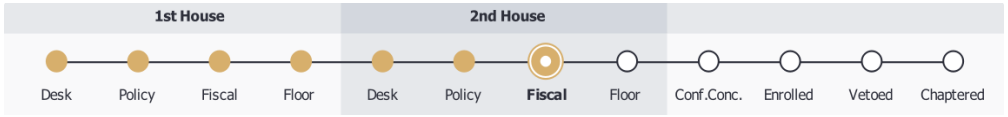


Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person, when the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled. For the purposes of these provisions, existing law defines "gravely disabled" as a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, a severe substance use disorder, or a co-occurring mental health disorder and a severe substance use disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for food, clothing, shelter, personal safety, or necessary medical care. Existing law also authorizes a conservator of a person, estate, or person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled or impaired by chronic alcoholism, subject to specified procedures. Existing law provides the person for whom conservatorship is sought to have the right to demand a court or jury trial on the issue of whether the person is gravely disabled. Existing law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent, and establishes a process by which a defendant's mental competency is evaluated. This bill would prohibit a court, for purposes of LPS conservatorship, from determining a person's ability to provide for their basic personal needs based solely on the fact that the person has temporary access to those basic personal needs while incarcerated. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1244 (Allen, D) Public Agency Benefits Intermediary Compensation Disclosure Act.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



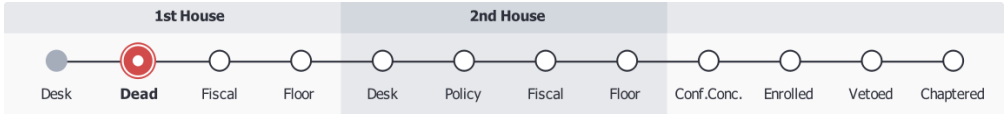
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires various disclosures to be made regarding health care service plan and health insurance benefits and coverages. Existing law generally regulates the conduct of business between health care service plans and solicitors and health insurers and broker-agents, including requirements regarding contracts in which the solicitor represents the health care service plan or the broker-agent represents the insurer. This bill, the Public Agency Benefits Intermediary Compensation Disclosure Act, would require a covered service provider, defined to mean a broker,

agent, consultant, or advisor that meets specified criteria, to disclose to a public agency, as defined, or its group health plan the direct and indirect compensation it expects to receive for providing brokerage or consulting services, among other information, before it enters into, extends, renews, or materially amends a contract or arrangement for brokerage services or consulting services with the public agency or its plan. The bill would also require a covered service provider to disclose compensation and material financial interests related to a covered health care benefits arrangement that the covered service provider recommends, places, renews, services, or materially influences for the public agency or its group health plan. Disclosure would be required under these provisions if the covered service provider reasonably expects it would receive $1,000 or more in compensation during the term of the contract or arrangement. The bill would require these disclosures at specified times. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1252 (Durazo, D) California resident taxpayer health care coverage.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/25/2026
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 4/8/2026)



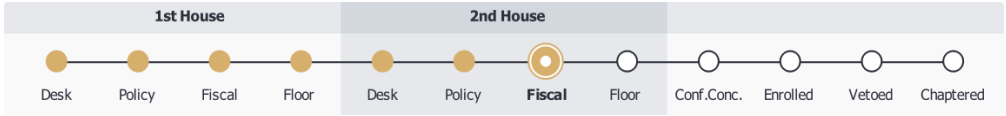
Location: 04/23/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law sets forth different mechanisms for health care coverage for individuals, including the Medi-Cal program, the federal Medicare Program, an employer-sponsored plan, and a plan through the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California. Existing law imposes various taxes on residents, such as sales and use taxes and personal income tax, and authorizes cities and counties to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would state that every person who is a resident subject to a tax and whose income is at or below 138% of the federal poverty level using the modified adjusted gross income methodology, as specified, is entitled to access to the public health care coverage their tax dollars support. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to ensure that these individuals have access to public health care coverage through programs it administers, including Medi-Cal. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1309 (Rubio, D) Health care coverage: lung cancer.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

ATTACHMENT B



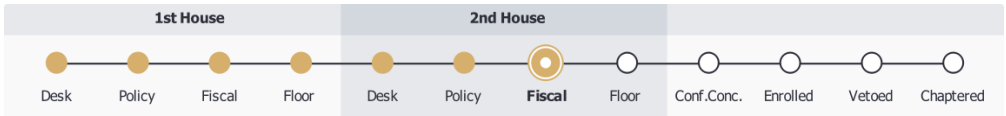
Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to provide coverage for all generally medically accepted cancer screening tests. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, except as specified, that is issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to provide coverage for followup screening or diagnostic services for lung cancer, as specified. The bill would prohibit a contract or policy from imposing a copayment, coinsurance, deductible, or any other form of cost sharing for this coverage. If a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy is a high deductible health plan, the bill would prohibit the contract or policy from imposing a deductible, coinsurance, or any other cost sharing on this coverage unless not imposing the deductible, coinsurance, or cost sharing would conflict with the federal requirements for high deductible health plans. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Health System
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1314 (Menjivar, D) Cigarette or tobacco product retailers: new retail locations and sale of nitrous oxide.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through specified enforcement activities. In addition to the primary enforcement responsibility assumed by the department, existing law authorizes other state and local governmental agencies to conduct inspections and assess penalties for violations of the act, as specified, and encourages state and local enforcement agencies to share the results of inspections and coordinate with the department when enforcing the act. In this regard, existing law authorizes an enforcing agency to assess specified civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 21 years of age any tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette papers. Existing law, upon the assessment of a civil penalty for the 3rd, 4th, or 5th violation, requires the department to notify the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and requires the CDTFA to assess civil penalties and suspend or revoke a license issued under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003. This bill, effective July 1, 2027, would prohibit a new retail location for a retailer of cigarettes or tobacco products from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a daycare center unless the local jurisdiction specifies a radius greater than 600 feet. The bill would also prohibit a retailer of cigarettes or tobacco products from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide or paraphernalia relating to the consumption of nitrous oxide. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

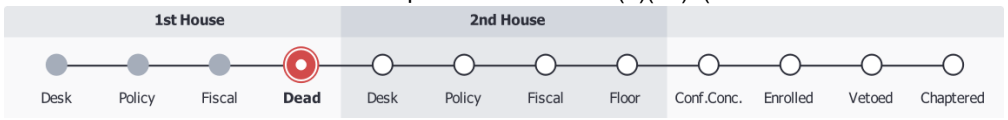
Department(s): Health System

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1422 (Durazo, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/8/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The federal Medicaid program prohibits payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. Existing state law extends Medi-Cal eligibility for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status if they are otherwise eligible for those benefits, with the exception of specified dental benefits for individuals who are 19 years of age or older. Existing law makes an individual who is 19 years of age or older, who does not have satisfactory immigration status, and who applies for Medi-Cal on or after January 1, 2026, or loses eligibility for eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal on or after January 1, 2026, eligible only for pregnancy-related services and emergency medical treatment. Existing law, beginning no sooner than July 1, 2027, as specified, requires individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status, who are not pregnant, and who are 19 to 59 years of age, inclusive, to pay a monthly premium of $30, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would require the Director of the Department of Finance to determine and report to the Legislature and the Governor the cost of implementing eligibility for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits for individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status if they are otherwise eligible, and whether including those costs the General Fund would be in a deficit, as defined. The bill would then, on January 1 of the year following such a determination, end the above-described limitations on services for those who apply for Medi-Cal after January 1, 2026, or who lose eligibility for the full-scope of Medi-Cal benefits on or after January 1, 2026, thereby making an individual who is 19 years of age or older, who does not have satisfactory immigration status, eligible for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits subject to certain limitations, such as the payment of premiums and certain dental benefits. The bill would require that the implementation of eligibility for the full-scope of Medi-Cal benefits be done by groups categorized by age, beginning with individuals over 49 years of age. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

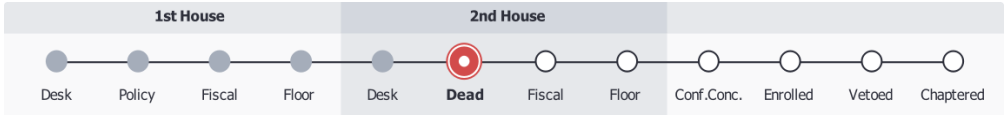
Department(s): Health System
Position: Support
Priority: 1

Housing Department

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

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/24/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)

ATTACHMENT B



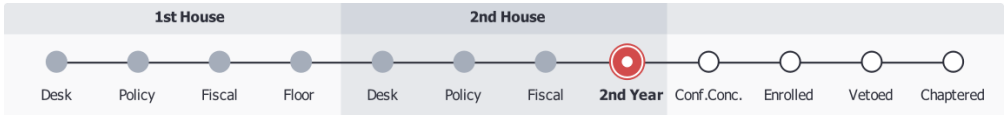
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires all factory-built housing after a specified date that is sold or offered for sale to first users within the state to bear insignia of approval issued by the department, deems that housing to comply with the requirements of all ordinances or regulations enacted by any city, city and county, county, or district that may be applicable to the construction of housing, as specified, and prohibits a city, city and county, county, and district from requiring submittal of plans for any factory-built housing manufactured, or to be manufactured pursuant to these provisions, as specified. Current law requires the department to provide by regulation for the qualification and disqualification of design approval agencies to perform approval of factory-built housing plans and specifications and makes approval by these agencies the equivalent of department approval. The law provides that any person who violates any of these provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would require plans or specifications of factory-built housing approved pursuant to these provisions to be approved by unit serial number and would authorize the approved plans or specifications to be used in subsequent development projects unless building standards relating to factory-built housing are modified, as specified. The bill would require the department and the design approval agencies to limit their review to the portions of a plan or specification that has not already received approval, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 559 (Berman, D) Professions and vocations: contractors: home improvement contracts: prohibited business practices.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/27/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

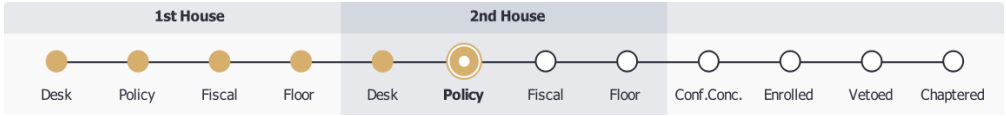
Summary: The Contractors State License Law defines and regulates the activities of contractors and provides for their licensure, regulation, and discipline by the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs (department). That law requires a home improvement contract, as defined, to be in writing and include the contract amount, as specified, and prohibits any downpayment for that contract from exceeding the lesser of $1,000 or 10% of the contract amount. Except for a downpayment, current law prohibits the contractor from requesting or accepting payment that exceeds the value of the work performed or material delivered. Current law makes the violation of these provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would include in the definition of “home improvement” construction, erection, installation, replacement, or improvement of accessory dwelling units on residentially zoned property. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

ATTACHMENT B

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

Current Text: 05/05/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/05/2025
Status: 05/20/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

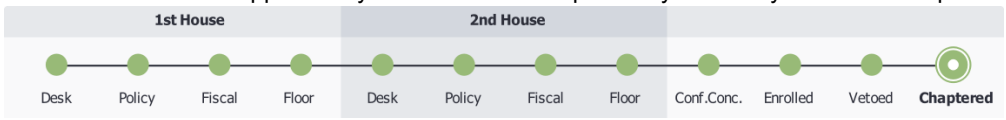


Location: 05/20/2025 - Senate Rules
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements various projects, including, but not limited to, housing projects that meet certain requirements. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a housing development project, as defined, that meets certain conditions relating to, for example, size, density, and location, including specific requirements for any housing on the project site located within 500 feet of a freeway. The bill would require a local government, as a condition of approval for the development, to require the development proponent to complete a specified environmental assessment regarding hazardous substance releases. If a recognized environmental condition is found, the bill would require the development proponent to complete a preliminary endangerment assessment and specified mitigation based on that assessment. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a housing development project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2025.



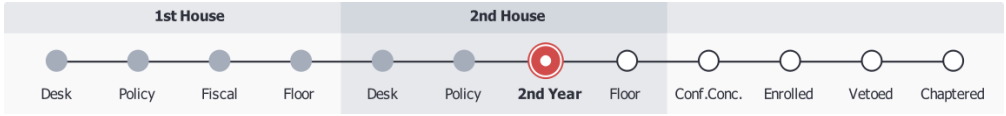
Location: 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law requires the housing element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including, among others, locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development. Current law also requires the

analysis to demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need. For adoption of the 7th and all subsequent revisions of the housing element, this bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a potential and actual governmental constraints disclosure statement that contains, among other things, an identification of each new or amended potential or actual governmental constraint, or revision increasing the stringency of a governmental constraint, that was adopted after the due date of the previous housing element and before submittal of the current draft housing element to the department. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 660 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency, as defined, to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Current law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. If a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, existing law requires the local agency to provide the applicant with a list of items that are noncompliant and a description of how the application can be remedied by the applicant within specified time limits. Current law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application to the local agency, as specified. This bill would prohibit the local agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. The bill, if a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, would prohibit a local agency from requesting or requiring any action or inaction as a result of a building inspection undertaken to assess compliance with the applicable building permit standards that would represent a deviation from a previously approved building plan or similar approval for the building permit, except as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

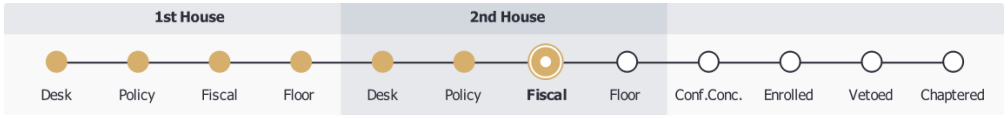
Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 750 (Quirk-Silva, D) Department of Housing and Community Development.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

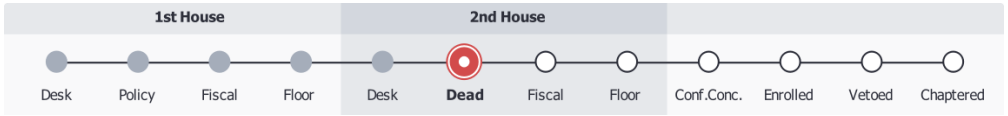


Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify as a challenged development, as defined. The bill would require the department to grant priority for these loans and grants to housing projects that are department funded and have an affordability restriction that has expired or have a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 782 (Quirk-Silva, D) Unlawfully restrictive covenants: redevelopment of commercial property for residential uses.

Current Text: 06/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/02/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/10/2026)



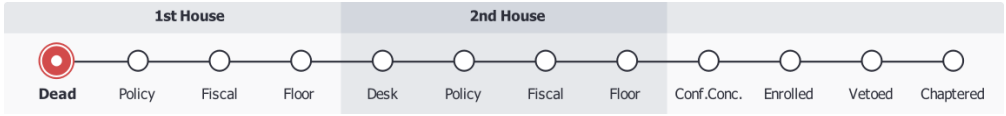
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law provides that recorded covenants, conditions, restrictions, or private limits on the use of land contained in instruments affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that, among other things, restrict or prohibit the residential uses of the property, are not enforceable against the owner of a housing development if an approved restrictive covenant housing modification document has been recorded in the public record, as provided. As part of this process, existing law requires the owner to submit to the county recorder a copy of the original restrictive covenant and any documents the owner believes necessary to establish that the property qualifies as a housing development and requires the county counsel to determine, among other things, if the property qualifies as a housing development and if a modification document may be recorded. Existing law defines “housing development,” for purposes of these provisions, as a development located on the property that is the subject of the recorded restrictive covenant and meets one of 3 sets of specified requirements. One set requires the property to be owned or controlled by an entity or individual that has submitted a development project application to redevelop an existing commercial property, and the development project includes residential uses permitted by state housing laws or local land use and zoning regulations. This bill would narrow the housing developments that qualify for removing use restrictions on an existing commercial property, as described above, by excluding a development project within a charter city that

meets 3 criteria. For that exclusion, the bill would require the charter city to have a population size between 200,000 and 400,000 and a housing element that is in substantial compliance with the housing element law, as specified. (Based on 06/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 874 (Ávila Farías, D) Mitigation Fee Act: development impact fees: qualified residential ownership and qualified rental projects.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

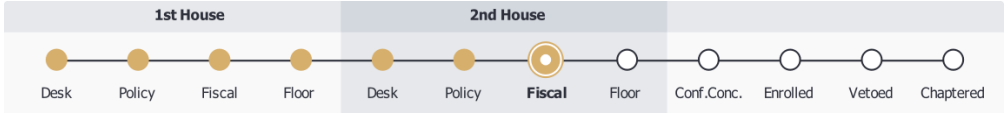


Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes certain requirements on a local agency that imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project that is imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve the development project, or a fee for public improvements, as specified. The act also regulates fees for development projects and fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to provide a qualified residential rental project, as defined, with the option of either or both (1) development impact fees set at a rate of $0 or (2) a development impact fee deferral agreement loan, subject to certain requirements. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 906 (González, Mark, D) Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2025
Status: 07/14/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. (Set for hearing on 08/10/2026)
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

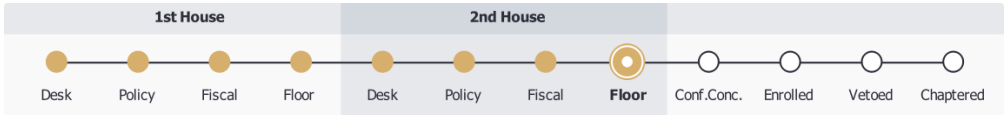
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including specified sites, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites (first analysis), and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing (2nd analysis). This bill would remove the requirement on cities and counties to include the 2nd analysis in their housing elements. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 939 (Schultz, D) Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/15/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #115 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. Current law, among other things, requires compliance with certain affordability requirements, including requiring that the applicant agree to ensure, and that the city, county, or city and county ensure, that a for-sale unit that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus is either (1) initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of very low, low, or moderate income, as specified, or (2) if the unit is not purchased by an income-qualified person or family within 180 days after the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the unit is purchased by a qualified nonprofit housing corporation, as provided. This bill would additionally allow the applicant and the city, county, or city and county to comply with the above-described affordability requirements with respect to a for-sale unit by ensuring that the unit is purchased by a nonprofit corporation, as specified, for properties to be sold to and occupied by extremely low, very low, or lower income families who participate in a below-market interest rate loan program, as described. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

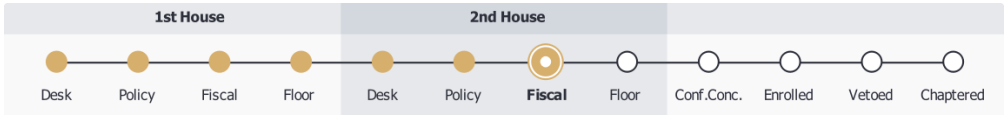
Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1964 (Bennett, D) State Fire Marshal: home hardening.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



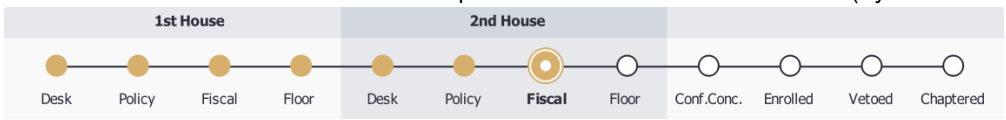
Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Existing law also requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, to designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review very high fire hazard severity zones that are not state responsibility areas, and designated and rated zones that are state responsibility areas, as provided. This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to develop home hardening standards, as provided. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to, on or before January 1, 2030, compile a report concerning homes in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in state and local responsibility areas. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before July 1, 2030, to make the completed report available on its internet website and to submit copies to the Legislature, as provided. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1997 (Lee, D) Land use: housing development approvals: timelines and processes.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications. Among other things, the act requires a public agency that is the lead agency or a responsible agency for a development project to approve or disapprove the project within a specified period of time, which varies depending on the project's phase in the CEQA process. The act defines "development project" to include specified housing development projects, as provided. This bill would additionally require approval or disapproval of a housing development project within 30 days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report (EIR), if the EIR is prepared pursuant to specified provisions of CEQA if certain other conditions are met. The bill would also define "housing development project" for the purposes of the Permit Streamlining Act and make additional conforming changes. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch

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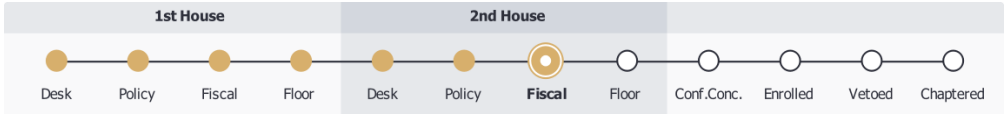
Priority: 3

AB 2002 (Solache, D) Local government assistance: Regional Early Action Planning Fund.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing in each region and further requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Existing law establishes the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, administered by the department, for the purpose of providing regions and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities to enable jurisdictions to meet the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment, as provided. This bill would establish the Regional Early Action Planning Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of providing councils of governments, regional entities, and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities, to enable those entities to meet the 7th and subsequent cycles of the regional housing need assessment. The bill would require the department to allocate funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, from the Regional Early Action Planning Fund to each council of governments or regional entity responsible for allocating regional housing need that applies and qualifies for those moneys, as specified. The bill would authorize a council of governments or regional entity to expend funds awarded for certain purposes, including for activities that support the development, improvement, or implementation of the methodology for the 7th and subsequent regional housing needs assessment cycles, and for providing jurisdictions with technical assistance, planning, temporary staffing, or consultant needs associated with updating local planning and zoning documents, as provided. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2020 (Gabriel, D) Housing programs: financing.

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

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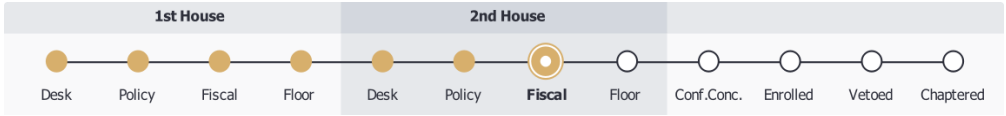


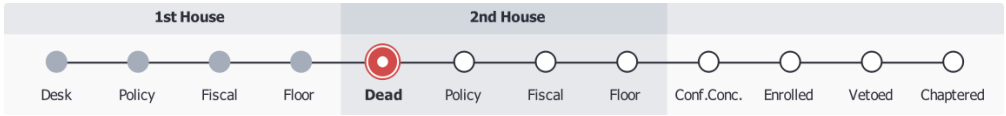
Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. This bill would permit the department to authorize the transfer of excess reserves or excess operating income, as defined, from one rental housing development to another rental housing development with the same owner, as specified. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 2320 (Ta, R) Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: adaptive reuse.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Enrolled **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was DESK on 6/29/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to provide financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, including acquisition or rehabilitation of motels, hotels, hostels, or other sites, as provided. This disbursement program is referred to as Homekey. This bill would, for Homekey awards made on or after July 1, 2026, require the department to consider allowing applicants that utilize funds for adaptive reuse to be subject to the same timelines as new construction, as provided. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2351 (Bonta, D) General plan: annual report: shelter beds.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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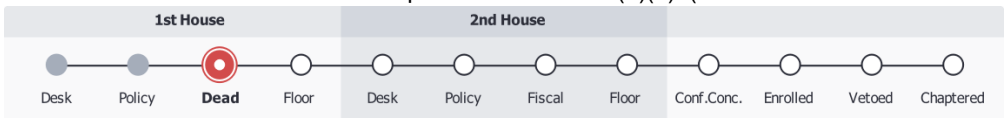
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

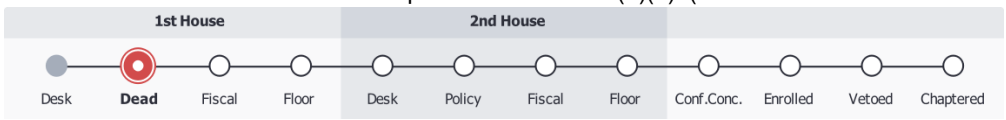


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and amend general plans and elements of those general plans, as specified. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, the law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes certain information, including the status of the plan and progress of its implementation. This bill would require the planning agency to include in that report, beginning with the report due by April 1, 2028, the number of temporary emergency shelter beds and the number of permanent housing units serving those experiencing or exiting homelessness in the jurisdiction in each of specified categories. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2741 (Muratsuchi, D) Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/22/2026)



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires local governments to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. Existing law requires that program to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for specified lower income households on sites required to be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use, as provided, and requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards, as provided. This bill would provide that these zoning requirements would be met by applying a zoning classification, including, but not limited to, an overlay zone, mixed-use zone, combining district, or similar zone that permits owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use with the above-described minimum density and development standards, as specified. The bill would require a program that includes application of this zoning classification to include a written explanation of the housing and affordability incentives of the zoning classification. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department

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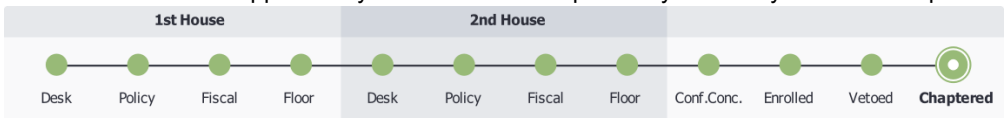
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/03/2025
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 513, Statutes of 2025.

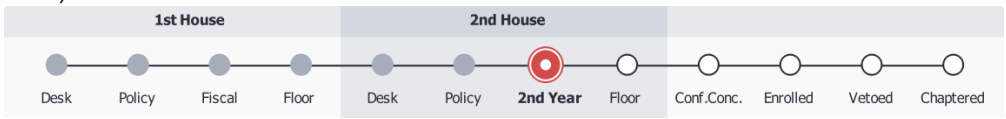


Location: 10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with those provisions. Current law requires the department to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations adopted by the department, as prescribed. Current law requires that jurisdictions that are prohousing and that are in substantial compliance with specified provisions be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring of applications for specified state programs. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" for these purposes and specifies a nonexhaustive list of examples of those policies, including local financial incentives for housing and adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would include in the definition of "prohousing local policies" policies that keep people housed, and would include additional examples of prohousing local policies under the above-described provisions, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch

SB 328 (Grayson, D) Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight responses: housing development projects.

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



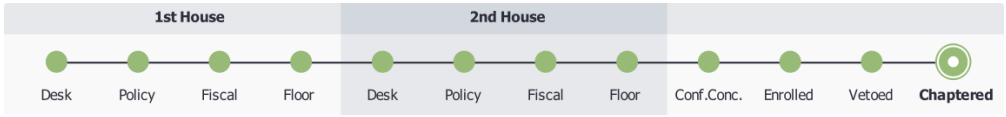
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, establishes time limits for a local agency, as defined, to complete reviews regarding whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a

disapproval of the housing development project and a violation of specified law. Upon the department receiving a request for a housing development project seeking oversight of investigation, characterization, and remediation activities, this bill would require the department to provide written notice to the requestor within specified timelines regarding subsequent actions in the review process, as specified. The bill would require, for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, the department to provide the written notice within 60 business days of receiving the request. The bill would require, for a housing development with 26 units or more, the department to provide the written notice within 120 business days of receiving the request. The bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2028. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 417 (Limón, D) The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, authorized, the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,000,000,000 to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as well as financing for a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $11,250,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, $10,000,000,000 would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, and $1,250,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Support
Priority: 1

SB 457 (Becker, D) Housing element compliance: committed assistance: in-kind services: realistic capacity formula.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026

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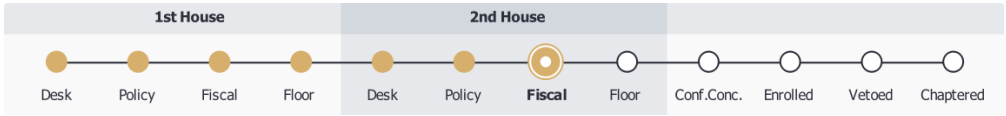
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

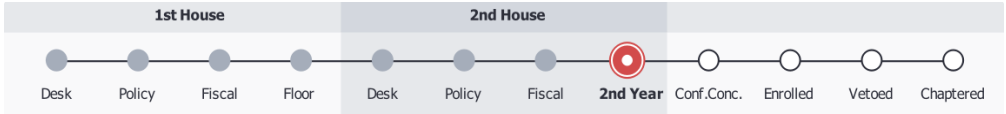


Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites, and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires the inventory of land to include, among other things, a description of the existing use of the property for nonvacant sites. For the nonvacant sites, existing law requires the city or county to specify the additional development potential for each site within the planning period. Existing law requires a city or county to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. Existing law requires that program to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for specified lower income households on sites required to be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use, as provided, and requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the Department of Housing and Community Development to promulgate or approve formulas and associated user interfaces or other tools that allow for the determination of specified information, including, among other things, the realistic capacity of housing element inventory sites, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 522 (Wahab, D) Housing: tenant protections.

Current Text: 09/03/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/03/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law governs the hiring of residential dwelling units. The Tenant Protection Act of 2019 prohibits, until January 1, 2030, an owner of residential real property from terminating the tenancy of certain tenants without just cause, either at-fault or no-fault of the tenant. The act exempts certain types of residential real properties from that prohibition, including, among others, housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years. This bill would exclude housing built to replace a previous housing unit that was subject to the Tenant Protection Act of 2019,

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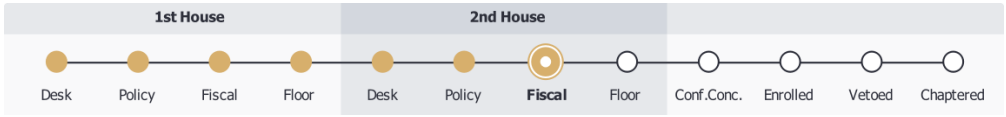
was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as defined, and was issued a certificate of occupancy before that housing unit was substantially damaged or destroyed, from the above-described exemption from the just cause requirements. (Based on 09/03/2025 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing financing: joint powers agreements: bond approvals:subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

Current Text: 07/07/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/07/2026
Status: 07/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of that act, defines the term “public agency” to include various federal, state, local, and tribal entities. Existing law requires approval by the Department of General Services of certain joint powers agreements that include the state as a member, as provided. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue revenue bonds to pay the costs and expenses of acquiring, constructing, or conducting a program for, among other things, low-income housing projects owned or operated by a city, county, city and county, or housing authority. Existing law provides that the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are designated as elected representatives for federal tax purposes of a joint powers agency created to approve or certify the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law. This bill would, instead, provide that the Treasurer is designated as an applicable elected representative of a joint powers authority and may, at the discretion of the joint powers authority, approve the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

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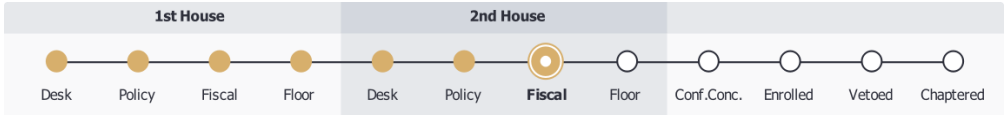


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

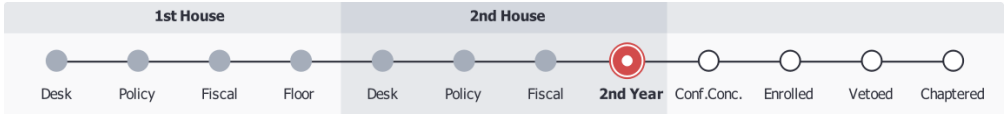
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Housing Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

Human Resources Department

AB 283 (Haney, D) In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.

Current Text: 08/29/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, which is administered by the State Department of Social Services, counties, and other entities, under which qualified aged, blind, or disabled persons are provided with supportive services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Current law authorizes a county board of supervisors to elect to contract with a nonprofit consortium to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services or to establish, by ordinance, a public authority to provide for the delivery of those services, in accordance with certain procedures. Current law deems a public authority created under these provisions to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, which governs labor relations between local public employers and employees. Existing law also deems a nonprofit consortium contracting with a county to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel for purposes of collective bargaining over wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. Current law grants recipients of in-home supportive services the right to hire, fire, and supervise the work of any in-home supportive services personnel providing services for them. Current law prohibits the state and specified local public employers from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Current law also requires specified public employers to provide exclusive employee representatives access to new employee orientations. Current law generally grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. Existing law defines "public employers" who are subject to

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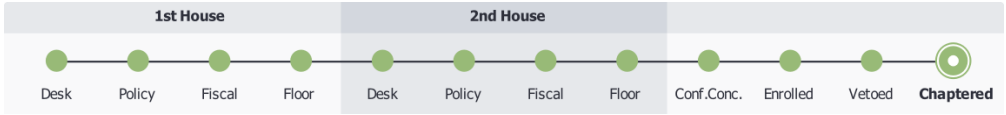
these provisions as including, among others, public agencies, cities, counties, and districts. This bill would expand the definition of "public employer," for purposes of those provisions, to include an employer who is subject to the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act, which the bill would create. The bill would establish a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing individual providers. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 45 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Oppose
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/05/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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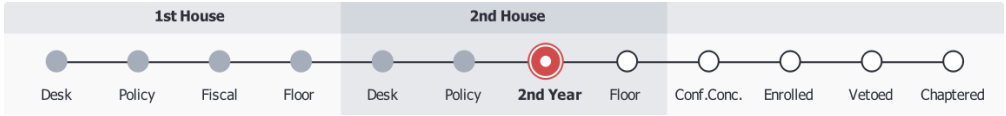


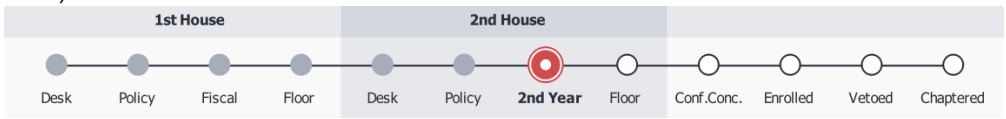
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of current law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by current law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/23/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires a contract entered into by any state agency for the procurement or laundering of apparel, garments, or corresponding accessories, or the procurement of equipment, materials, or supplies, other than procurement related to a public works contract, to require that a contractor certify that nothing furnished to the state pursuant to the contract has been laundered or produced by certain types of labor, including forced labor, as defined. Current law makes any person who falsely certifies pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would, for a contract entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, revise the above contracting requirements to also require a contractor to certify that the contract complies with specified requirements relating to human trafficking, including certain prohibitions on contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, subcontractor employees, and their agents. The bill would revise the definition of forced labor to mean knowingly providing or obtaining labor or services of a person by, among other things, threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person. This bill would require contractors and subcontractors to notify employees of specified prohibited activities and the actions that may be taken against them for violations. The bill would provide that a contractor is ineligible for, and shall not bid on, or submit a proposal for, a contract under these provisions if the contractor has failed to certify its compliance. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch

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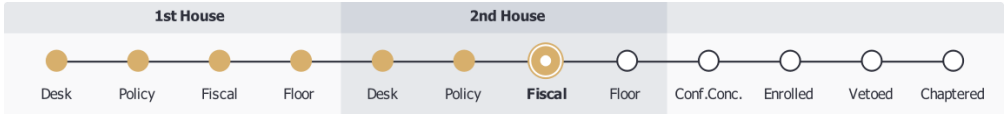
Priority: 3

AB 1048 (Chen, R) Workers' compensation.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

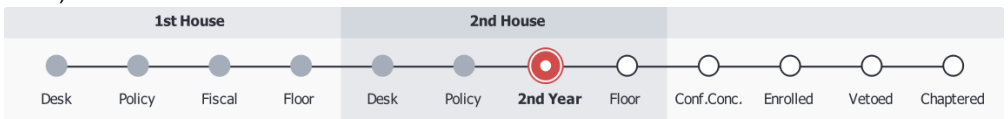


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires every contracting agent, that sells, leases, assigns, transfers, or conveys its list of contract health care providers and their contracted reimbursement rates to a payor, to comply with certain requirements. Existing law also requires a payor to, among other things, provide an explanation of benefits or explanation of review that identifies the name of the network that the payor has an agreement with that entitles them to pay a preferred rate for the services rendered. This bill would require the explanation of review or explanation of benefits to include the state assigned medical provider network identification number and an email address that the rendering medical provider may use to request a copy of the underlying contract that entitles them to take the preferred rate. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1109 (Kalra, D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



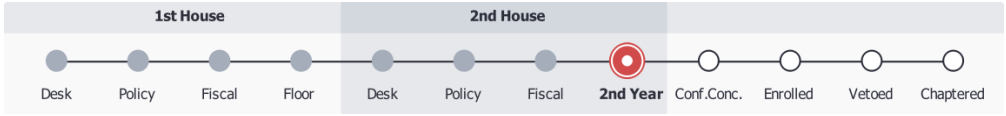
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under current law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure. This bill would establish a privilege between a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee to refuse to disclose any confidential communication

between the employee or former employee and the union agent made while the union agent was acting in the union agent's representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would permit a represented employee or represented former employee to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1234 (Ortega, D) Employment: nonpayment of wages: complaints.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to determine all matters arising under the commissioner's jurisdiction. Current law makes any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates or causes to be violated specified provisions regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission to be subject to a civil penalty, as specified. This bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to the process for the Labor Commissioner to investigate, hold a hearing, and make determinations relating to an employee's complaint. The bill would set forth timelines for the Labor Commissioner to notify parties of an employee complaint, as provided, and for the defendant to respond, as provided. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner, if the Labor Commissioner determines to prosecute the action or that no action will be taken, to notify the parties within 30 days of receipt of the defendant's answer. If the Labor Commissioner does not make either of those determinations, the bill would require the Labor Commissioner, within 90 days of receipt of the defendant's answer, to conduct an investigation of the employee complaint, make an estimated appraisal of the amount of wages, damages, penalties, expenses, and other compensation owed, and to determine all the parties liable for the assessment. The bill would set forth a process for the Labor Commissioner's investigation, assessment, and determination, including authorizing the Labor Commissioner to issue a subpoena for records and requiring the Labor Commissioner to issue a formal complaint. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1331 (Elhawary, D) Workplace surveillance.

Current Text: 09/04/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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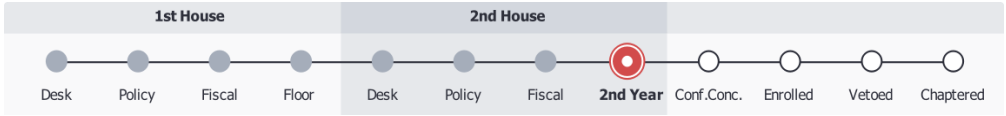


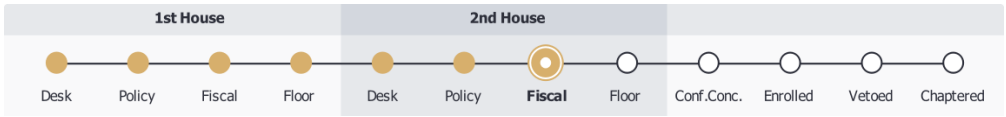
Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission. This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering certain employee-only areas and public bathrooms and during off-duty hours, as specified. The bill would prohibit a worker from removing or physically tampering with any component of a workplace surveillance tool that is part of or embedded in employer equipment or vehicles. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement

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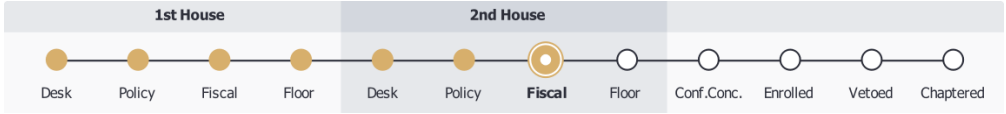
system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1564 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

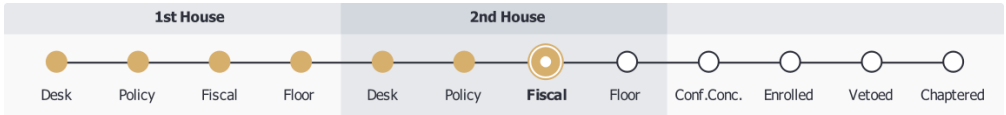


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1576 (Ortega, D) Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/20/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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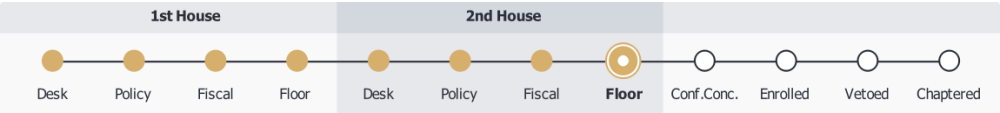
Summary: Existing law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or the worker's dependents for purposes of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability that include a determination of the percentage of permanent disability incurred. Existing law requires that, for injuries incurred before January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, account be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and the injured employee's age at the time of the injury, and requires that specified factors be considered in determining an employee's diminished earning capacity for these purposes. For purposes of these provisions, "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" incorporates the descriptions and measurements of physical impairment and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition). For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, existing law requires the same factors be taken into account but removes from consideration the employee's diminished future earning capacity and, instead, incorporates an adjustment factor of 1.4, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Under existing law, if a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a subsequent compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee receives compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. Existing law requires, when applicable, the additional permanent disability resulting from the subsequent injury to be equal to 35% or more of total, when considered alone and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or the age of the employee. For purposes of determining permanent disability resulting from a subsequent injury, this bill would measure permanent disability, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, by the whole person impairment rating as determined in accordance with the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition), after adjustment for diminished future earning capacity and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or age of the employee. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1627 (Ávila Farías, D) Public employment: disqualifications.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #154 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law contains numerous provisions governing the qualifications, standards, and training of peace officers. Existing law specifies circumstances that disqualify a person from holding office or being employed as a peace officer, including, among other things, any person previously employed in law enforcement in any state or United States territory or by the federal government whose name is listed in any of specified indexes whose certification as a law enforcement officer in that jurisdiction was revoked for misconduct or who, while employed as a law enforcement officer, engaged in serious misconduct that would have resulted in their certification being revoked by the commission if employed as a peace officer in this state. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the disqualification circumstances described above, the terms "employed in law enforcement" and "law enforcement officer" include a law enforcement officer employed in any state or United States territory or by the federal government who engages in immigration enforcement, as provided. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department

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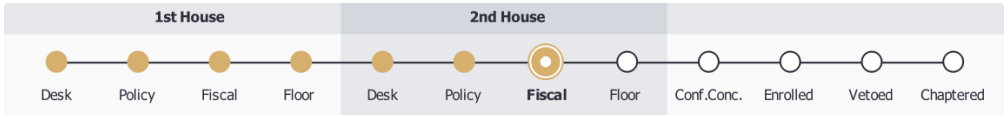
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1838 (Berman, D) Public contracts: local agencies: responsive bidders.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

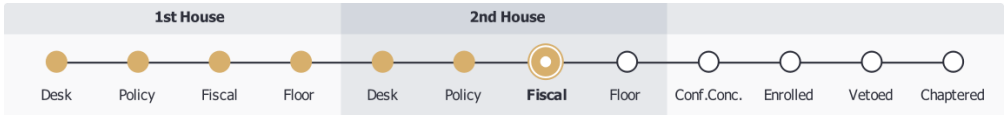


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law governs the procurement process for contracts of specified public entities. Existing law requires a local agency that requires that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder meeting, or making a good faith effort to meet, participation goals for minority, women, or disabled veteran business enterprises to provide in the general conditions under which bids will be received that any person making a bid or offer to perform a contract shall include specified information in that bid or offer. This bill would require a contractor, as a condition of submitting a bid to a local agency for a public works contract, to fully disclose any history of wage and hour violations, as specified, and provide supporting documentation, as described. The bill would authorize a contractor that fails to provide the required disclosures and supporting materials to be disqualified from the bid. The bill would require a local agency to establish a process for a contractor to appeal their bid disqualification, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1883 (Bryan, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Would, with certain exceptions, prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool that uses artificial intelligence to, among other things, collect neural data or recognize an individual's emotional state. The bill would define an employer to include a governmental entity, including, among other entities, charter cities and the University of California. This bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of up to $500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. This bill would exempt from its provisions the use of a tool to the extent that

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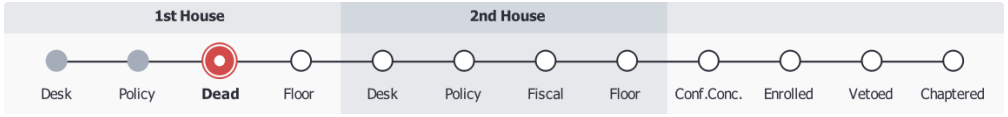
its use is to ensure safety or is reasonably necessary to comply with, a federal statute, federal regulation, or binding federal contract relating to the development of aircraft for use in the national airspace or the development of products or services for national security, military, space, or defense purposes. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1898 (Schultz, D) Workplace artificial intelligence tools.

Current Text: 03/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/20/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2026)

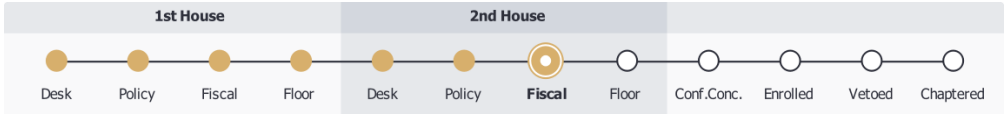


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Would require an employer to provide a written notice to a worker that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to be given to a worker within a specified time and would require the notice to contain specified information, including the specific employment-related decisions likely to be affected by the use of the workplace AI tool. The bill would require an employer to maintain an updated list of all workplace AI tools currently in use and their impact on jobs, as specified, and to provide the list to workers annually. The bill would provide for enforcement by the Labor Commissioner or a public prosecutor, and alternatively would authorize any worker who has suffered damages, or their exclusive representative, to file a civil action for damages caused by the adverse action. The bill would establish remedies and penalties for violations, including a penalty of up to $500 for each violation. (Based on 03/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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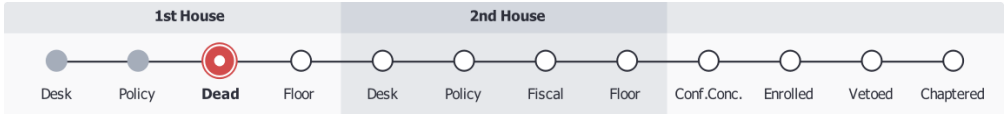
Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer's workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2027 (Ward, D) Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/09/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would prohibit an employer from using a worker's personal information, as defined, to train an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, and would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to a worker's personal information to a third party for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the personal information of an employer's worker to a third party or using the personal information of an employer's worker to train artificial intelligence, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2179 (Patel, D) Workplace violence: restraining orders.

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #99 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

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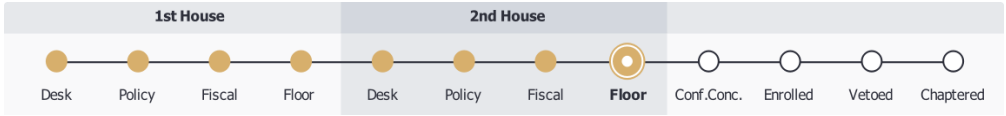


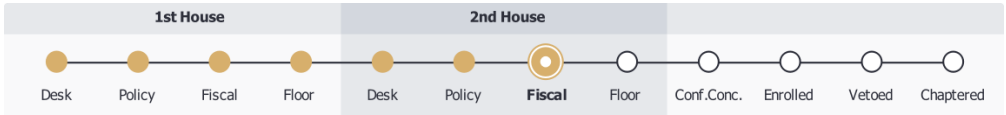
Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law authorizes any employer or authorized bargaining representative, as specified, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2027, allow any party or witness to a petition for a restraining order to appear remotely at a hearing and would prohibit any fee for appearing remotely. The bill would require the court of each county to develop rules and instructions for such remote appearances and post them on its website. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2545 (Schiavo, D) Report: labor force impact: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/30/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project and would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project Advisory Panel in the Employment Development Department (EDD). The bill would require the advisory panel to consist of 14 members, appointed as prescribed. The bill would require the EDD, in consultation with the advisory panel, to perform an assessment of data sources and collection methods regarding the use and impact of advanced artificial intelligence systems on the labor force, as specified. The bill would require the advisory panel to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, with the results of the assessment and would require the report to provide policy recommendations to the Legislature, including, but not limited to, how to effectively support workers impacted by artificial intelligence. The bill would require the advisory panel to post the report on its internet website. The bill would require that the advisory panel be dissolved upon submission of the report to the Legislature and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2656 (Petrie-Norris, D) Public employees: notice: artificial intelligence performing service within scope of work.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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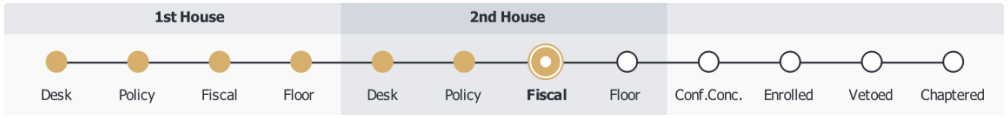
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

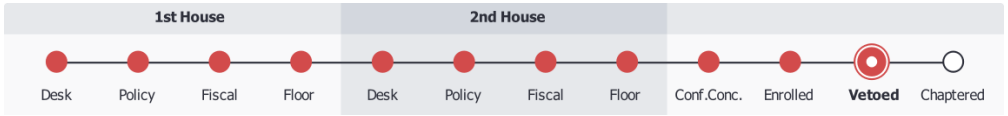


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Executive Order No. N-12-23 requires specified state agencies, in collaboration with other state agencies and their workforce, to draft a report to the Governor examining the most significant, potentially beneficial use cases for deployment of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tools by the state. The executive order requires the report to explain the potential risks to individuals, communities, and government and state government workers, and requires the report to be regularly assessed and updated in consultation with, among others, the state government workforce or organizations that represent state government employees, as specified. Chapter 928 of the Statutes of 2024, the Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act, requires specified state agencies to update the report, as needed, to respond to significant developments and to consult with specified parties, including organizations that represent state exclusive employee representatives. This bill would require certain state and local public employers to provide written notice to a recognized employee organization at least 45 days before taking an action to develop, purchase, or require the use of GenAI to perform a service that is within the scope of work of the job classification represented by the recognized employee organization. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 7 (McNerney, D) Employment: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 03/02/2026 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. This bill would require an employer to provide a written notice that an ADS, for the purpose of making employment-related decisions, not including hiring, is in use at the workplace to all workers that will foreseeably be directly affected by the ADS, as specified. The bill would require the employer to maintain an updated list of all ADS currently in use. The bill would require an employer to notify, as provided, a job applicant that the employer utilizes an ADS when making hiring decisions, if the employer will use the ADS in making decisions for that position. The bill would prohibit an employer from using an ADS that does certain functions and would limit the purposes and manner in which an ADS may be used to make decisions. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker's own data primarily used by an ADS to make a discipline, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill

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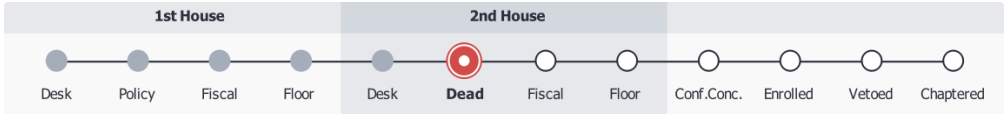
would require an employer that primarily relied on an ADS to make a discipline, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written notice, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 238 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 6/11/2026)

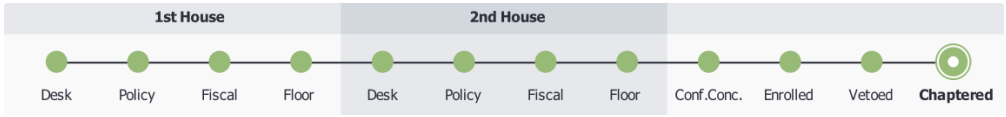


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to administer and enforce various laws relating to employment and working conditions. This bill would require a business, as defined, to annually provide a notice to the department of all the workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to include, among other information, a list of the workplace surveillance tools being used that surveil employees and the categories of information being collected on employees by the workplace surveillance. The bill would also require a business to send the notice to employees and any union that represents employees of the business. The bill would make a business that violates these provisions subject to a civil penalty of $500 per violation. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 303 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Employment: bias mitigation training: unlawful discrimination.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2025
Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 216, Statutes of 2025.



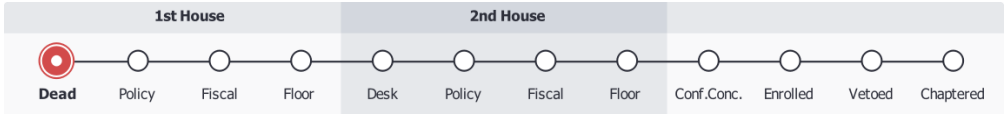
Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits various forms of employment and housing discrimination, including various types of discrimination because of national origin. Current law empowers the Civil Rights Department to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. This bill would provide that an employee's assessment, testing, admission, or acknowledgment of their own personal bias that was

made in good faith and solicited or required as part of a bias mitigation training does not constitute unlawful discrimination, as prescribed. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 430 (Cabaldon, D) Local agencies: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Current law establishes the Government Operations Agency (GovOps), and establishes within the agency the Department of Technology. Current law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Current law defines, for these purposes, an "automated decision system" as, among other things, a computational process that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. Current law authorizes local agencies, including cities and counties, to provide welfare, employment, and other public social services. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would impose certain restrictions on the use of an automated decision system by a local agency to confer supportive services, permits, or licenses, as specified. Among those restrictions, the bill would include a prohibition on using an output from the system as the sole basis for an adverse eligibility or benefit determination affecting a natural person, except as specified. The bill would require the local agency to verify the accuracy of the system's outputs and to promote nondiscrimination in its use, as specified. The bill would require the local agency's governing board to provide audits or other quality control review of the outputs, as specified, to assure acceptable accuracy. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 464 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Employer pay data.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 760, Statutes of 2025.

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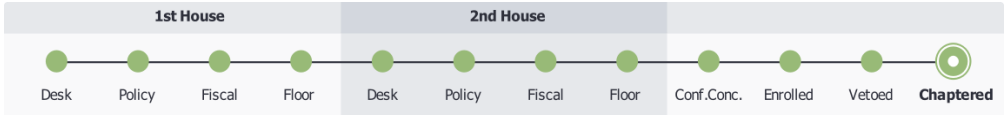


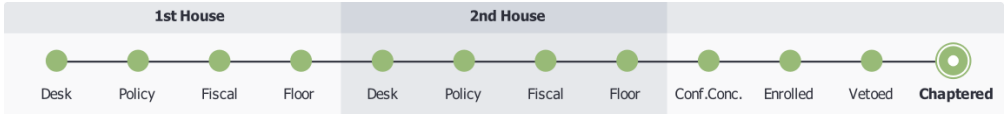
Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based on specified characteristics or status. This bill would require an employer to collect and store any demographic information gathered by an employer or labor contractor for the purpose of submitting the pay data report separately from employees' personnel records, and, beginning January 1, 2027, increase the number of job categories, as specified above, to 23. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 487 (Grayson, D) Workers' compensation.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/02/2025
Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 763, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

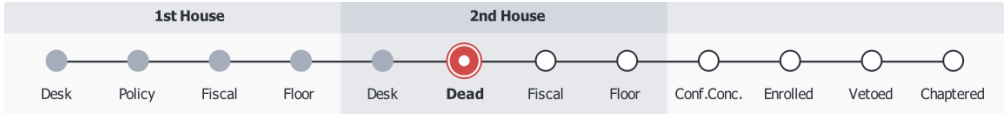
Summary: Current law authorizes an employer who pays or becomes obligated to pay compensation, salary in lieu of compensation, or an amount to the Department of Industrial Relations to make a claim or bring an action against a third person who caused the injury or death of an employee that gave rise to the employer's obligations. Current law relieves the employer from an obligation to pay further compensation to or on behalf of the employee if the employer has paid litigation expenses, attorney's fees, and the employer's lien. Current law requires any release or settlement of a claim to include notice to both the employer and employee, as specified, and the written consent of both the employer and employee, in order for the release or settlement to be valid. Current law authorizes the appeals board to credit the employer with an amount equal to the recovery by the employee that has not been applied to certain expenses, to be applied against the employer's liability for compensation, as specified. Current law authorizes an employer to enforce payment of a lien against a third party, or against the employee, if damages have been paid to the employee, in the manner provided for enforcement of money judgments. This bill would state that when the injured employee is a peace officer, as defined, or a firefighter, the employer will be entitled to receive no more than 1/3 of the third-party defendant's liability insurance policy limit, if the employee establishes that their total damages exceed the net recovery after satisfaction of the employer's claim and that the total liability insurance limits available are insufficient to fully compensate the employer and employee's proven damages. The bill would limit an employer's right to reimbursement, subrogation, or lien to the maximum recovery threshold, as specified. The bill would prohibit an employer from asserting any recovery by one of these injured employees as a credit or offset against future workers' compensation benefits and would require a settlement or release to limit an employer's claim for reimbursement to the portion of the settlement not allocated to the employee pursuant to these provisions. The bill would limit these

provisions to those peace officers and firefighters who are employed by certain local entities, such as a city or county, among others. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 555 (Caballero, D) Workers' compensation: average annual earnings.

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INS. on 5/4/2026)

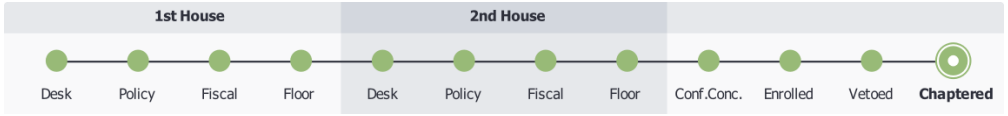


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides for temporary disability, permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability benefits, among other benefits, for an injured employee and requires the computation of an injured employee's average annual earnings and average weekly earnings for purposes of determining those disability benefits. Existing law requires, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at various amounts, including between $240 and $435 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2014, except as specified. This bill would require, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at between $363 and $658 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 617 (Arreguín, D) California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/27/2025
Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 229, Statutes of 2025.



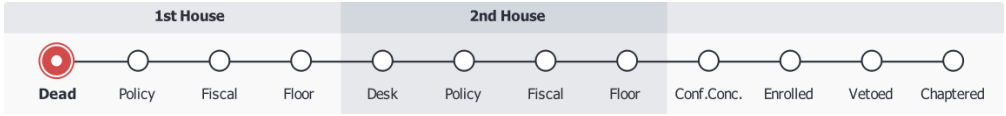
Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act governs mass layoffs, relocations, and terminations. Current law prohibits an employer, with certain exceptions, from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment without giving prescribed written

notice to the employees, the Employment Development Department, and other local agencies. This bill would require employers to include in the notice whether the employer plans to coordinate services through the local workforce development board or another entity, as specified, and information regarding the statewide food assistance program known as CalFresh, as specified. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 668 (Hurtado, D) Workers' compensation: medical-legal expenses: fee schedule.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/24/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

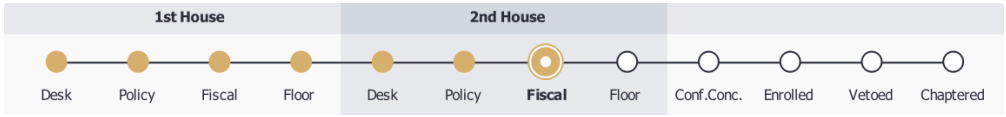


Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, which provides for comprehensive medical-legal evaluations to assist in the resolution of contested claims. Under current law, fees for medical-legal evaluations are charged at a rate not to exceed a physician's regular fee, or the fee schedule set by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, whichever is lower. Current law requires that the schedule set fees for procedures according to relative values and a conversion factor, allowing for modifiers, as specified. Current law requires the medical-legal fee schedule to be revised at the same time the fee schedule for medical treatment is revised. This bill would authorize the administrative director to adjust the fee schedule every 2 years based on an evaluation of certain medical practice costs, including increases in the conversion factor and the per-page cost of reviewing records, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 947 (McNerney, D) Employment: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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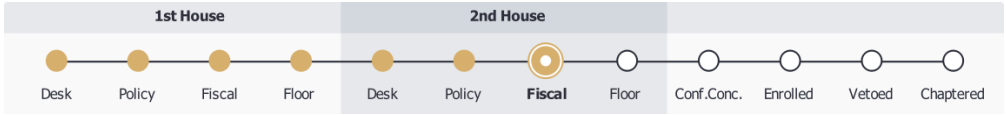
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker's own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 951 (Reyes, D) Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under existing law, the Director of Employment Development is vested with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction related to job creation activity functions, among other things. Existing law, the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN Act), prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees affected by the order and to the EDD and certain local officials. Existing law makes an employer who fails to give specified notice regarding a mass layoff, relocation, or termination subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 for each day of the employer's violation. This bill would revise the Cal/WARN Act to also require an employer giving notice of a mass layoff, relocation, or termination caused in whole or in substantial part by an artificial intelligence (AI) system or other automated technology replacing or automating employment positions to include certain information in the notice, including the job functions performed by workers that will be automated by AI. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch

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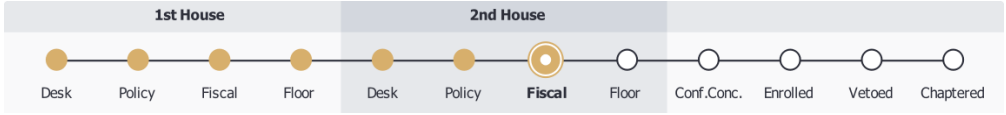
Priority: 2

SB 1054 (Cabaldon, D) Unemployment insurance: reporting requirements.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



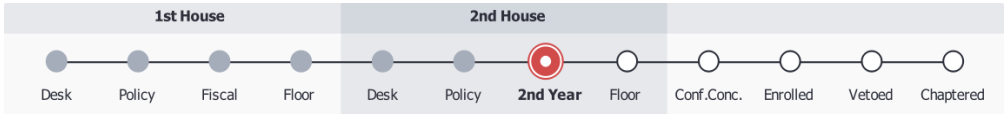
Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law provides for unemployment compensation benefits for eligible individuals in the state who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Existing law requires an employer, as defined, to make contributions for unemployment insurance premiums and to file specified reports with the Director of Employment Development, including, among other reports, a report of contributions, a quarterly return, and a report of wages paid, as specified. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to work with employers to enhance the reporting of employment and earning data, as specified, and, where feasible, to align and streamline definitions and requirements for the report of wages, deploy user-friendly application programming interfaces, and implement other means to simplify reporting processes. The bill would require, beginning July 1, 2027, every employer with 10 or more employees and every individual or organization that, as an agent, reports wages on behalf of one or more employers with 10 or more employees, as specified, to include in the report of wages, information on total monthly wage, industry, occupation, worker type, and hours worked for each employee, as provided. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt and develop appropriate procedures for the sharing of hours worked and other necessary employment data to support employment-related verifications for initial eligibility for, and ongoing receipt of, public benefits, and to enable access to relevant wage data, as specified. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Resources Department
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Human Services Agency

AB 601 (Jackson, D) Child abuse: reporting.

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/10/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



ATTACHMENT B

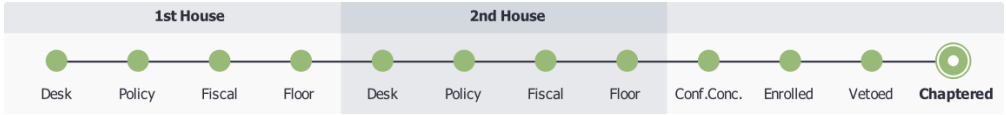
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. The act requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as “mandated reporters,” to report known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, through the State Office of Child Abuse Prevention, to, by no later than July 1, 2027, develop a standardized curriculum for mandated reporters, and to make that training available on its internet website. The bill would, except as provided, require an employer having one or more mandated reporters to ensure completion of the training within the first 3 months of the mandated reporter’s employment, or on or before March 1, 2030, whichever is later. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 607 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) CalWORKs: Home Visiting Program.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 376, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. Current law establishes the CalWORKs Home Visiting Program for the purpose of supporting positive health, development, and well-being outcomes for pregnant and parenting people, families, and infants born into poverty, and makes participation voluntary for counties and participants. Current law requires the program to provide high-quality, evidence-based, culturally competent services to pregnant people, parents or caretaker relatives, and children for 24 months or until the child’s 2nd birthday, whichever is later, that meet the needs of at-risk assistance units, as specified. Current law requires a voluntary participant in the program to meet specified criteria, including that the individual is either a member of a CalWORKs assistance unit, a parent or caretaker relative for a child-only case, or an individual who is apparently eligible for CalWORKs aid, and that the individual is pregnant or the individual is a parent or caretaker relative of a child less than 24 months of age at the time the individual enrolls in the program, except as specified. Current law authorizes, if a parent or assisted caretaker has been removed from the assistance unit or exits the CalWORKs program, voluntary home visiting services to continue until completion of the evidence-based home visiting program or until they terminate their own participation. This bill would instead specify that the time on the program is not to exceed the duration of the applicable home visiting program model. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

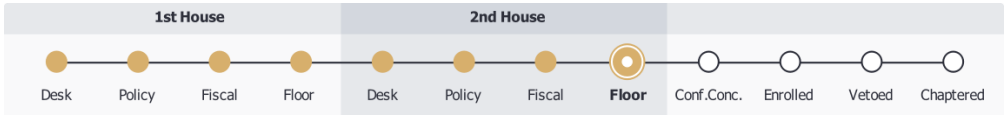
Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 871 (Stefani, D) Mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #214 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

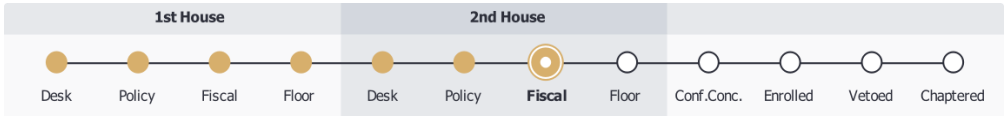


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law requires a mandated reporter of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, as defined, to report financial abuse in a specified manner, including by telephone or through a confidential internet reporting tool, as specified, immediately, or as soon as practicably possible. If reported by telephone, existing law requires a written report to be sent, or an internet report to be made through the internet reporting tool, to the local adult protective services agency or the local law enforcement agency within 2 working days. Existing law deems all officers and employees of a financial institution to be mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult. A mandated reporter who fails to report financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult is liable for civil penalties, as specified. If a report of financial abuse is made by a mandated reporter, as described above, this bill would also require a report to be made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Internet Crime Complaint Center within 2 working days. Within 48 hours of filing a report, the bill would require a financial institution to notify the elder or dependent adult identified in the report, as specified, and provide additional required information. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1049 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) California Food Assistance Program: sponsor deeming rules.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Current law sets forth provisions relating to state funding for CalFresh, the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP). Under current federal and state law, in determining the eligibility and amount of aid for a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States under certain public social services programs, the income and resources of the person are deemed to include the income and resources of any person who has executed an affidavit of support on behalf of the person and the spouse of that person, with certain exemptions. Current state law requires that federal deeming rules and exemptions governing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) also govern CFAP, with certain exceptions. Under this bill, federal deeming rules and exemptions governing SNAP would instead not apply to CFAP. By creating new duties for counties relating to CFAP eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch

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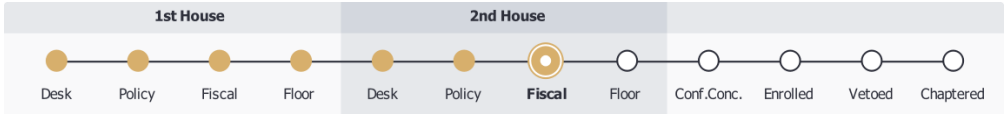
Priority: 3

AB 1080 (Bryan, D) Foster care payments.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/22/2026
Status: 06/15/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

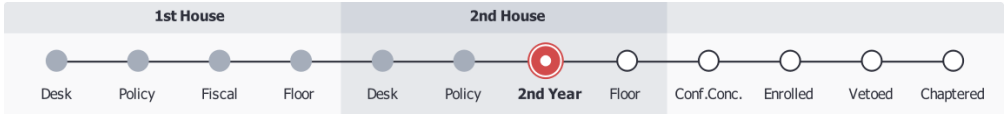


Location: 06/15/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Current law, the federal Social Security Act, provides for benefits for eligible beneficiaries, including survivorship and disability benefits and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for, among others, blind and disabled children. Current law requires every youth who is in foster care to be screened by the county for potential eligibility for SSI and requires that screening to occur when the foster youth is at least 16 years of age and not older than 17 years of age. Current law requires the county placing agency, for foster youth whose applications for federal Social Security Administration benefits have been denied, to file, or cause to be filed, a request for reconsideration with the federal Social Security Administration and, if the request for reconsideration is denied, to file an appeal, as specified. This bill would also require the county placing agency to take those actions for a foster youth for whom eligibility for federal Social Security Administration benefits has been terminated. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1120 (Elhawary, D) Foster care: rights of foster youth.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Existing law generally provides for the placement of foster youth in various placement settings and governs the provision of child welfare services, which is defined to mean public social services that are directed toward the accomplishment of specified purposes, including protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families, and restoring to their families children who have been removed. Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state that all minors and nonminors in foster care have specified rights, including, among others, the right to receive medical, dental, vision, and mental health services, the right to receive grooming and hygiene products that respect the child's culture, ethnicity, and gender identity and expression, the right to be informed of these rights in an age-appropriate and developmentally

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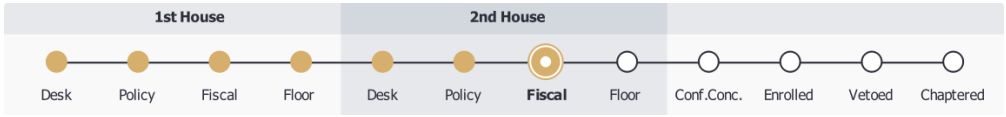
appropriate manner, and the right to receive a copy of these rights, at specified intervals. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to provide to foster parents and others as appropriate educational resources related to grooming and hygiene products appropriate for the child's culture and ethnicity. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1201 (Jackson, D) Family reunification services.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

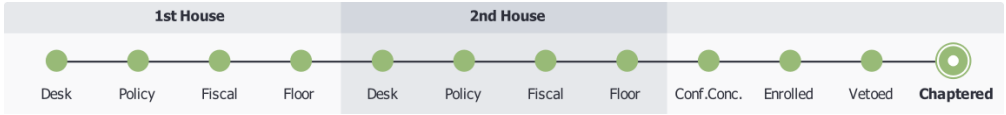


Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge children to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer serious physical harm, or a parent fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of the child's parents or guardian, and requires the court to order the social worker to provide designated child welfare services, including family reunification services, as prescribed. Existing law provides that reunification services do not need to be provided to a parent or guardian when the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the parent or guardian of the child has been convicted of a violent felony, as defined. This bill would instead make that provision applicable only if the victim of the violent felony was either a child or someone with whom the parent or guardian had a child in common at the time of the commission of the offense. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1549 (Krell, D) Alternative domestic violence program.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 37, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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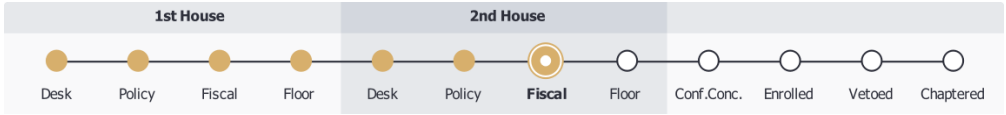
Summary: Current law requires that the terms of probation granted to a person who has been convicted of domestic violence include, among other things, successful completion of a batterer's program or, if a batterer's program is not available, another appropriate counseling program, as specified. Current law requires the probation department to design and implement an approval and renewal process for batterer's programs and prescribes the requirements of a batterer's program. Current law, until July 1, 2026, authorizes the Counties of Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Yolo to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence if the program meets specified conditions. This bill would additionally authorize the County of Sacramento to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence. The bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to July 1, 2030. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1600 (Arambula, D) Disadvantaged communities: farmworker communities.

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

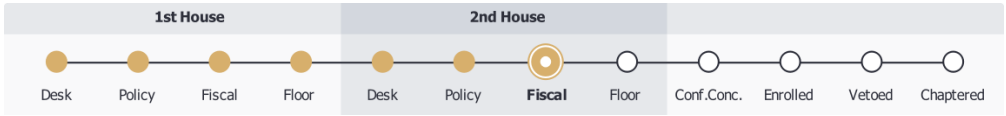


Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law defines "disadvantaged communities" and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and for other purposes. This bill would expand the definition of "disadvantaged communities" by explicitly authorizing the inclusion of farmworker communities that meet certain requirements. The bill would require the agency, in consultation with the Department of Community Services and Development and the State Department of Public Health, to revise applicable screening tools and guidance documents to ensure the inclusion of farmworker communities as disadvantaged communities in all relevant program eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1602 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Foster youth: disaster aid assistance.

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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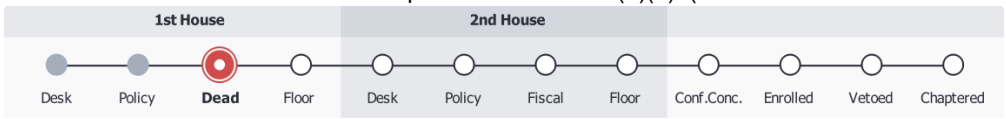
Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to ensure that, among other things, emergency response services are coordinated with the implementation of specified program models. Existing law also requires each county to provide the department with a disaster response plan describing how county programs that receive federal assistance for child and family services would respond to a disaster. Current law also requires the department to review its disaster plan, revise the plan to clarify the role and responsibilities of the state in the event of a disaster, and consult with counties to identify opportunities for collaboration in the event of a disaster. This bill would establish the Child Welfare Disaster Response Program, to be administered by the department. The bill would establish the Child Welfare Disaster Response Account to fund the program. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the Child Welfare Disaster Response Account to be used for purposes of the program and to support the needs of foster children and youth, as defined, and their caregivers during a disaster. The bill would require the department to determine eligibility criteria for applicants and would authorize county child welfare agencies, county probation departments, or Indian tribes, as specified, to apply for funds. The bill would require funds awarded pursuant those provisions to be available to meet the housing, clothing, transportation, and other tangible needs of foster children and youth and their caregivers that occur within 180 days of a local emergency proclamation by a local government or a state of emergency proclamation by the Governor. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions by means of all-county letters or similar written instructions. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1618 (Rogers, D) Food insecurity survey.

Current Text: 03/12/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/12/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/15/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law declares that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. Existing law defines “food insecurity” to mean the occasional or constant lack of access to the food one needs to live a healthy life and the uncertainty of being able to acquire enough food to meet the needs of an individual or household due to insufficient money or other resources. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to annually conduct a statewide survey to assess food insecurity in the state, modeled after a specified federal survey. The bill would require the first statewide food insecurity survey to be completed on or before July 1, 2028. The bill would require the department, on or before October 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to make the results of the statewide food insecurity survey publicly available on its internet website. (Based on 03/12/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1628 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) Child protection: safe surrender.

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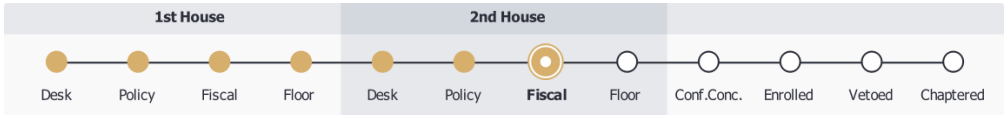
Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/19/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

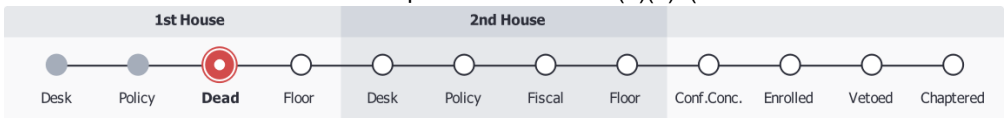


Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law defines a safe-surrender site to mean a location designated by the board of supervisors of a county or by a local fire agency, or a location within a public or private hospital that is designated by that hospital, to be responsible for accepting physical custody of a minor child who is 72 hours old or younger from a parent or individual who has lawful custody of that child and who surrenders the child. Existing law requires personnel on duty at a safe-surrender site to accept physical custody of the minor child, and to notify child protective services or a county agency providing child welfare services as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours after accepting custody of the child. Under existing law, a parent or other individual with lawful custody of a minor child 72 hours old or younger who voluntarily surrenders physical custody of the child to personnel on duty at a safe-surrender site cannot be prosecuted for child abandonment. This bill, the Keeping Infants from Danger (KID) Act, would expand the scope of these provisions to apply to children who are 30 days of age or younger. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1638 (Ta, R) County veterans service officers: additional resources.

Current Text: 01/26/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law authorizes each county board of supervisors to appoint a county veterans service officer and permits the county to provide the officer with any assistance and facilities that it determines to be necessary. Current law requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to disburse funds, appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting county veterans service officers pursuant to the annual Budget Act, on a pro rata basis, to counties that comply with certain conditions. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, provide a stipend to counties that host an active United States military base for the purposes of maintaining a county veterans service officer, at least part time, at each active United States military base in the county, subject to base approval. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1655 (Bryan, D) CalWORKs: temporary absence: immigration detention.

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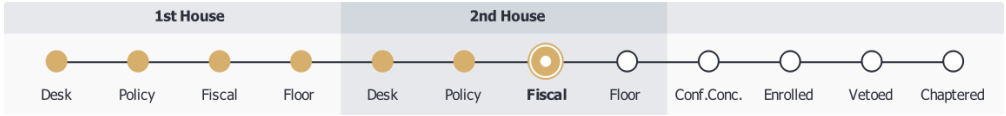
Current Text: 07/07/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/07/2026
Status: 07/07/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

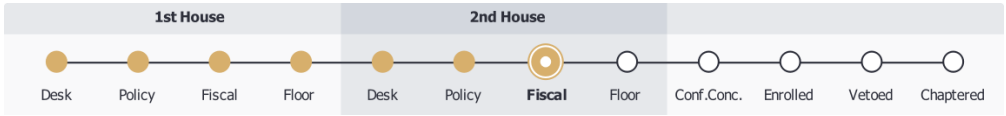


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of federal, state, and county funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Existing law sets forth provisions for the calculation of the amount of CalWORKs aid eligible to a household based in part on the size of the assistance unit. Under existing law and CalWORKs rules, aid is not affected for a member of the assistance unit who is temporarily absent from the home, and a child who is a patient in a public or private hospital for medical or surgical care is considered temporarily absent from the home for the duration of the hospital stay. Under this bill, beginning July 1, 2027, or when the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automations, whichever is later, a child or other member of the assistance unit who is detained in a federal immigration detention facility would be considered temporarily absent from the home for the duration of the detention. Under the bill, the assistance unit would remain eligible to continue receive assistance and services if specified conditions are met, including that the remaining members of the assistance unit continue to meet eligibility requirements. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1688 (Carrillo, D) Child abuse or neglect: reporting.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as “mandated reporters,” to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Existing law requires an employee of those agencies, in certain circumstances, to send or have sent, within 36 hours, a copy of a report made pursuant to these provisions to the attorney who represents the child, who is the subject of the report, in dependency court. Existing law requires the agency to maintain a copy of the written report and provide all information requested by the attorney for the child or the child’s guardian ad litem within 30 days of the request. If an

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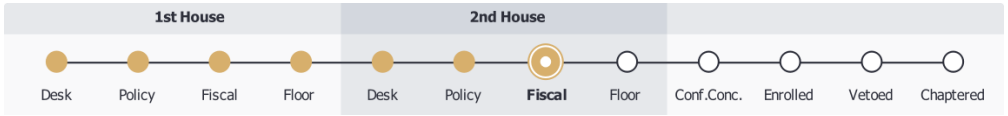
incident occurs in an out-of-home placement, this bill would require a county welfare agency to send notice of the report to the attorney who represents a parent or legal guardian of the child in dependency court. The bill would make that requirement inapplicable to a parent whose parental rights have been terminated. The bill would prohibit the notice from disclosing the substance of the report, as specified. If the suspected abuse or neglect occurred in a placement, the bill would require a county welfare agency to send a copy of the report to all attorneys who represent a child with an open dependency case in that placement, as provided. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1734 (Stefani, D) Count Hunger Act.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



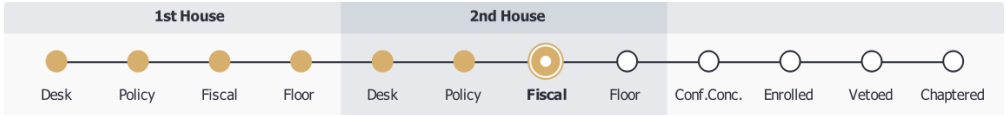
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law declares the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. Existing law defines food insecurity as the occasional or constant lack of access to the food one needs to live a healthy life and the uncertainty of being able to acquire enough food to meet the needs of an individual or household due to insufficient money or other resources. This bill, the Count Hunger Act, would encourage the University of California, Los Angeles, in administering the California Health Interview Survey, to expand the portion of the survey relating to food insecurity to include households with incomes at or below 400% of the federal poverty level. The bill would further encourage the University of California, Los Angeles, to make available statewide, regional, and county-level data regarding food insecurity among households with incomes at or below 400% of the federal poverty level through the AskCHIS reporting tool or a successor public reporting platform, as specified. The bill would encourage these provisions to be undertaken only to the extent that the University of California, Los Angeles, determines sufficient resources are available. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1924 (Gabriel, D) Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



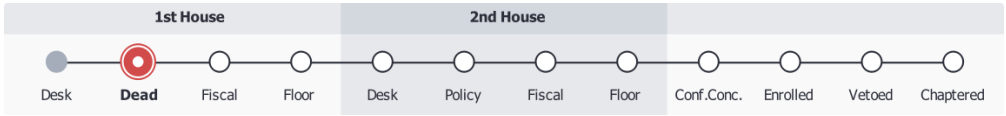
Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness and requires the council to take various actions to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law establishes various programs to prevent homelessness or assist persons experiencing homelessness, including the No Place Like Home Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require the council, by July 1, 2027, to develop and publicly issue a statewide homelessness prevention strategy that includes specified elements, including a homelessness prevention action plan for certain state agencies and evidence-based model homeless prevention practices, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 1978 (Johnson, R) California Equal Shared Parenting Act.

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was JUD. on 3/2/2026)



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD

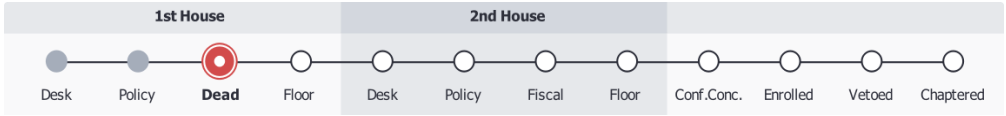
Summary: Current law provides that it is the public policy of this state to ensure that children have frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents have ended their relationship, and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of child rearing in order to effect this policy, except where the contact would not be in the best interest of the child, as specified. Current law provides for proceedings to determine the custody of a child, and establishes a presumption, affecting the burden of proof, that joint custody is in the best interest of a minor child, as specified. This bill would, for child custody proceedings filed on or after January 1, 2027, establish a rebuttable presumption that equal parenting time is in the best interest of the child if (1) both parents are found fit, willing, and able to parent and (2) both parents reside within 25 miles of the child's primary school or educational institution. The bill would authorize the court to deny equal parenting time if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that shared parenting time is not in the interest of the child due to circumstances that are detrimental to the child, including, but not limited to, a history of substantiated domestic abuse. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2072 (Solache, D) CalFresh and WIC Contingency Fund.

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2026)

ATTACHMENT B



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Current federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible low-income individuals by each county, as administered by the State Department of Social Services. Current law establishes the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program), which is administered by the State Department of Public Health and counties and under which nutrition and other assistance are provided to eligible low-income individuals who have been determined to be at nutritional risk. This bill would create the CalFresh and WIC Contingency Fund. Under the bill, moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation, to the above-described departments for CalFresh and WIC programs, respectively, solely for the purpose of maintaining continuity of CalFresh or WIC benefits, as applicable, during a federal government shutdown or other federal appropriations lapse, subject to certain conditions. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency

Position: Watch

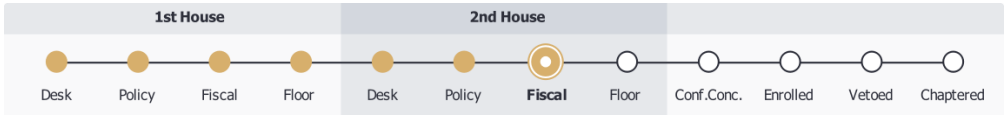
Priority: 3

AB 2081 (Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: Home and Community-Based Alternatives Waiver.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, home- and community-based services (HCBS) approved by the United States Department of Health and Human Services are covered for eligible individuals to the extent that federal financial participation is available for those services under the state plan or waivers granted in accordance with certain federal provisions. Existing law authorizes the Director of Health Care Services to seek waivers for any or all approvable HCBS. Existing law sets forth provisions for the implementation of the Nursing Facility/Acute Hospital Transition and Diversion Waiver, which is the predecessor of the Home and Community-Based Alternatives (HCBA) Waiver, for purposes of providing care management services to individuals who are at risk of nursing facility or institutional placement, subject to federal cost neutrality. Existing law sets forth provisions authorizing the director to expand the number of waiver slots up to 5,000 additional slots. This bill would recast the above-described waiver provisions to refer to the HCBA Waiver and would delete the provision relating to the 5,000 slots. The bill would require the department, beginning in 2027, and for the HCBA Waiver period, to increase the total number of waiver slots by 10,000, in addition to any planned expansion of waiver slots federally approved as of January 1, 2026, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency

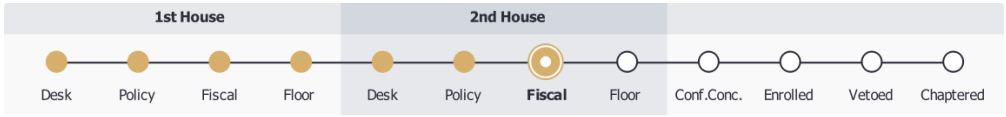
Position: Support

ATTACHMENT B

Priority: 1

AB 2299 (Calderon, D) California Antihunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2026.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



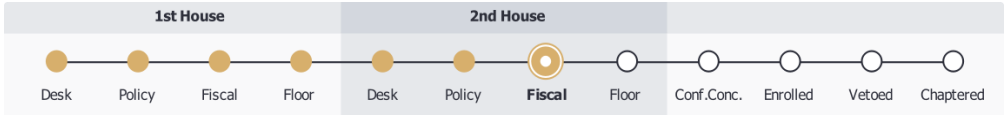
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing federal law limits a participant who is an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) to 3 months of CalFresh benefits in a 3-year period unless that participant has met work participation requirements or is otherwise exempt. Existing federal law authorizes a waiver of that time limit upon the request of a state if it is determined that the area in which the individuals reside has an unemployment rate of over 10% or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment for the individuals. Existing state law requires the State Department of Social Services, to the extent permitted by federal law, to annually seek a federal waiver of the time limit. Existing federal law also authorizes a state to provide, in each fiscal year, an exemption from the 3-month time limit for covered individuals, to the extent that the average monthly number of exemptions in effect during a fiscal year does not exceed 8% of the number of covered individuals in the state. Existing law requires the department to also establish the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) to provide nutrition benefits to households that are ineligible for CalFresh benefits solely due to their immigration status, as specified. Existing law requires CFAP benefits to be equivalent to SNAP benefits. Under existing law, operative on the date the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation for this purpose, an individual 55 years of age or older is eligible for CFAP benefits, subject to an appropriation. Existing law requires these provisions only be implemented during any period that specified federal benefits are provided. This bill, the California Antihunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2026, would expand CFAP eligibility to include individuals ineligible for CalFresh benefits due to the federal time limits placed on ABAWDs regardless of if they are a citizen or noncitizen and individuals ineligible solely due to their humanitarian immigration status. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2304 (Lackey, R) Social workers.

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/24/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



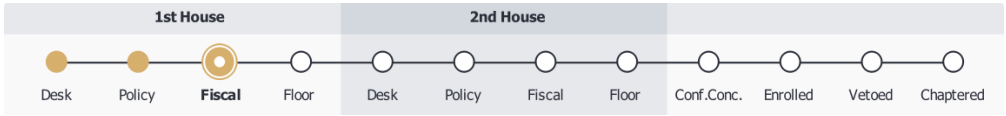
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a person having the custody of any record, map, or book, or of any paper or proceeding of any court, filed or deposited in any public office, or placed in their hands for any purpose to steal, remove, secrete, destroy, mutilate, deface, alter, or falsify, or to allow another to do any of those acts, with regard to the whole, or any part of, the record, map, book, paper, or proceeding. Existing law provides that if those acts are done by an officer, it is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for 2, 3, or 4 years, and, if done by a person who is not an officer, it is either a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, or a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both. This bill would require, if it reasonably appears that the child is in that situation, the social worker to secure care for the child. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2309 (Bains, D) CalFresh Protection Act.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/14/2026 - In committee: Held under submission.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current federal law establishes the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would, in the event of a federal funding lapse that results in the withholding, suspension, or delay of federally funded CalFresh benefits, require the State Department of Social Services to utilize state funds to ensure that CalFresh benefits continue to be issued to existing recipients. The bill would define “federal funding lapse” to mean any period during which the federal government fails to appropriate sufficient funds to the United States Department of Agriculture to cover the full monthly allotment of SNAP benefits for eligible households in California, and would require the Director of Social Services to declare a federal funding lapse during any period that meets that definition. The bill would, in the event of a declaration by the director of a federal funding lapse, continuously appropriate to the department from the General Fund an amount necessary to cover the costs to implement these provisions, as determined by the director. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

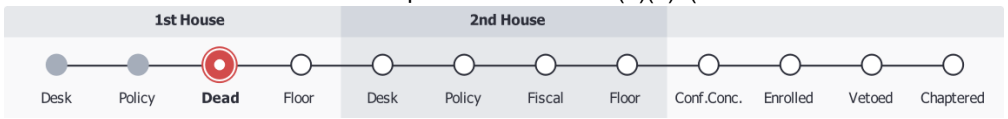
Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2351 (Bonta, D) General plan: annual report: shelter beds.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

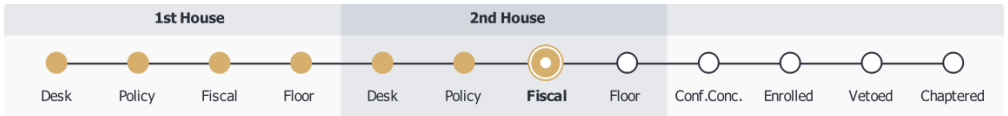


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and amend general plans and elements of those general plans, as specified. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, the law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes certain information, including the status of the plan and progress of its implementation. This bill would require the planning agency to include in that report, beginning with the report due by April 1, 2028, the number of temporary emergency shelter beds and the number of permanent housing units serving those experiencing or exiting homelessness in the jurisdiction in each of specified categories. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2379 (Solache, D) Family daycare homes: Fourth Amendment training.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



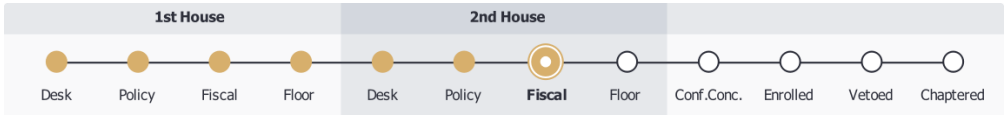
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The California Child Day Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of child daycare facilities, including daycare centers and family daycare homes, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law imposes various training requirements on child daycare facilities, including, among others, at least 15 hours of specified health and safety training that includes pediatric first aid, pediatric CPR, and preventive health practices, and mandated reporter training. A person who willfully or repeatedly violates any provision of the act or any rule or regulation promulgated under the act is guilty of a crime. Existing law prohibits licensed child daycare facilities, employees of licensed child daycare facilities, and license-exempt California state preschool program facilities from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of children or their family members. Existing law also requires the Attorney General, by April 1, 2026, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at child daycare facilities, as specified, and requires the State Department of Social Services to inform licensed daycare facilities of the model policies. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to notify all licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers of a person's rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as specified, and would also require the department to designate a statewide entity to develop and provide a training program about those rights. The bill would require the designated statewide entity to offer the training program commencing 60 days after the effective date of the bill, and would require licensed family daycare home providers to complete the training within specified timeframes. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2478 (Schultz, D) Kinship family approval.

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/16/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



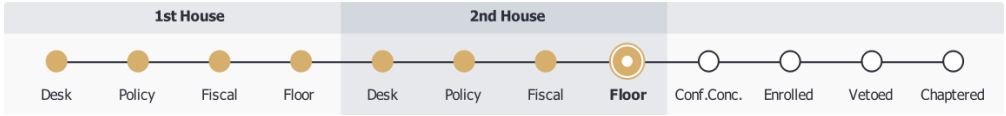
Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law generally provides for the placement of foster youth in various placement settings. Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, and defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, on or before January 1, 2027, to adopt a simplified approval process for relative caregivers, as specified. Existing law conditions implementation of the simplified approval process upon federal financial participation and approval, as specified. This bill would, among other things, require the department to, on or before January 1, 2028, adopt a kinship family approval process to approve a relative, nonrelative extended family member, or extended family member of an Indian child to be a kinship family, which the bill defines as an individual or family who has successfully met the home environment assessment and family engagement standards, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a county child welfare department or a probation department by court order or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. The bill would require counties to ensure relatives, nonrelative extended family members, and extended family members of an Indian child are provided information regarding approval processes and the option to choose between the kinship family approval process, the resource family approval process, and in the case of an Indian child, a tribally approved home. (Based on 06/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2764 (Ahrens, D) Extended foster care.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2026
Status: 06/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #104 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

ATTACHMENT B



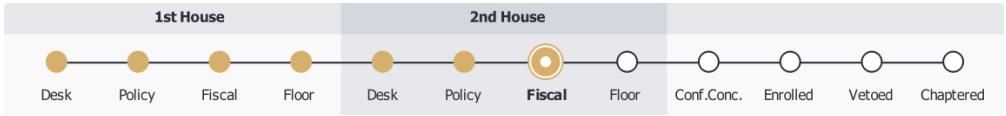
Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The California Fostering Connections to Success Act revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program (AAP), California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over a dependent, and specified foster care benefits if specified education or employment requirements are met, including that the nonminor is completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential or employed for at least 80 hours per month. This bill would prohibit a nonminor dependent from being denied eligibility for, or have eligibility terminated from, the above-described extended foster care benefits for failure to meet education or employment participation requirements that exceed the previously described education or employment requirements. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2765 (Ahrens, D) CalFresh and CalWORKs: childhood hunger and foster youth.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing federal law limits a participant who is an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) to 3 months of CalFresh benefits in a 3-year period unless that participant has met work participation requirements or is otherwise exempt. Existing state law requires the State Department of Social Services to annually seek a federal waiver of this limitation. Existing state law requires the department to ensure that all recipients subject to the federal ABAWD time limit are permitted to meet the work requirements of the time limit through all forms of work, as specified. Existing federal law, Public Law 119-21, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to SNAP benefits, including the removal of an exemption from the time limit for certain former foster youth under 25 years of age, and the narrowing of an exemption for a household with a dependent under 18 years of age to instead a household with a dependent under 14 years of age, as specified This bill would specify that an ABAWD participant includes a parent or other member of a household with responsibility for a dependent child 14 years of age or older as a result of Public Law 119-21. The bill would also require the department to seek a federal waiver to protect the most vulnerable foster youth from experiencing hunger as a result of the cuts to their assistance. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

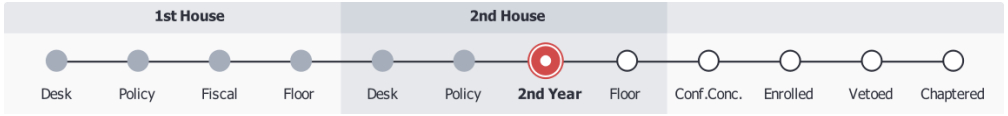
Department(s): Human Services Agency

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 290 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) CalWORKs.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

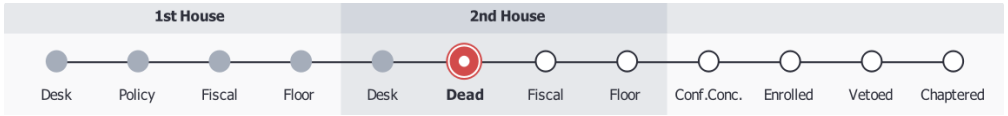


Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law generally prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from unconditionally admitting any person as a pupil of any public or private elementary or secondary school, childcare center, day nursery, nursery school, family daycare home, or development center, unless prior to the person's admission to that institution they have been fully immunized against various diseases, including measles, mumps, and pertussis, subject to any specific age criteria. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2026, or the date when the State Department of Social Services has made a specified determination, whichever is later, repeal the requirement under CalWORKs for children who are not required to be enrolled in school to be immunized and repeal the prohibition on considering the needs of parents or caretaker relatives in determining the grant to the assistance unit until the required documentation is provided. The bill would instead require that notice to advise applicants and recipients of the existing obligation for children admitted to a public or private elementary or secondary school, childcare center, day nursery, nursery school, family daycare home, or development center, to secure the immunizations required for that admission. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 452 (Weber Pierson, D) Child welfare services: prevention legal services.

Current Text: 06/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/5/2025)



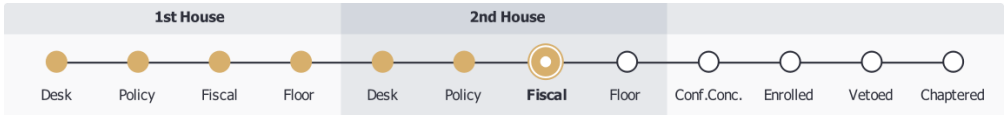
Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, require the State Department of Social Services to establish and implement the Family Advocacy Pilot Program for 3 years to provide grants to qualified organizations, as defined, to provide (1) prevention legal services designed to prevent the filing of a petition in a juvenile court or stabilize a family who is at risk of receiving child welfare services, or in cases in which a report regarding a family has been made to the county child welfare department or a tribal agency, as specified, (2) direct assistance by an interdisciplinary

team for families who are at risk of child welfare services or in cases in which a report regarding a family has been made to the county child welfare department or a tribal agency and (3) legal training or technical assistance to other qualified organizations providing prevention legal services or direct assistance by an interdisciplinary team. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the effectiveness of the program, as specified. (Based on 06/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 479 (Arreguín, D) Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

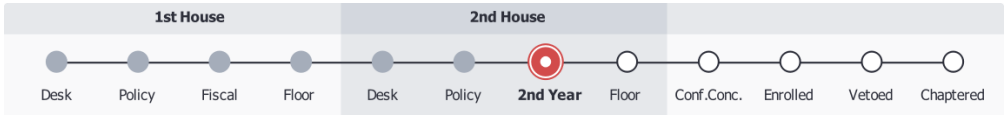


Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county, and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Existing law requires the sharing of confidential information to be governed by protocols developed in each county describing how and what information may be shared by the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, and requires each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would additionally authorize a city that is designated as a local health jurisdiction to similarly establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



ATTACHMENT B

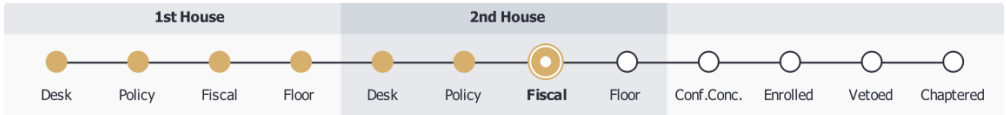
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: This bill would enact the Functional Zero Act, which, beginning with the next round of Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program applications, or when updates to the regionally coordinated homeless action plan are next required to be submitted, would require an applicant to provide information relating to its efforts to address homelessness in its jurisdiction, including an assessment of what would be required for the applicant to achieve and maintain both functional zero, which the bill would define as a milestone indicating a community has measurably solved homelessness, as specified, and functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as a necessary milestone in the effort to achieve functional zero indicating that sufficient housing options of all types to accommodate a jurisdiction's unsheltered, chronically homeless population based on its most recent homeless point-in-time count. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero, applicants to include, at a minimum, an analysis of the number of housing units of all types needed to achieve functional zero in a jurisdiction, and as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, a financial model assessing the needs for investment in prescribed areas and further analysis of, among other things, funding programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 692 (Arreguín, D) Vehicles: homelessness.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/25/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

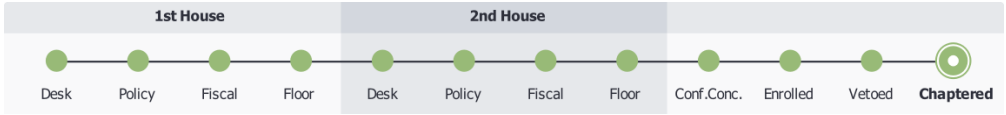
Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful for a peace officer or an unauthorized person to remove an unattended vehicle from a highway, except as provided. Under existing law, the removal of a vehicle is a seizure, subject to the limits set forth in jurisprudence for the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal, as public nuisances, of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or parts of vehicles from private or public property. Existing law requires that any ordinance for the removal of abandoned vehicles contain certain provisions, including a provision exempting vehicles under certain circumstances, and a provision providing no less than a 10-day notice of intention to abate and remove the vehicle or part thereof as a public nuisance, unless the property owner and the owner of the vehicle sign releases. Existing law also exempts from the 10-day notice prior to removal provision, a vehicle meeting specified requirements, including being valued at less than $200 and being determined to be a public nuisance, if the property owner has signed a release. This bill would specifically authorize a local government to perform emergency summary abatement of vehicles creating imminent health and safety hazards. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

ATTACHMENT B

SB 694 (Archuleta, D) Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.

Current Text: 02/10/2026 - Chaptered **HTML PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2025
Status: 02/10/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1, Statutes of 2026.

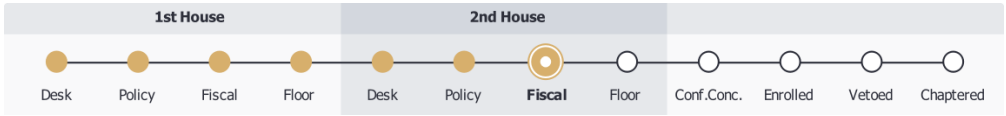


Location: 02/10/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The Consumers Legal Remedies Act makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by a person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to a consumer, including charging or receiving an unreasonable fee, as defined, to prepare, aid, or advise any prospective applicant, applicant, or recipient in the procurement, maintenance, or securing of public social services, as defined to include, among other things, veterans pensions. This bill would expand the definition of public social services to also include other veterans benefits. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Support
Priority: 1

SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



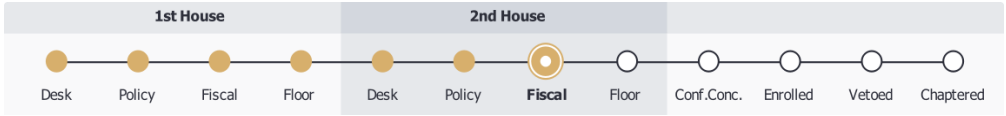
Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

ATTACHMENT B

SB 1030 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) CalWORKs: unrelated adult male.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

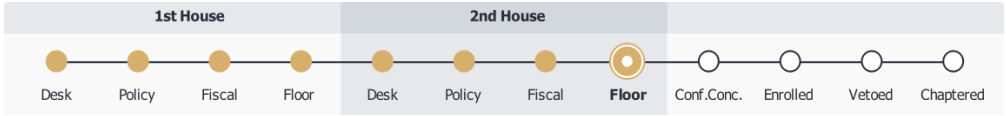


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing federal law provides for the allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Existing law requires an unrelated adult male who resides with a family who is applying for or receiving aid from the CalWORKs program to make a financial contribution to the family, as specified. This bill would repeal the above-described provisions requiring an unrelated adult male who resides with a family applying for or receiving aid from the CalWORKs program to make a financial contribution to the family. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1051 (Menjivar, D) Foster care: childcare.

Current Text: 02/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/02/2026 - From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Garcia. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #98 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law establishes childcare resource and referral programs to serve a defined geographic area and provide prescribed services, including, making referrals to licensed child daycare facilities and the provision of childcare navigators to support children in foster care, children previously in foster care upon return to their home of origin, and children of parents involved in the child welfare system, including any child who meets the eligibility criteria for the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children. This bill would authorize childcare navigators to refer foster children to the county welfare department for eligibility and approval under the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children, and would require participating county welfare departments to determine eligibility of that referred child for the program. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

Department(s): Human Services Agency

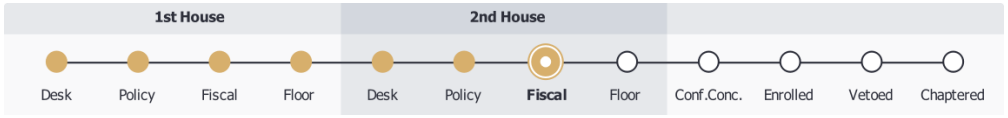
ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ISD

AB 353 (Boerner, D) Public Utilities Commission: Independent Office of Audits and Investigations.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 07/22/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

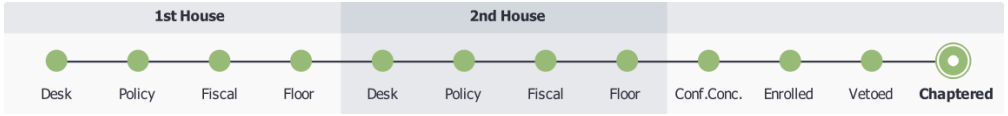


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to appoint a chief internal auditor who holds office at the pleasure of the commission. Existing law makes the chief internal auditor responsible for the oversight of the internal audit unit and requires the chief internal auditor to plan, initiate, and perform audits of key financial, management, operational, and information technology functions within the commission to improve accountability and transparency to executive and state management. This bill would repeal the provision providing for the appointment of the chief internal auditor and, on or before January 1, 2028, would transfer the internal audit unit of the commission and its staff to the Independent Office of Audits and Investigations, which the bill would establish within the commission, as specified. The bill would provide for the appointment and removal of the director of the office, who would have the title of Inspector General. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/12/2025
Status: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025



Location: 07/14/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

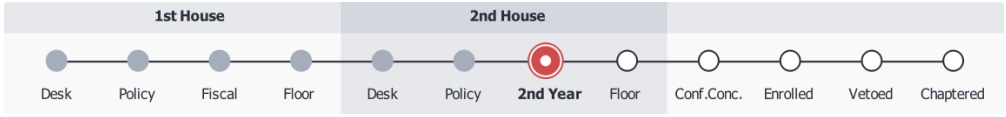
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines "unusual circumstances" to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



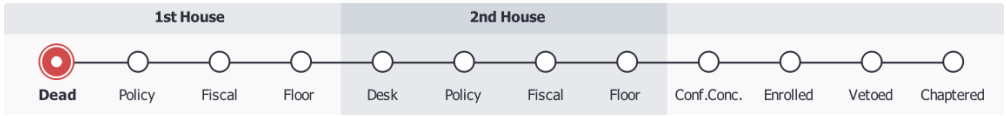
Location: 08/18/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process through which a telephone corporation acting as a carrier of last resort is authorized to seek relief from their carrier of last resort obligations in a census block where the United States Census Bureau reports no population and where the telephone corporation provides no basic exchange service to any customer address located within the area, and in a census block that is well-served, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 15, 2026, to adopt a map designating well-served areas. The bill would require that the process include specified notice and challenge requirements. The bill would require a telephone corporation to meet certain requirements during specified time periods following the date that amended status is granted by the commission, as provided. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 693 (Boerner, D) Broadband: state oversight.

ATTACHMENT B

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

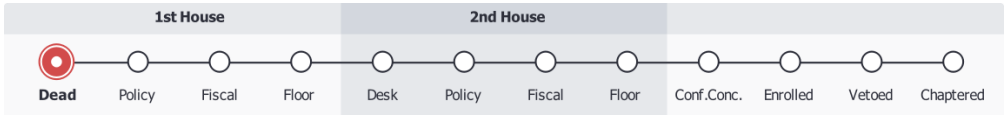


Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Technology, which is supervised by the Director of Technology, within the Government Operations Agency. Current law requires the department, in consultation with the public, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), and the California Broadband Council, by January 1, 2024, to develop a state digital equity plan that includes specified elements, including the identification of barriers to digital equity faced by covered populations in this state. This bill would create the Broadband and Digital Equity Commission with specified membership, and would, on July 1, 2027, repeal the California Broadband Council and establish the members of the council as a committee of the commission, as specified. The bill would provide that each member of the commission, excluding ex officio members, receive compensation of $100 per day, but not to exceed $400 for any commission business authorized by the commission during any month, and the necessary expenses incurred by the member in the performance of the member's duties. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 810 (Irwin, D) Local government: internet websites and email addresses.

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/10/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law requires that a local agency that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website uses a ".gov" top-level domain or a ".ca.gov" second-level domain no later than January 1, 2029. Current law requires that a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees uses a ".gov" domain name or a ".ca.gov" domain name no later than January 1, 2029. Current law defines "local agency" for these purposes as a city, county, or city and county. This bill would recast these provisions by instead requiring a city, county, or city and county to comply with the above-described domain requirements and by deleting the term "local agency" from the above-described provisions. The bill would also require a special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision to comply with similar domain requirements no later than January 1, 2031. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

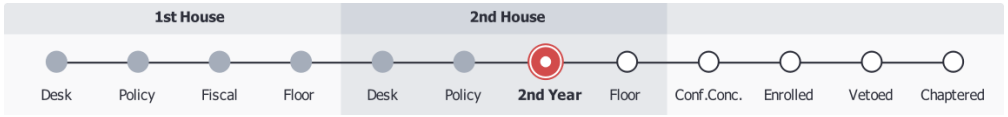
Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 869 (Irwin, D) State agencies: information security: Zero Trust architecture.

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

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Information Security within the Department of Technology for the purpose of ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of state systems and applications and to promote and protect privacy as part of the development and operations of state systems and applications to ensure the trust of the residents of this state. Current law requires specified state entities to implement the policies and procedures issued by the office. Existing law additionally authorizes the office to conduct, or require to be conducted, an independent security assessment of every state agency, department, or office, as specified. Current law requires every state agency, as specified, to certify, by February 1 annually, to the office that the agency is in compliance with all adopted policies, standards, and procedures and to include a plan of action and milestones, as specified. This bill would require every state agency, as specified, and subject to specified exceptions, to implement Zero Trust architecture for all data, hardware, software, internal systems, and essential third-party software, including for on-premises, cloud, and hybrid environments, to achieve prescribed levels of maturity based on the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Maturity Model, as defined, by specified dates. In implementing Zero Trust architecture, the bill would require state agencies to prioritize the use of solutions that comply with, are authorized by, or align to federal guidelines, programs, and frameworks and, at a minimum, prioritize multifactor authentication for access to all systems and data, enterprise endpoint detection and response solutions, and robust logging practices, as specified. The bill would require the office's chief to develop or revise uniform technology policies, standards, and procedures for use by all state agencies in Zero Trust architecture to achieve specified maturity levels on all systems in the State Administrative Manual and Statewide Information Management Manual. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD

Position: Watch

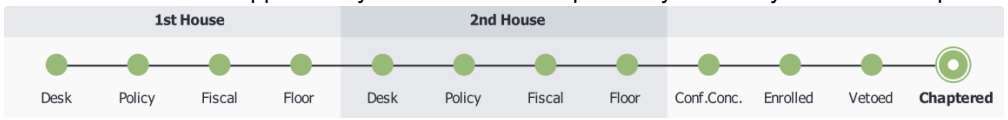
Priority: 2

AB 979 (Irwin, D) California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML PDF**

Last Amended: 09/03/2025

Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 285, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

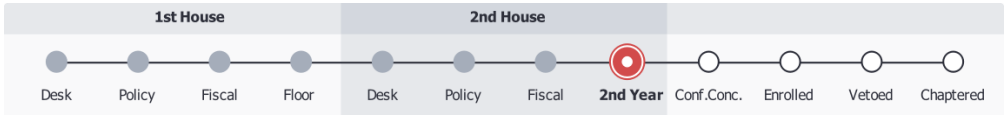
Summary: Would require the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to develop, on or before January 1, 2027, in consultation with the Office of Information Security and the Government Operations Agency, a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook, as specified, to facilitate

information sharing across the cyber and artificial intelligence communities and to strengthen collective cyber defenses against emerging threats. The bill would require the center to review federal requirements, standards, and industry best practices, as specified, and to use those resources to inform the development of the California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook. Except as specified, the bill would provide that any information related to cyber threat indicators or defensive measures for a cybersecurity purpose shared in accordance with the California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook is confidential and would prohibit that information from being disclosed, except as specified. The bill would also make findings and declarations related to its provisions. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1018 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Automated decision systems.

Current Text: 09/05/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



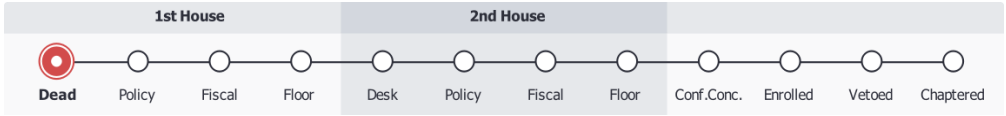
Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to, among other things, bring civil actions to enforce the act. Current law requires, on or before September 1, 2024, the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. This bill would generally regulate the development and deployment of an automated decision system (ADS) used to make consequential decisions, as defined. The bill would define “automated decision system” to mean a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is designed or used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. This bill would require a developer of a covered ADS, as defined, to take certain actions, including conduct impact assessments of the covered ADS and provide deployers to whom the developer transfers the covered ADS with certain information, including a high-level summary of the results of those impact assessments. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1221 (Bryan, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/06/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

ATTACHMENT B



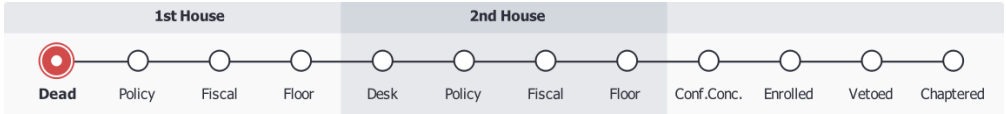
Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Would generally regulate the use of workplace surveillance tools and an employer's use of worker data. The bill would, among other things, require an employer, at least 30 days before introducing a workplace surveillance tool, to provide a worker who will be affected a written notice that includes, among other things, a description of the worker data to be collected, the intended purpose of the workplace surveillance tool, and how this form of worker surveillance is necessary to meet that purpose. The bill would define "employer" to include public employers, as specified. The bill would prohibit an employer from transferring, selling, disclosing, or licensing worker data to a vendor, unless the vendor is under contract to analyze or interpret the worker data and the contract includes certain terms. The bill would prohibit an employer from using certain workplace surveillance tools, including a workplace surveillance tool that incorporates facial, gait, or emotion recognition technology, except as specified. The bill would also prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool to infer specified categories of information about a worker, including, among others, their immigration status, veteran status, ancestral history, religious or political beliefs, disability status, criminal record, or credit history. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of $500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. (Based on 05/06/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1271 (Bonta, D) Communications: broadband internet service providers.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/30/2025
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

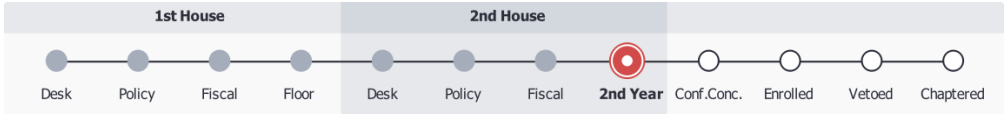
Summary: The Digital Equity Bill of Rights provides that it is the principle of the state to ensure digital equity for all residents of the state, that, among other things, residents have access to broadband that meets specific requirements, and provides that it is the policy of the state that, to the extent technically feasible, broadband internet subscribers benefit from equal access to broadband internet service within the service area of a broadband provider. This bill, contingent upon funding for this purpose, would require a broadband internet service provider, on or before January 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Department of Consumer Affairs, or the Department of Broadband and Digital Equity if Assembly Bill 693 of the 2025–26 Regular Session is enacted, a report containing broadband internet access service pricing and speed data that includes, among other information, the advertised speeds offered to consumers and the advertised and total prices paid by consumers. The bill would require the department to publish an annual broadband internet access service affordability and speed report aggregating and analyzing the data submitted by the broadband

internet service providers and would require the department to make the data submitted by broadband internet service providers available to the public, as specified. (Based on 04/30/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1331 (Elhawary, D) Workplace surveillance.

Current Text: 09/04/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

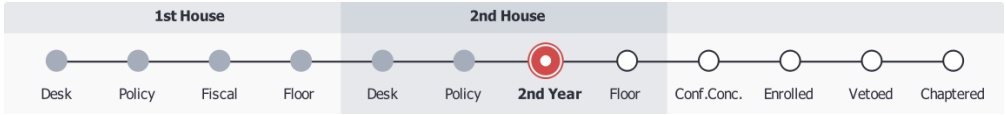


Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission. This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering certain employee-only areas and public bathrooms and during off-duty hours, as specified. The bill would prohibit a worker from removing or physically tampering with any component of a workplace surveillance tool that is part of or embedded in employer equipment or vehicles. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1405 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Artificial intelligence: auditors: enrollment.

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

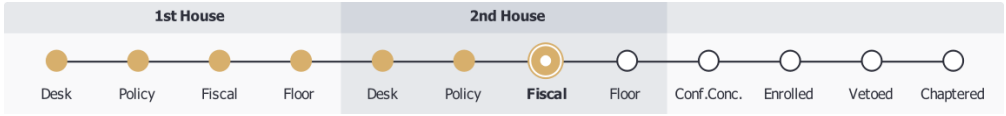
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Technology within the Government Operations Agency. Current law requires the department to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Current law defines "automated decision system" as a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. Current law defines "artificial intelligence" as an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments. This bill would require the Government Operations Agency, by January 1, 2027, to establish a mechanism on the agency's internet website allowing AI auditors to enroll with the agency and allowing natural persons to report misconduct by an enrolled AI auditor. The bill would require the agency, commencing January 1, 2027, to publish information provided by an enrolled AI auditor on the agency's internet website, retain specified reports for as long as the auditor remains enrolled, plus 10 years, and share reports submitted by persons reporting misconduct with other state agencies as necessary for enforcement purposes. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: reporting.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



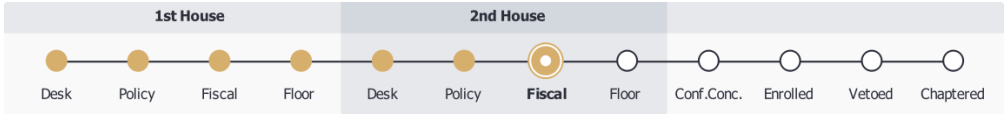
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and vests the commission with various responsibilities with respect to developing and implementing the state's energy policies. Existing law requires the commission to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would require the commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit specified information to the commission, including, among other information, the data center's location and size, the data center's power usage effectiveness, as defined, and the quantity of fuel consumed by onsite generators or other fuel-based energy systems, as specified. The bill would require the owner of a data center to submit the required information in the manner and timeframe specified by the commission. The bill would require the commission, beginning with the 2029 integrated energy policy report, and in subsequent biennial reports, to include an assessment of electrical load trends for data centers, as provided. The bill would require the commission to annually publish the information submitted in an anonymized and aggregated format on its internet website. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 1883 (Bryan, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

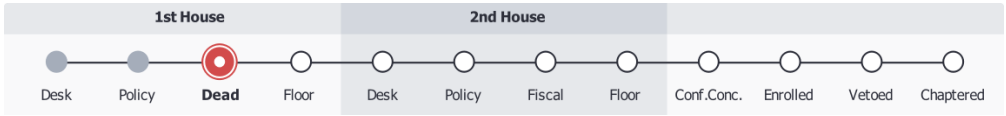


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Would, with certain exceptions, prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool that uses artificial intelligence to, among other things, collect neural data or recognize an individual's emotional state. The bill would define an employer to include a governmental entity, including, among other entities, charter cities and the University of California. This bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of up to $500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. This bill would exempt from its provisions the use of a tool to the extent that its use is to ensure safety or is reasonably necessary to comply with, a federal statute, federal regulation, or binding federal contract relating to the development of aircraft for use in the national airspace or the development of products or services for national security, military, space, or defense purposes. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1898 (Schultz, D) Workplace artificial intelligence tools.

Current Text: 03/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/20/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2026)



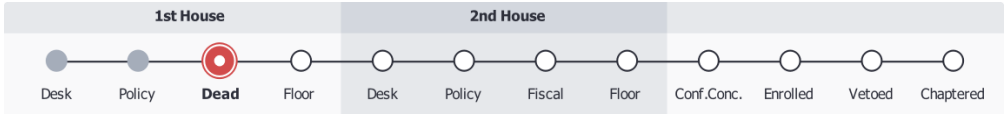
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Would require an employer to provide a written notice to a worker that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to be given to a worker within a specified time and would require the notice to contain specified information, including the specific employment-related decisions likely to be affected by the use of the workplace AI tool. The bill would require an employer to maintain an updated list of all workplace AI tools currently in use and their impact on jobs, as specified, and to provide the list to workers annually. The bill would provide for enforcement by the Labor Commissioner or a public

prosecutor, and alternatively would authorize any worker who has suffered damages, or their exclusive representative, to file a civil action for damages caused by the adverse action. The bill would establish remedies and penalties for violations, including a penalty of up to $500 for each violation. (Based on 03/20/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2027 (Ward, D) Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/09/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

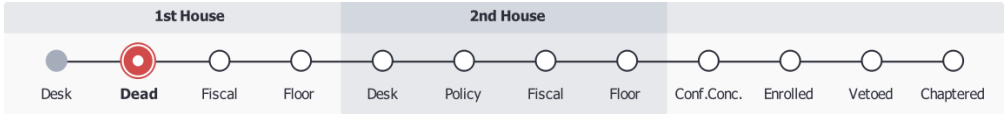


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would prohibit an employer from using a worker's personal information, as defined, to train an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, and would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to a worker's personal information to a third party for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the personal information of an employer's worker to a third party or using the personal information of an employer's worker to train artificial intelligence, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2443 (McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was C. & C. on 3/9/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort,

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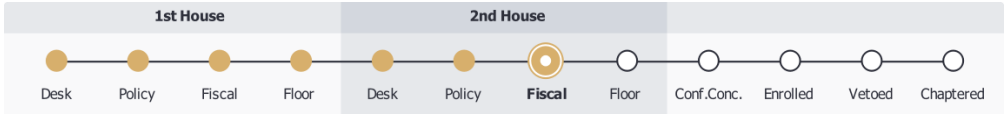
including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission to develop a reasonable process for a carrier of last resort to be relieved, on or before January 1, 2029, of that status in areas where customers have other options for voice service. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2545 (Schiavo, D) Report: labor force impact: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/30/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project and would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project Advisory Panel in the Employment Development Department (EDD). The bill would require the advisory panel to consist of 14 members, appointed as prescribed. The bill would require the EDD, in consultation with the advisory panel, to perform an assessment of data sources and collection methods regarding the use and impact of advanced artificial intelligence systems on the labor force, as specified. The bill would require the advisory panel to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, with the results of the assessment and would require the report to provide policy recommendations to the Legislature, including, but not limited to, how to effectively support workers impacted by artificial intelligence. The bill would require the advisory panel to post the report on its internet website. The bill would require that the advisory panel be dissolved upon submission of the report to the Legislature and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2656 (Petrie-Norris, D) Public employees: notice: artificial intelligence performing service within scope of work.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

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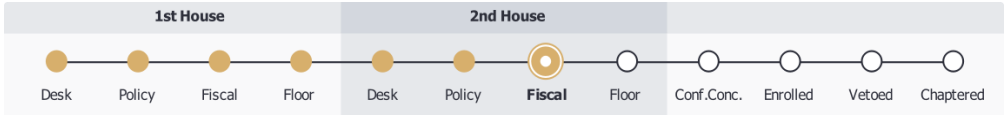


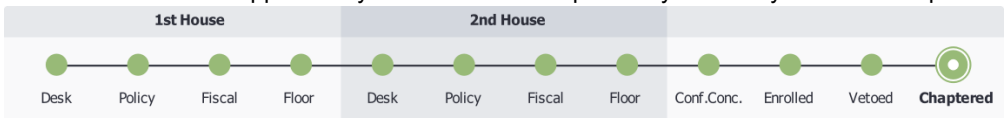
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Executive Order No. N-12-23 requires specified state agencies, in collaboration with other state agencies and their workforce, to draft a report to the Governor examining the most significant, potentially beneficial use cases for deployment of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tools by the state. The executive order requires the report to explain the potential risks to individuals, communities, and government and state government workers, and requires the report to be regularly assessed and updated in consultation with, among others, the state government workforce or organizations that represent state government employees, as specified. Chapter 928 of the Statutes of 2024, the Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act, requires specified state agencies to update the report, as needed, to respond to significant developments and to consult with specified parties, including organizations that represent state exclusive employee representatives. This bill would require certain state and local public employers to provide written notice to a recognized employee organization at least 45 days before taking an action to develop, purchase, or require the use of GenAI to perform a service that is within the scope of work of the job classification represented by the recognized employee organization. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 53 (Wiener, D) Artificial intelligence models: large developers.

Current Text: 09/29/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 09/29/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 138, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 09/29/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

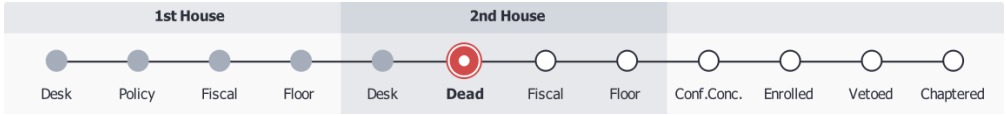
Summary: Existing law generally regulates artificial intelligence, including by requiring, on or before January 1, 2026, and before each time thereafter, that a generative artificial intelligence system or service, or a substantial modification to a generative artificial intelligence system or service, released on or after January 1, 2022, is made publicly available to Californians for use, the developer of the system or service to post on the developer's internet website documentation regarding the data used by the developer to train the generative artificial intelligence system or service, as prescribed. This bill would enact the Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act (TFAIA) that would, among other things related to ensuring the safety of a foundation model, as defined, developed by a frontier developer, require a large frontier developer to write, implement, and clearly and conspicuously publish on its internet website a frontier AI framework that applies to the large frontier developer's frontier models and describes how the large frontier developer approaches, among other things, incorporating national standards, international standards, and industry-consensus best practices into its frontier AI framework. The TFAIA would also require a large frontier developer to transmit to the Office of Emergency Services a summary of any assessment of catastrophic risk, as defined, resulting from internal use of its frontier models, as specified. The TFAIA would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish a mechanism to be used by a frontier developer or a member of the public to report, as prescribed, a critical safety incident, as defined, and would also require the Office of Emergency Services to establish a mechanism to be used by a large frontier developer to

confidentially submit summaries of any assessments of the potential for catastrophic risk resulting from internal use of its frontier models, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/29/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 238 (Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 6/11/2026)

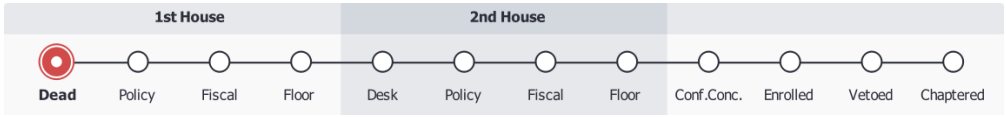


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to administer and enforce various laws relating to employment and working conditions. This bill would require a business, as defined, to annually provide a notice to the department of all the workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to include, among other information, a list of the workplace surveillance tools being used that surveil employees and the categories of information being collected on employees by the workplace surveillance. The bill would also require a business to send the notice to employees and any union that represents employees of the business. The bill would make a business that violates these provisions subject to a civil penalty of $500 per violation. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 430 (Cabaldon, D) Local agencies: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



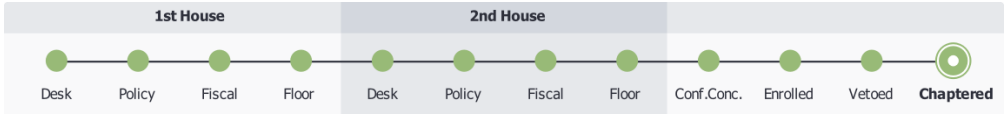
Location: 01/15/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Current law establishes the Government Operations Agency (GovOps), and establishes within the agency the Department of Technology. Current law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Current law defines, for these purposes, an “automated decision system” as, among other things, a

computational process that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. Current law authorizes local agencies, including cities and counties, to provide welfare, employment, and other public social services. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would impose certain restrictions on the use of an automated decision system by a local agency to confer supportive services, permits, or licenses, as specified. Among those restrictions, the bill would include a prohibition on using an output from the system as the sole basis for an adverse eligibility or benefit determination affecting a natural person, except as specified. The bill would require the local agency to verify the accuracy of the system's outputs and to promote nondiscrimination in its use, as specified. The bill would require the local agency's governing board to provide audits or other quality control review of the outputs, as specified, to assure acceptable accuracy. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 446 (Hurtado, D) Data breaches: customer notification.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 319, Statutes of 2025



Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law requires an individual or a business that conducts business in California, and that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, to disclose a breach of the security of the system following discovery or notification of the breach in the security of the data to a resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was compromised, as specified, and requires that disclosure to be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as specified, or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. This bill would require that data breach disclosure to be made within 30 calendar days of discovery or notification of the data breach but would authorize an individual or business to delay the disclosure to accommodate the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as specified, or as necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 468 (Becker, D) High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

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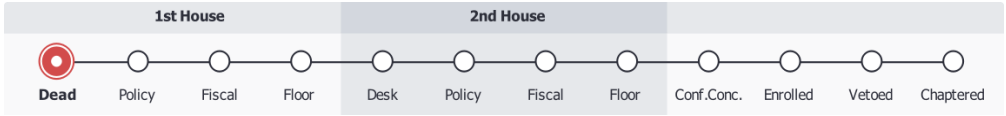


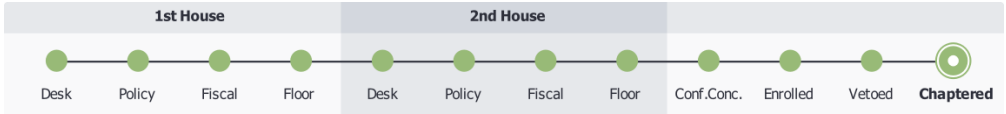
Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business. The CCPA defines various terms for these purposes. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. Current law requires, on or before January 1, 2026, and before each time thereafter that a generative artificial intelligence system or service, as defined, or a substantial modification to a generative artificial intelligence system or service, released on or after January 1, 2022, is made available to Californians for use, regardless of whether the terms of that use include compensation, a developer of the system or service to post on the developer's internet website documentation, as specified, regarding the data used to train the generative artificial intelligence system or service. This bill would impose a duty on a covered deployer, defined as a business that deploys a high-risk artificial intelligence system that processes personal information, to protect personal information held by the covered deployer, subject to certain requirements. In this regard, the bill would require a covered deployer whose high-risk artificial intelligence systems process personal information to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive information security program, as specified, that contains administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that are appropriate for, among other things, the covered deployer's size, scope, and type of business. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 707 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 327, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/03/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

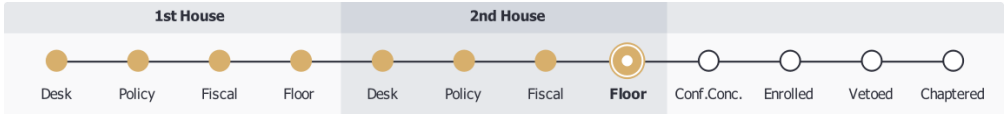
Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. The bill would require an eligible legislative body, on or before July 1, 2026, to approve at a noticed public meeting in open session a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet services occurring during meetings subject to these provisions, as specified, and would require the eligible legislative body to comply with certain requirements relating to disruption, including for certain disruptions, recessing the open session for at least one hour and making a good faith attempt to restore the service, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 716 (Durazo, D) Lifeline program: broadband internet access service.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 06/23/2026 - From inactive file. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #70 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS



Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law, the Moore Universal Telephone Service Act, establishes the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program to provide low-income households with access to affordable basic residential telephone service. This bill would require the commission, as part of a new or existing proceeding, to establish a mechanism to permit internet service providers to voluntarily include stand-alone broadband internet access service as a class of lifeline service. The bill would provide that an internet service provider would be eligible for a lifeline subsidy if it offers at least one internet service plan that provides broadband internet access service at a speed of at least 100 megabits per second downstream and 20 megabits per second upstream and costs $30 or less per month. The bill would authorize the commission to adjust the speed and monthly plan cost for certain areas of the state, as provided. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to submit to the Legislature an estimate of any increase to the Universal Service Public Purpose Programs surcharge rate required for the implementation of these provisions. The bill would prohibit the commission from increasing the surcharge for the lifeline program above the highest rate collected within the previous 4 years, as of January 1, 2026. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt rules to implement these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2028, to report to the Legislature, as part of a specified report, on the performance and fiscal impact of the lifeline program, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 833 (McNerney, D) Critical infrastructure: artificial intelligence systems: human oversight.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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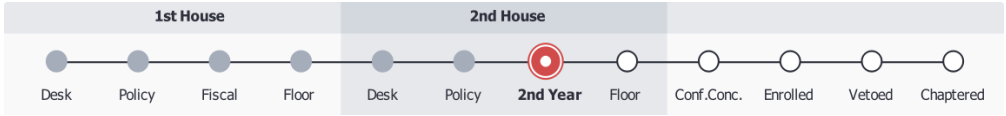


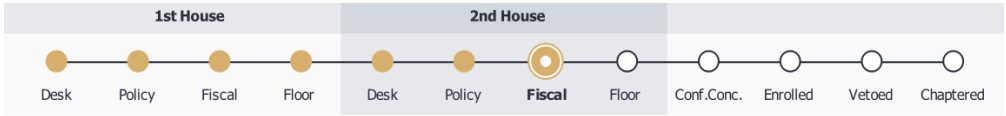
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes the California Cybersecurity Integration Center within the Office of Emergency Services to serve as the central organizing hub of state government's cybersecurity activities and to coordinate information sharing with various entities. Existing law also requires the Technology Recovery Plan element of the State Administrative Manual to ensure the inclusion of cybersecurity strategy incident response standards for each state agency to secure its critical infrastructure controls and information, as prescribed. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, an operator, defined as a state agency responsible for operating, managing, overseeing, or controlling access to critical infrastructure, that deploys a covered artificial intelligence (AI) system, as defined, to establish a human oversight mechanism that ensures a human monitors the system's operations in real time and reviews and approves any plan or action proposed by the covered AI system before execution, except as provided. The bill would require the Department of Technology to develop specialized training in AI safety protocols and risk management techniques to oversight personnel. The bill would require oversight personnel for an operator to conduct an annual assessment of its covered AI systems, as specified, and to submit a summary of the findings to the department. The bill would make findings and declarations related to its provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 947 (McNerney, D) Employment: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

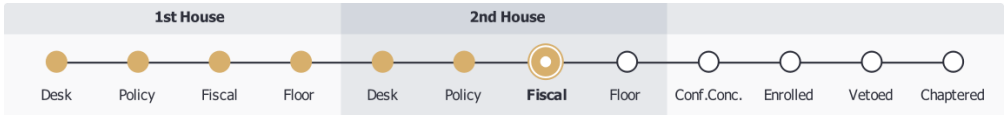
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker's own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an

employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 951 (Reyes, D) Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under existing law, the Director of Employment Development is vested with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction related to job creation activity functions, among other things. Existing law, the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN Act), prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees affected by the order and to the EDD and certain local officials. Existing law makes an employer who fails to give specified notice regarding a mass layoff, relocation, or termination subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 for each day of the employer's violation. This bill would revise the Cal/WARN Act to also require an employer giving notice of a mass layoff, relocation, or termination caused in whole or in substantial part by an artificial intelligence (AI) system or other automated technology replacing or automating employment positions to include certain information in the notice, including the job functions performed by workers that will be automated by AI. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1159 (Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #87 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS

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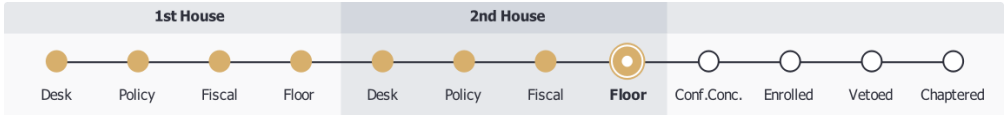


Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

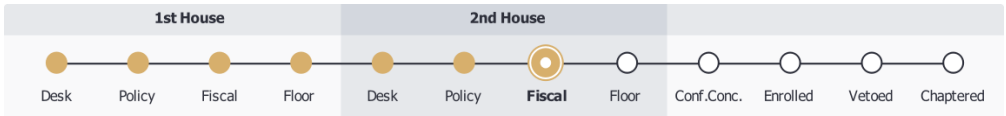
Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines "person" to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Coastal Act of 1976, and CEQA, "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, or robots, whether physical or digital. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): ISD
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Office of Sustainability

AB 28 (Schiavo, D) Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10 that the measure be re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (July 1).
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes CalRecycle to certify a local enforcement agency and requires CalRecycle and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided. This bill would require the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill to, among other things, notify the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery if a subsurface elevated temperature event occurs. The bill would define "subsurface elevated temperature event" to mean an event where subsurface gas or waste temperatures at a solid waste landfill persistently exceed 131 degrees Fahrenheit over a substantial area, as determined by the department. The bill would authorize the department to require the owner or operator of a solid waste

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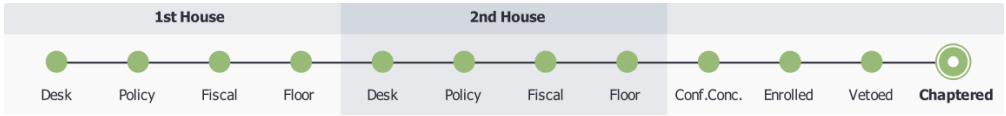
landfill experiencing a subsurface elevated temperature event to create a corrective action plan that includes, but is not limited to, a cost assessment for fully implementing the corrective action plan. The bill would authorize the department or a local enforcement agency to impose an administrative civil penalty of $100,000 per day for failing to comply with these requirements. The bill would require all penalties collected to be deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Community Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 35 (Alvarez, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

Current Text: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/16/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of $10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including, among other things, to develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines, to transmit copies of those guidelines to the fiscal committees and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, to hold a noticed public meeting on those guidelines, and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 08/29/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025

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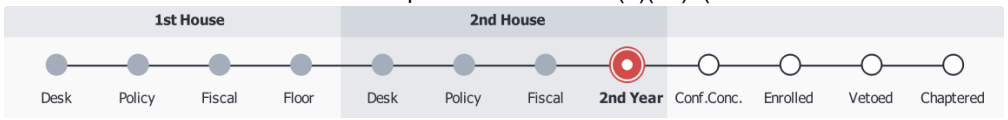
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



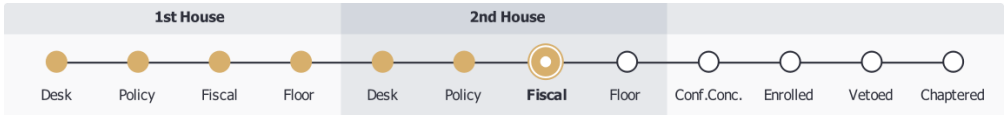
Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law charges the Office of Emergency Services (OES) with coordinating various emergency activities within the state. The California Emergency Services Act, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the OES to enter into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program relating to structure hardening and retrofitting and prescribed fuel modification activities. Current law authorizes the joint powers authority to establish financial assistance limits and matching funding or other recipient contribution requirements for the program, as provided. This bill, contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the Rural Water Infrastructure for Wildfire Resilience Program within the OES for the distribution of state matching funds to urban wildland interface communities, as defined, in designated high fire hazard severity zones or very high fire hazard severity zones to improve water system infrastructure, as prescribed. The bill would require the OES to work in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and other state entities as the OES determines to be appropriate, to achieve the purposes of the program. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 05/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/27/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The State Aeronautics Act governs various matters relative to aviation in the state, and authorizes the Department of Transportation to adopt, administer, and enforce rules and regulations for the administration of the act. This bill, the Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act, would require the department, in coordination with specified agencies, to include advanced air mobility, as defined, in the next update to the California Transportation Plan prepared after January 1, 2027, and to establish a statewide working group to facilitate ongoing collaboration to explore California's role as a leader in the development and implementation of advanced air mobility, as specified. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 706 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Forest Organic Residue, Energy, and Safety Transformation (FOREST) and Wildfire Prevention Fund Act.

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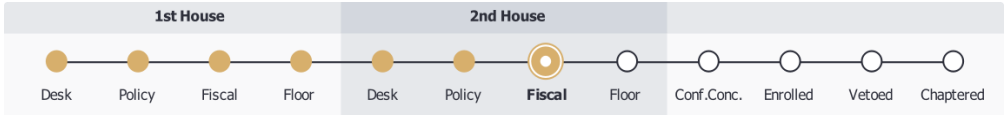
Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

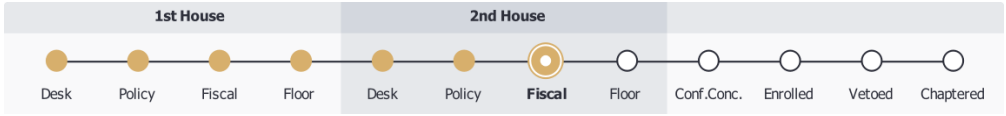


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL-FIRE) and makes CAL-FIRE responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. Existing law establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in CAL-FIRE to represent the state's interest in the acquisition and management of state forests and requires the board to maintain an adequate forest policy. Former Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., issued a proclamation of a state of emergency on October 30, 2015, that required CAL-FIRE, the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Transportation, and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), among other things, to identify areas of the state that represent high hazard zones for wildfire and falling trees, known as Tier 1 and Tier 2 high hazard zones. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make moneys from the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund or from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund available to the state board to establish the Forest Organic Residue Energy and Safety Transformation (FOREST) program in order to maintain and expand biomass power generation in the state, to revitalize idle facilities for biomass power generation, and to support biomass power generation facilities by creating additional capacity for power generation or feedstock utilization in strategically located regions of the state. The bill would make a facility's solid fuel biomass electrical generation eligible for reimbursement at an incentive rate determined by the state board if, among other things, the facility uses solid fuel biomass or forest biomass waste, as defined, to generate electricity and the electricity is sold to specified retail sellers. The bill would require, among other things, that no less than 60% of the feedstock used by a facility originate from Tier 1 and Tier 2 high hazard zones, as defined. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 710 (Irwin, D) Electrical corporations: resiliency planning: microgrid projects.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



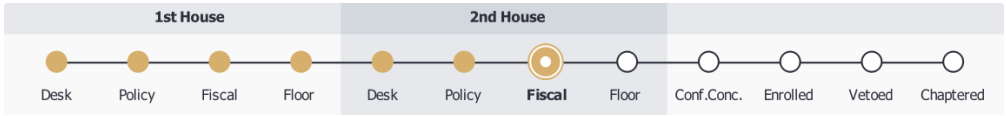
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Independent System Operator, to take specified actions to facilitate the commercialization of microgrids for

distribution customers of large electrical corporations, including developing microgrid service standards necessary to meet state and local permitting requirements and developing methods to reduce barriers for microgrid deployment without shifting costs between ratepayers. This bill would require a large electrical corporation, upon request, to collaborate with local governments, tribal governments, or community choice aggregators within its service area to support resiliency planning, as provided. The bill would require large electrical corporations to provide local governments, tribal governments, and community choice aggregators with access to data, including electrical distribution equipment data, transmission and distribution circuit data, grid hardening plans, and other information as directed by the commission, to support resiliency planning by local governments and tribal governments to ensure local governments, tribal governments, and community choice aggregators are able to plan potential microgrid projects to support critical facilities. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/30/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 763 (Ward, D) Timber harvesting: waste discharge requirements.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/6/2026)

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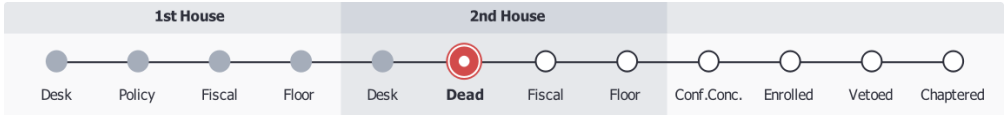


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires a California regional water quality control board to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of pollutants into state waters and authorizes the regional board to prescribe general waste discharge requirements for a category of discharges if the regional board finds or determines that certain criteria apply to the discharges in that category. This bill would require, for a regional board that has adopted general waste discharge requirements for timber harvesting, the regional board to approve, deny, or otherwise act on a request for coverage for timber harvesting operations performed consistent with an approved timber harvesting plan subject to those general waste discharge requirements. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability

Position: Watch

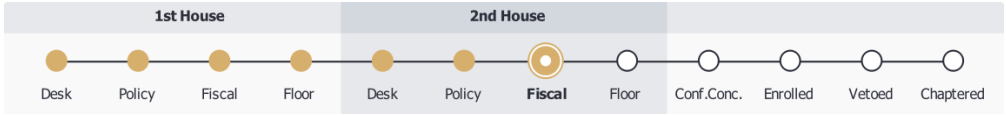
Priority: 3

AB 946 (Bryan, D) Natural resources: equitable outdoor access: 30x30 goal: urban nature-based projects.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/10/2026

Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. Existing law establishes the Equitable Outdoor Access Act, which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental, conservation, and public access policies and budget actions, the Governor's office, state agencies, and the Legislature, when distributing resources, shall recognize the coequal goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, and, to the extent practical, maximize investment in historically underserved urban communities consistent with those initiatives. The bill would encourage decisionmakers, when distributing resources to achieve the goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, to consider factors that are unique to urban settings, including, among other things, higher land value acquisition and development costs per acre, the acute health needs of a local population due to historic lack of greenspace access and development externalities, local park needs assessment plans, current or impending loss of parks or greenspace as a result of state or federal infrastructure projects, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability

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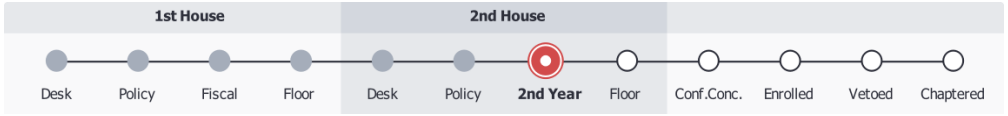
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 998 (Hadwick, R) Household hazardous waste: vape pens.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

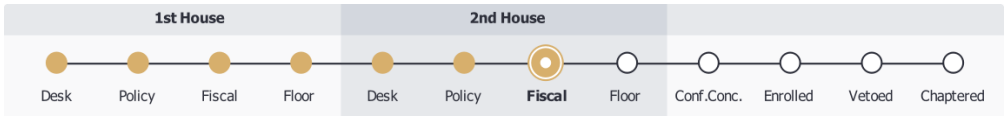


Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1153 (Bonta, D) Illegal disposal site abatement.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. This bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the

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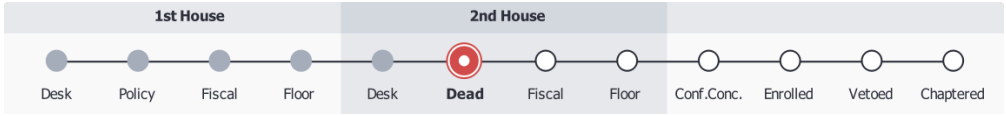
Legislature, to develop regulations and expend funds to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles, as defined, to develop enforcement strategies, and to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as specified. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1436 (Ávila Farías, D) State Air Resources Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/15/2026)

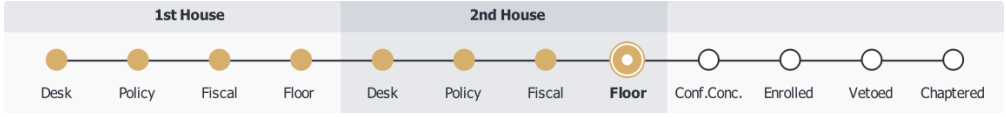


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. Existing federal law, the Clean Air Act, prohibits any state or any political subdivision thereof from adopting or attempting to enforce any standard relating to the control of emissions from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, except through a waiver, as provided. This bill would prohibit the State Air Resources Board from enforcing any regulation that directly or indirectly compels compliance by private fleets, as provided, until the state has obtained a required waiver or authorization under the federal Clean Air Act. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1448 (Hart, D) Coastal resources: California Coastal Sanctuary: tidelands and submerged lands: oil and gas development.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/28/2026
Status: 06/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #107 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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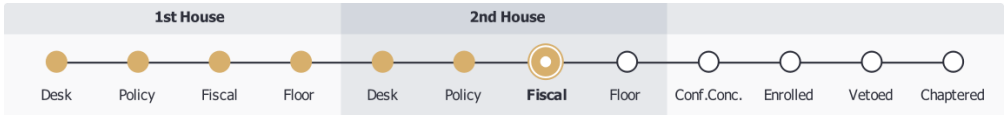
Summary: Existing law creates the California Coastal Sanctuary and provides that it includes all state waters subject to tidal influence, except as provided. Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into any lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in the California Coastal Sanctuary if the commission determines both that oil and gas deposits in the California Coastal Sanctuary are being drained by means of producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and that the lease is in the best interest of the state. This bill would repeal that authorization. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: reporting.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and vests the commission with various responsibilities with respect to developing and implementing the state's energy policies. Existing law requires the commission to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would require the commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit specified information to the commission, including, among other information, the data center's location and size, the data center's power usage effectiveness, as defined, and the quantity of fuel consumed by onsite generators or other fuel-based energy systems, as specified. The bill would require the owner of a data center to submit the required information in the manner and timeframe specified by the commission. The bill would require the commission, beginning with the 2029 integrated energy policy report, and in subsequent biennial reports, to include an assessment of electrical load trends for data centers, as provided. The bill would require the commission to annually publish the information submitted in an anonymized and aggregated format on its internet website. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1617 (Alanis, R) Household hazardous waste: reporting.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading. Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #15 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

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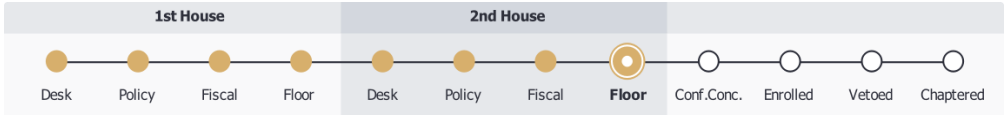


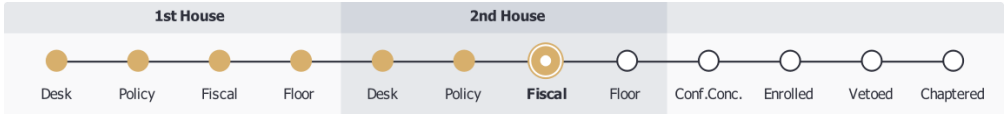
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate SECOND READING

Summary: Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Existing regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Existing law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. Existing law requires that the completed Form 303 also be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control until specified regulations adopted by the Secretary for Environmental Protection are effective and other conditions are met. This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1699 (Rogers, D) Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2028, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program, to be administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to increase the pace and scale of the use of prescribed fire and cultural burning and to reduce barriers for conducting prescribed fires and cultural burning. Existing law creates the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund in the State Treasury to support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning by nonpublic entities, such as cultural fire practitioners, private landowners, and nongovernmental entities. Under existing law, moneys in the fund are under the control of the department, and the department or a contracted third-party administrator is authorized to direct payments for claims from the fund, consistent with specified guidelines adopted by the department. These guidelines include, among other things, (1) a requirement that an eligible claim relate to either a prescribed fire conducted or supervised by a burn boss, as defined, or a cultural burn conducted or supervised by a cultural fire practitioner, and (2) a requirement that a claim shall not be paid from the fund unless the department reviewed and approved a burn plan before the prescribed fire or cultural burning. Existing law requires, upon order of the Department of Finance, the $20,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021 be transferred into the fund, and provides that all moneys deposited or transferred into the fund be continuously appropriated to the department for these purposes. By Executive Order N-35-25, Governor Gavin Newsom suspended the limitation on public and governmental agencies enrolling in the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot

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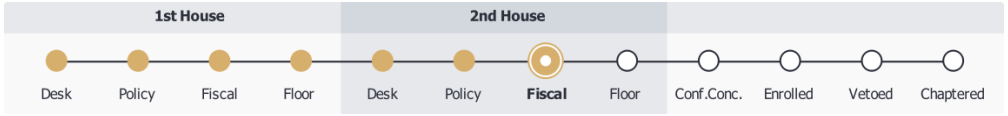
Program to the extent that the limitation would prohibit resource conservation districts and volunteer fire departments or districts from such enrollment. This bill would establish the Good Fire Act, which would indefinitely extend the Prescribed Fire Liability Program. The bill would explicitly state that the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund shall support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning on any lands within the state. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1761 (Rogers, D) Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/19/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission to ensure that all data serving as a basis for any decision or ruling issued by the commission, or in any proposal or analysis provided by commission staff, for the determination or application of a calculation methodology for any charge imposed on customers of a load-serving entity to recover costs associated with contracts, electrical corporation-owned generation, or any other resource or value included in that charge and any other charge derived from those costs, is made available to load-serving entities and ratepayer advocates on behalf of customers. The bill would require the commission to require an electrical corporation or other party, in submitting a proposal or analysis for the determination or application of a calculation methodology for any charge imposed on customers of a load-serving entity to recover costs associated with contracts, electrical corporation-owned generation, or any other resource or value included in that charge and any other charge derived from those costs, to make all data serving as a basis for that proposal or analysis available to load-serving entities and ratepayer advocates on behalf of customers. The bill would require that data to meet specified requirements, including that it is made through a public disclosure, except for market-sensitive data, as provided. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1772 (Papan, D) Fish and wildlife: invasive species: invasive mussels.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

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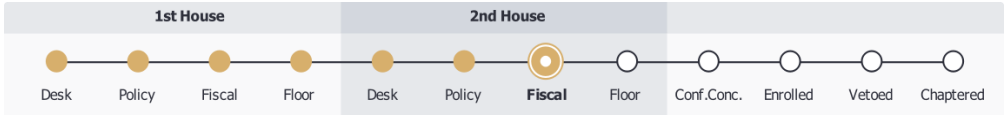


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water in the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife or the director's designee to engage in various enforcement activities, including ordering the areas in conveyance that contain water be drained, dried, or decontaminated, as provided. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system. Existing law requires, if invasive mussels are detected, the operator of a water supply system to, in cooperation with the department, prepare and implement a plan to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system, and eliminate or minimize any potential downstream transport of an invasive mussel. Existing law requires, on or before December 31, 2026, the department to review all approved plans and require all plans that do not specifically address all invasive mussel species known to be present in bodies of water in the state as of January 1, 2026, to be updated or revised appropriately to include all invasive mussel species, on or before September 30, 2027. Existing law requires every invasive mussel species to be addressed in a plan no later than 180 days from the date that the species is listed in a certain regulation. Existing law defines "invasive mussel" for these purposes as any nonnative detrimental mussel, as provided. This bill would prohibit a conveyance from being launched until a specified drying period has completed, as provided. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to require water supply system operators to update their plans to address all invasive mussel species present in the operator's water system as of January 1, 2026, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability

Position: Watch

Priority: 2

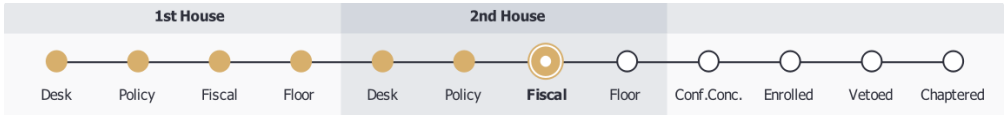
AB 1787 (Schultz, D) Electrical corporations: rates: smart meter infrastructure: dynamic rate option.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to identify a separate rate component to fund certain programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. Existing law requires that the rate component be a nonbypassable element of the local distribution service. This bill would require the commission to require a large electrical corporation, if the commission approves the large electrical corporation's request to upgrade its

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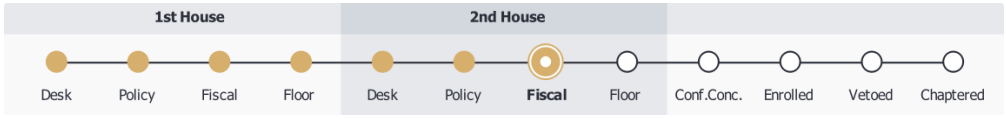
smart meter infrastructure relative to infrastructure in place on January 1, 2026, to offer eligible customer segments at least one dynamic rate option no later than 18 months after the upgraded smart meter infrastructure is anticipated to be placed into service, as specified. The bill would require the commission to ensure, in reviewing a request of a large electrical corporation to recover costs associated with upgrading its smart meter infrastructure, that specified conditions are met. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1812 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Solid waste: compostable products.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product meets a specified ASTM standard specification, has OK compost HOME certification, and meets a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt a standard different from an ASTM standard if adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department, the standard adds qualifications to an ASTM standard specification, and the standard is more stringent than an ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law exempts a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers from complying with any of these ASTM standards. This bill would instead prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless the product has OK compost HOME certification or meets a standard adopted by the department. The bill would repeal the requirement for the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1894 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Fish and wildlife: invasive mussels: imported water.

Current Text: 05/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/28/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #122 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Rubio)

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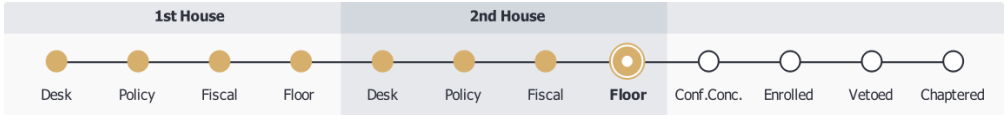


Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife, or the director's designee, to engage in various enforcement activities with regard to invasive mussels. Existing law, until January 1, 2030, requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that occurs in a water supply system. Existing law requires any person, or federal, state, or local agency, district, or authority that owns or manages a reservoir, where specified activities are permitted, except as specified, to develop and implement a program designed to prevent the introduction of invasive mussel species, as provided. Existing law requires any entity that discovers invasive mussels within the state to immediately report the discovery to the department. This bill would prohibit a public agency from prohibiting imported water deliveries for groundwater replenishment, as defined, due to invasive mussels if the importation complies with a specified invasive mussel control plan and unless there is substantial, documented evidence of a proven health and safety risk as a result of the invasive mussels. (Based on 05/28/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability

Position: Watch

Priority: 2

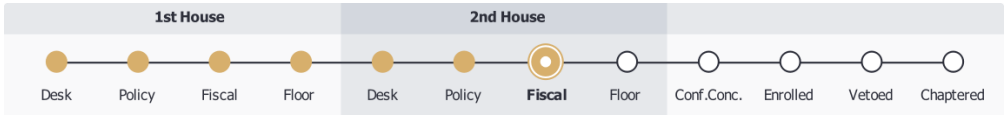
AB 2051 (Wicks, D) Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 07/06/2026

Status: 07/06/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

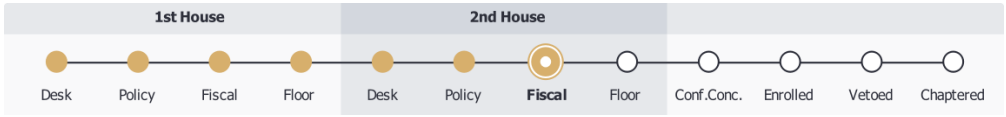
Summary: Would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group for the purpose of developing a Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap for coastal resilience projects proposed in specified areas. The bill would require the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group to consist of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, including, among others, the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to submit the Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap to the Governor and the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would require, on or before April 1, 2027, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Regional Water Quality Boards with jurisdiction

over the coast and the San Francisco Bay, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permit Advisory Group to support the deliberations of the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2111 (Papan, D) Electricity: transmission planning and transmission facilities.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide transmission-focused guidance to the Independent System Operator (ISO) about resource portfolios of expected future renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources, including the allocation of those resources by region based on technical feasibility and commercial interest in each region to allow the ISO to identify and approve transmission facilities needed to interconnect resources and reliably serve the needs of load centers, as specified. On December 23, 2022, the PUC, the Energy Commission, and the ISO entered into a memorandum of understanding related to resource and transmission planning, transmission development and permitting, procurement, and interconnections to achieve reliability and policy needs and to coordinate the timely development of resources, resource interconnections, and needed transmission infrastructure. Existing law requires the Energy Commission and the PUC, in coordination with the ISO, every 5 years, to review the memorandum of understanding and a related workplan to ensure the memorandum and workplan reflect the coordination that is needed to help meet the state's energy goals. This bill would require those entities, on or before January 1, 2028, to update the memorandum and workplan to, among other things, ensure that the memorandum and workplan reflect the requirements of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 1920-A, as applicable. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2218 (Kalra, D) Water policy: California Native American tribes.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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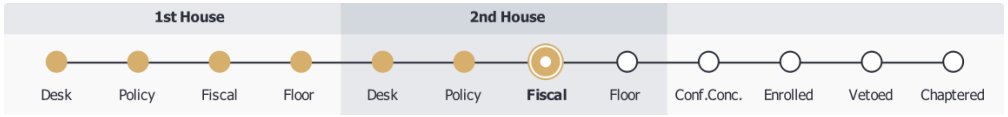
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



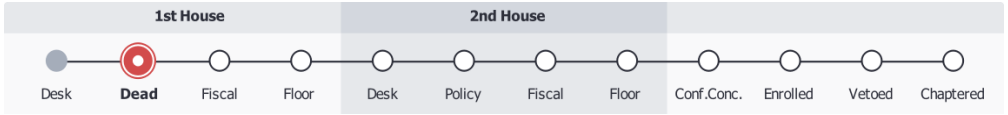
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Would require the state government to support California Native Americans to maintain cultural and linguistic traditions, practice ecosystem stewardship, and engage in good faith government-to-government consultations with all California Native American tribes regarding policies that may affect tribal communities. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2226 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Reusable grocery bags.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/9/2026)



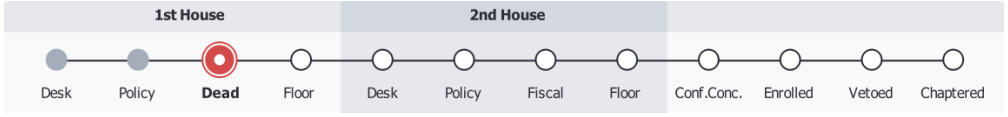
Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag, as defined, to a customer unless the precheckout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag. Current law defines a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item. This bill would repeal those provisions. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2245 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/22/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

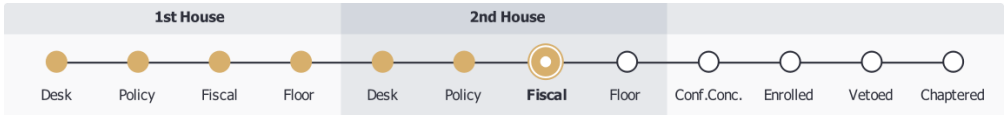
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would create 2 categories of covered product, covered liquid product and covered packaging product. The bill would define “covered liquid product” to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, as specified. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2253 (Boerner, D) Solid waste: products: recycled content claims.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



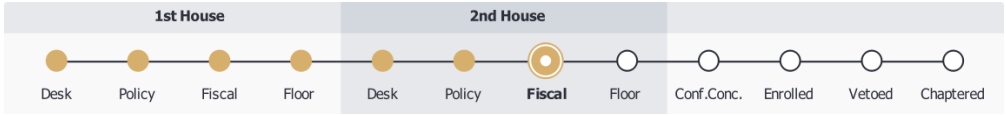
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law requires the maintained information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions. This bill would expand the application of those provisions from plastic food container products to all products making recycled content claims. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 2313 (Berman, D) Gas corporations: gas distribution service line replacements: alternatives.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

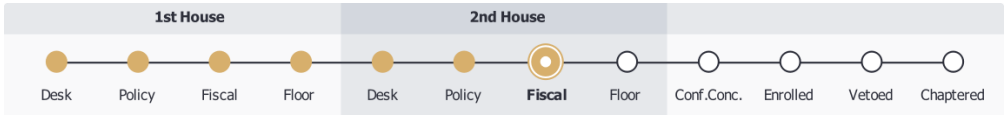


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires, until January 1, 2031, gas corporations to submit to the commission an annual map that includes, among other things, the location of all potential gas distribution line replacement projects identified in its distribution integrity management plan and any foreseeable gas distribution pipeline replacements. This bill, the Home Energy Choice Act, would require the commission, in a new or existing proceeding, to solicit proposals for, and require each gas corporation to offer, a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide certain residential gas customers served by a gas distribution service line that will be replaced with a monetary incentive to deploy gas distribution service line replacement alternatives, as defined, and cease gas service to avoid the gas distribution service line replacement, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 2322 (Papan, D) Water discharge: commercial, industrial, or institutional sites.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



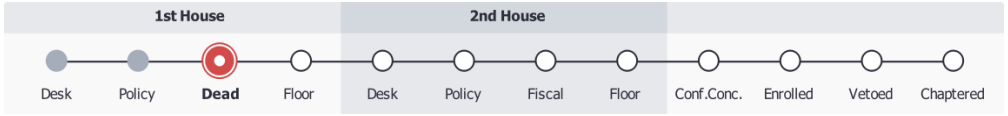
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater by municipalities and industries in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program, established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under existing law, the state board and the 9 regional water quality control boards issue permits for the discharge of stormwater from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). For purposes of issuing permits for the discharge of stormwater from MS4s, this bill define “commercial, industrial, or institutional site”

or “CII site” as a privately owned parcel or contiguous parcels of land that are commercial, industrial, or institutional based on the appropriate county tax assessor land use codes, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2373 (Dixon, R) The California Coastal Act: local coastal program: sea level rise plan: neighborhood-scale adaptation approach.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/22/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

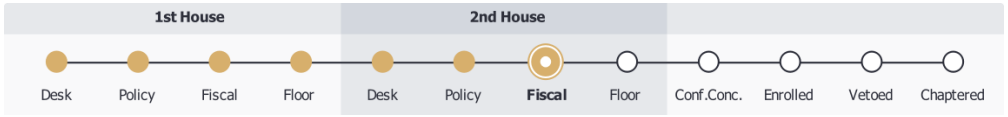


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 generally requires each local government lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. The act requires a land use plan of a proposed local coastal program to be submitted to the California Coastal Commission for certification. Existing law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to, on or before January 1, 2034, develop a sea level rise plan with specified required content as part of a local coastal program that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would authorize local governments lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to include a neighborhood-scale adaptation approach, as defined, when including land use policies and implementation measures in their local coastal program or sea level rise plan, as provided. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2410 (Ellis, R) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 07/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2026
Status: 07/09/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

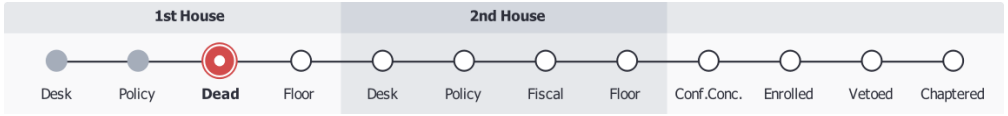
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA critical fuels reduction projects that address extremely flammable species, are conducted in communities located in high fire threat districts or very high fire hazard severity zones, and remove specified nonnative species or common species. The bill would require projects exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency carrying out a project exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as provided, and to, within 90 days of project completion, submit a notice of project completion and a final compliance determination regarding the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection, as provided. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, submit a report to the Legislature with specified information summarizing the implementation of these provisions during the preceding calendar year. (Based on 07/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2462 (Pellerin, D) Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/15/2026)



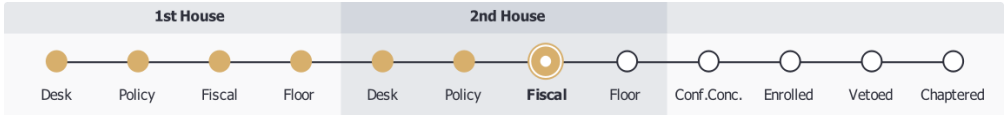
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Product Recall Safety and Protection Act provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product. This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2463 (Petrie-Norris, D) Public Utilities Commission: rates: returns on equity.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/13/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



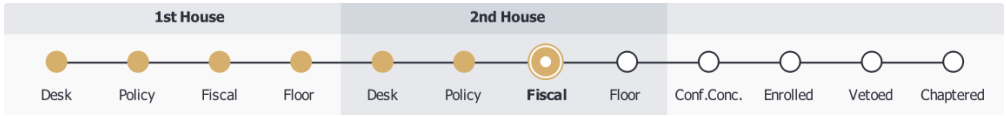
Location: 06/16/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill would require the commission, in any decision issued on or after January 1, 2028, determining an authorized return on equity, as defined, for an electrical corporation or gas corporation, to include specified information reflecting the commission's analytical basis for making that determination, including, among other things, an identification of each financial model the commission relied upon in determining the authorized return on equity and an analysis of the relationship between the credit quality of the electrical corporation or gas corporation and the authorized return on equity. If, in any cost of capital proceeding, as defined, the commission adopts a methodology for determining the authorized return on equity that differs in any material respect from the methodology disclosed in the most recent prior decision in which the commission determined an authorized return on equity for the same electrical corporation or gas corporation, the bill would require the commission to identify each material departure from the prior methodology and provide a reasoned explanation for each material departure. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2469 (Papan, D) Data centers: water use disclosures.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, businesses, residences, and open space, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan, a water supply assessment, and a water use assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the applicant assumes responsibility for the full cost of any required water conveyance, treatment or storage, or distribution infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the project, as determined by the Department of Water Resources or the applicable water supplier. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

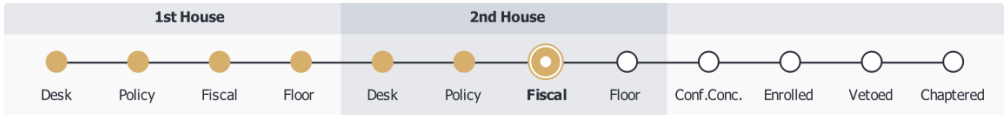
Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch

ATTACHMENT B

Priority: 2

AB 2493 (Petrie-Norris, D) Electrical corporations: interconnection: transmission: permitting: auditor.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

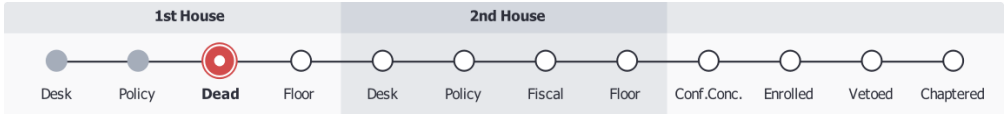


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the commission, if it determines that the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, or service of a public utility, or the methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage, or supply used by the public utility, are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate, or insufficient, to determine and fix the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, service, or methods to be observed, furnished, constructed, enforced, or employed. This bill would, within one year following the adoption of each transmission plan produced by the Independent System Operator through the transmission planning process, or a successor process, and within one year following the execution of a generator interconnection agreement, require each large electrical corporation, as defined, that is assigned or obligated to construct a project that requires approval by the commission to initiate permitting for the project by filing an application or other notice, as applicable, pursuant to a specific general order of the commission. The bill would authorize a large electrical corporation to request an extension of the filing deadline by demonstrating good cause, as described, in a written notice to the commission, as provided. If a large electrical corporation fails to adhere to these timelines, or to make a timely extension request, the bill would require the commission to take appropriate enforcement action, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2508 (Hoover, R) Public Utilities Public Purpose Programs Fund.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/26/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



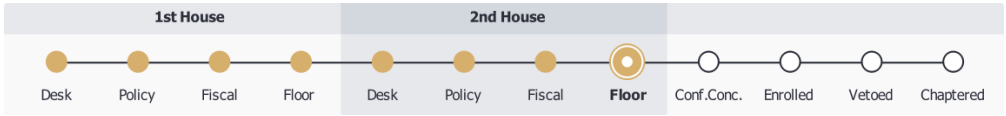
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Under existing law, the commission administers, or otherwise oversees, various public purpose programs, including energy efficiency and conservation programs, cost-effective energy efficiency programs, rate assistance programs for eligible food banks, and home insulation financial assistance

programs. Under existing law, those programs are generally funded through a charge on electrical service, which is collected through customer rates. This bill would establish the Public Utilities Public Purpose Programs Fund. The bill would require the commission, no later than January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2027, to determine and publish the amount necessary to fund certain public purpose programs and programs administered by electrical regional energy networks for the following fiscal year, as provided. The bill would require the Controller to transfer, on July 1 of each fiscal year, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Public Utilities Public Purpose Programs Fund moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The bill would require all moneys in the Public Utilities Public Purpose Programs Fund to be allocated by the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the public purpose programs and programs administered by electrical regional energy networks, as provided. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Oppose
Priority: 1

AB 2728 (Soria, D) Groundwater: de minimis extractors: fees: exemption.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #222 S-CONSENT CALENDAR FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Existing law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to impose fees, including, but not limited to, permit fees and fees on groundwater extraction or other regulated activity, to fund the costs of a groundwater sustainability program, and investigations, inspections, compliance assistance, enforcement, and program administration, as provided. Existing law prohibits a groundwater sustainability agency from imposing those fees on a de minimis extractor, as defined, unless the agency has regulated the user, as provided. This bill would authorize a local government, including, but not limited to, a groundwater sustainability agency, that imposes a fee, levy, charge, or exaction for groundwater monitoring or management, upon making specified findings, to exempt de minimis extractors, including the above-described regulated users, from the payment of the fee, levy, charge, or exaction, as provided. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

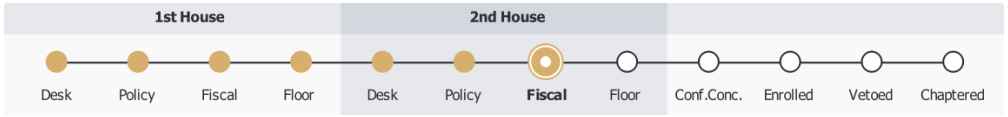
Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2739 (Soria, D) Water: affordability and system stabilization.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



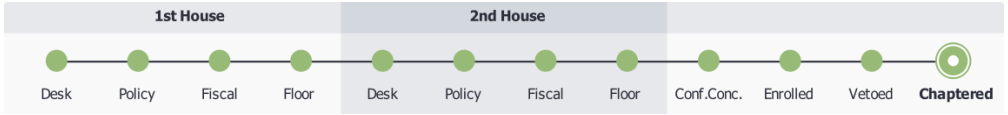
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law vests in the department powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in matters pertaining to water or dams. Existing law declares the responsibility of the state to assist local governments in providing certain essential services and facilities where water resource construction projects financed, in whole or in part, by the state or by the state jointly with the federal government create an undue burden on a local area's ability to provide these services and facilities. Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish in the State Treasury the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Fund for holding the principal and income of the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Trust, which the bill would create. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 72 (Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/10/2025
Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025



Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

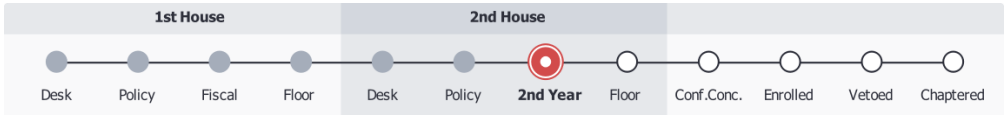
Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as "The California Water Plan." Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 74 (Seyarto, R) Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.

Current Text: 04/07/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/07/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

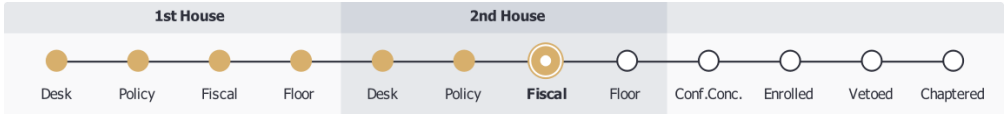


Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. Current law authorizes a local agency to finance infrastructure projects through various means, including by authorizing a city or county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community. This bill would require the office, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program to provide grants to local agencies for the development and construction of infrastructure projects, as defined, facing unforeseen costs after starting construction. The bill would authorize the office to provide funding for up to 20% of a project's additional projected cost, as defined, after the project has started construction, subject to specified conditions, including, among other things, that the local agency has allocated existing local tax revenue for at least 45% of the initially budgeted total cost of the infrastructure project. When applying to the program, the bill would require the local agency to demonstrate challenges with completing the project on time and on budget and how the infrastructure project helps meet state and local goals, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 222 (Wiener, D) Residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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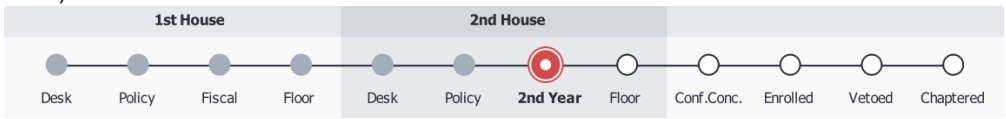
Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and prescribes the authorities, duties, and responsibilities of the commission pertaining to energy matters. Existing law requires the commission, on or before January 1, 2019, in consultation with the Contractors State License Board, local building officials, and other stakeholders, to approve a plan that promotes compliance with specified regulations relating to building energy efficiency standards in the installation of central air-conditioning and heat pumps, as specified. Existing law authorizes the commission to adopt regulations to increase compliance with permitting and inspection requirements for central air-conditioning and heat pumps, and associated sales and installations, consistent with the above-described plan. This bill would establish various requirements and authorizations for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system, as defined, by, among other things, requiring a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer asynchronous inspections for installations that do not require a licensed contractor and building inspector to be simultaneously present during the inspection. The bill would additionally require a city, county, or city and county, except as specified, to post specific information online, and on or before July 1, 2028, to implement an online automated permitting process for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or residential heat pump HVAC system that issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor that meets certain criteria. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 445 (Wiener, D) High-speed rail: third-party agreements, permits, and approvals: regulations.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



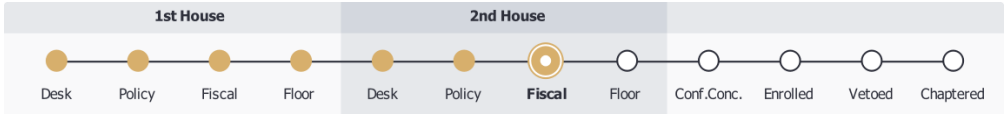
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General (office) and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General (inspector general) to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Current law requires the inspector general to submit annual reports to the Legislature and Governor regarding its findings. This bill would require the authority, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop and adopt internal rules, as defined, setting forth standards and timelines for the authority to engage utilities to ensure coordination and cooperation in relocating utility infrastructure or otherwise resolving utility conflicts affecting the delivery of the high-speed rail project. The bill would require the authority to ensure that the internal rules, among other things, identify the circumstances under which the authority would be required seek to enter into a cooperative agreement with a utility that, where relevant, identifies who is responsible for specific utility relocations, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 501 (Allen, D) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

ATTACHMENT B

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

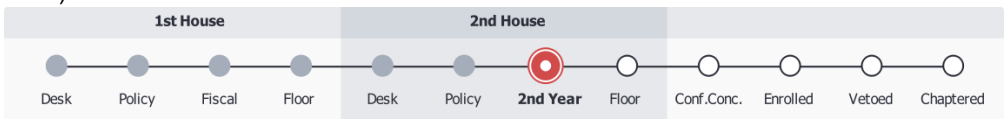


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a "covered battery" to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a "covered battery" to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a "primary battery" for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watthour rating of more than 300 watthours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer's ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 07/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/10/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



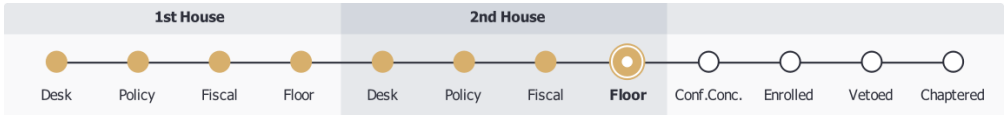
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the act, the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized to adopt water quality control plans for waters

for which quality standards are required by the federal Clean Water Act, as specified, and that in the event of a conflict, those plans supersede regional water quality control plans for the same waters. This bill would authorize the state board to adopt water quality control plans for nexus waters, which the bill would define as all waters of the state that are not also navigable, except as specified. The bill would require any water quality standard that was submitted to, and approved by, or is awaiting approval by, the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the state board that applied to nexus waters as of May 24, 2023, to remain in effect, as provided. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 615 (Allen, D) Vehicle traction batteries.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #69 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS (Floor Mgr.- Bauer-Kahan)



Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner. This bill would require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery for which notice is given and reporting information to the department, as provided. The bill would impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, as provided. The bill would also require a remanufacturer, as defined, and a battery recycler, as defined, to conduct various activities regarding a vehicle traction battery, as provided. This bill would require the battery supplier to pay the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce these provisions. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 875 (Wiener, D) Public utilities: eminent domain: just compensation.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/4/2026)

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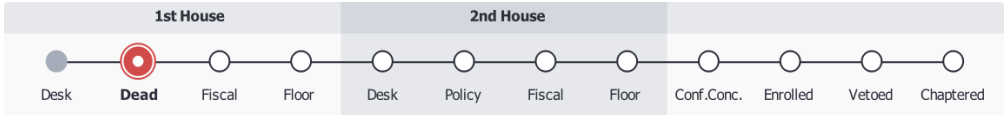


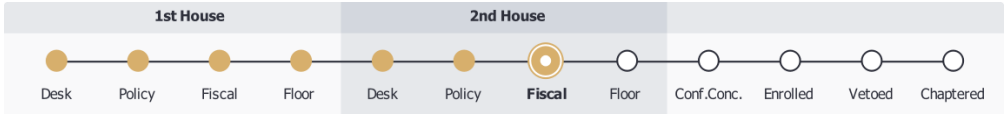
Location: 04/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Eminent Domain Law authorizes a public entity to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property for a public use if the use for which the property is sought to be taken is a more necessary public use than the use to which the property is appropriated, as specified. Existing law specifies that if property has been appropriated to public use by any person other than a public entity, the use of the property by a public entity for the same or any other public use is a more necessary use than the current use. Existing law also specifies that if property that has been appropriated to a public use is electrical, gas, or water public utility property, as defined, that the public entity intends to put to the same use, the presumption of a more necessary use is a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of proof, except as specified. This bill would exempt from that rebuttable presumption property that has been appropriated to a public use that is electrical or gas public utility property within the Pacific Gas and Electric Company service area. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 894 (Allen, D) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 905 (Becker, D) Electricity.

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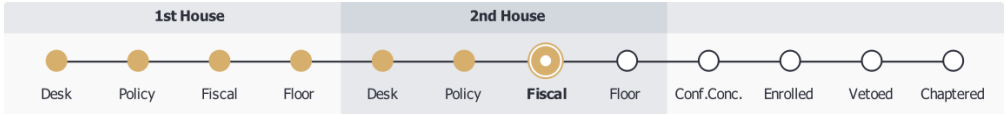
Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

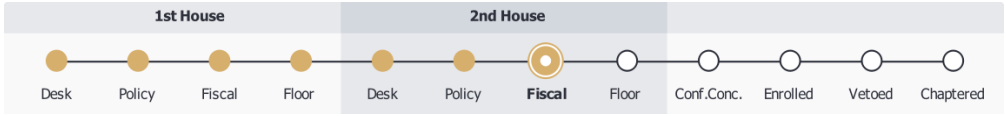


Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for public utilities and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill would require the commission, for each electrical corporation, to consider assigning a reduced return on equity, as a reduction applied each year to the then current authorized rate of return on equity, for specified types of capital costs included in the electrical corporation's rate base, as specified. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

SB 913 (Becker, D) Resource adequacy: aggregated distributed energy resources.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators. Existing law requires that the resource adequacy program achieve specified objectives, including that it establish new or maintain existing demand response products and tariffs, as specified. This bill would require the PUC, in coordination with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Independent System Operator, on or before June 30, 2027, to enhance existing market-integrated pathways for aggregated distributed energy resources, as defined, to qualify as resource adequacy capacity, as specified. The bill would require the commission to establish conditions for the use of aggregated distributed energy resources while ensuring net energy metering customers and net billing tariff customers do not receive duplicate compensation, as provided. The bill would require the PUC to allow electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to include aggregated distributed energy resources in resource adequacy filings and PUC-ordered procurement, as specified. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch

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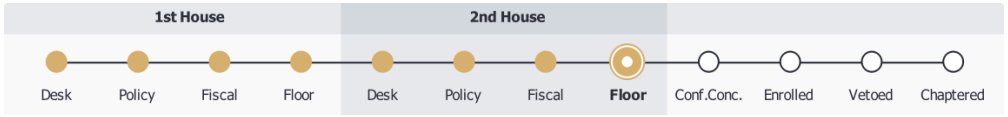
Priority: 3

SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #18 A-SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

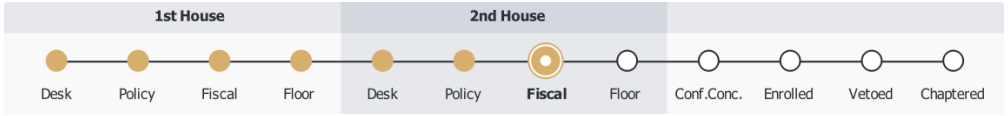


Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING
Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is

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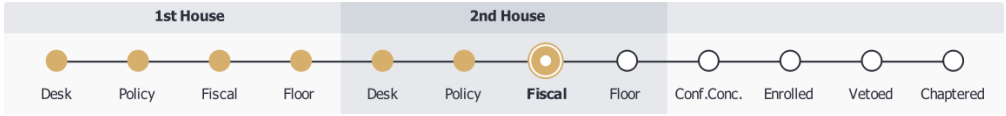
marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 955 (Blakespear, D) Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines “convenience zone” as the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket, and defines “supermarket” as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of $2,000,000 or more, and that sells specified items and some perishable items. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. This bill, for the purpose of defining a “supermarket,” would increase the minimum gross annual sales to $5,000,000, revise the description of items for sale, and require the department to consult the most recent annual update to the Progressive Grocer Marketing Guidebook and other relevant updates to the guidebook to determine which dealers are supermarkets, as specified. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 973 (Becker, D) Wildfire County Coordinator Program.

Current Text: 06/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/09/2026

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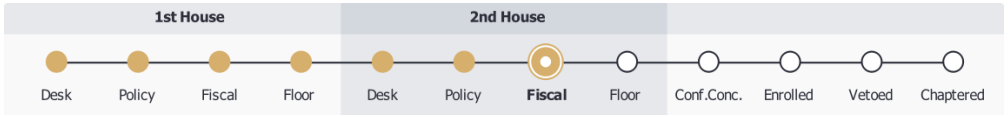
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to (1) establish recommended guidance for the use of available wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools by organizations, as specified, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development, updating, or procurement of county-level wildfire risk assessments, (4) maintain oversight authority for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, as provided, and (5) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire resilience prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. This bill would provide in code for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program to support county-level coordination of and capacity for wildfire mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and recovery activities, as specified. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability

Position: Watch

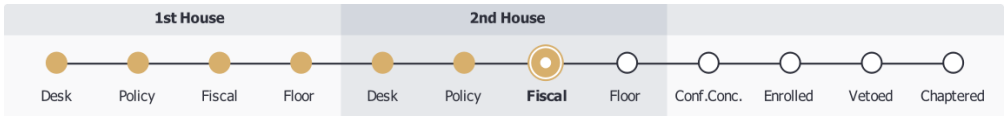
Priority: 3

SB 1008 (Ochoa Bogh, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure.

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced **HTML PDF**

Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements and authorizes a lead agency, if it determines a certain project is exempt from CEQA, to file a notice of exemption, as provided. This bill would exempt from CEQA the closure of a railroad grade crossing by order of the Public Utilities Commission if the commission finds the crossing to present a threat to public safety. The bill would provide that the exemption is inapplicable to any crossing for high-speed rail or any crossing for a project carried out by the High-Speed Rail Authority. The bill would require the lead agency to file the notice of exemption with specified public entities, as provided. Because the bill would

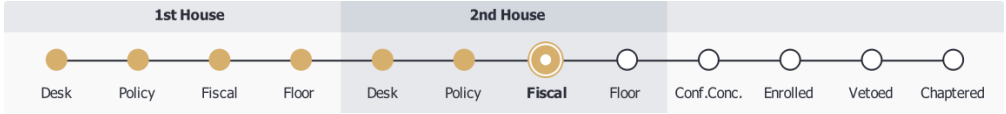
ATTACHMENT B

impose additional duties on lead agencies with regards to the filing of the notice of exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1010 (Ashby, D) Hazardous waste: major appliances: recycling.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

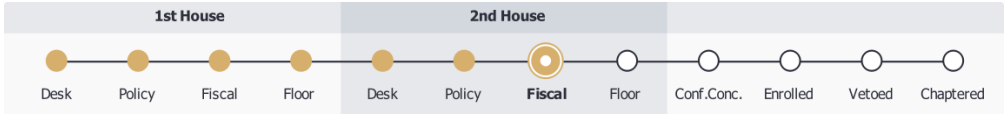


Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, as defined, to retain onsite records demonstrating compliance with certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility to also provide those documents to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1075 (Reyes, D) Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

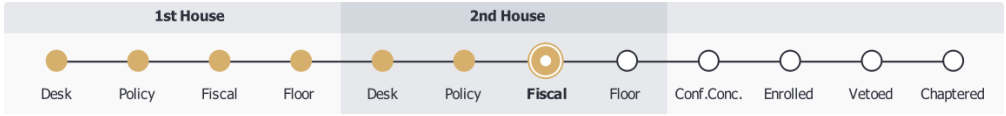
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden that includes an assessment and identification of those communities. Existing law requires the statewide strategy to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires the assessment and identification to prioritize disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law requires the regional air quality management district or the regional air pollution control district encompassing the location selected by the state board, within one year of selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of the statewide strategy. Under this existing regulatory authority, the state board provides grants to development and implement local community emissions reduction plans. This bill would revise the definition of "disadvantaged community" to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community. By expanding the definition of "disadvantaged community," the bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1085 (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: housing developments.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



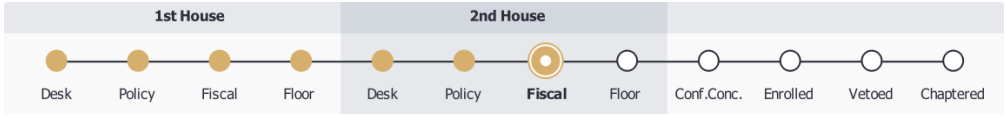
Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

SB 1125 (Menjivar, D) Water Rate Assistance Program.

Current Text: 06/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/09/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 1.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

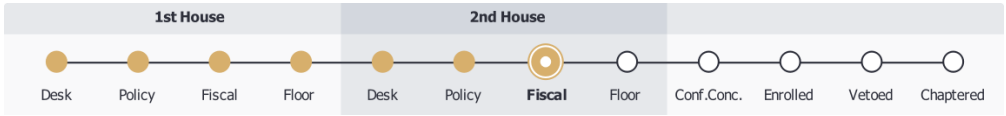


Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Existing law requires the plan to include, among other things, a description of the method for collecting moneys to support and implement the program and a description of the method for determining the amount of moneys that may need to be collected from water ratepayers to fund the program. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program. As part of the program, the bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury, available upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide water affordability assistance for residential water services to low-income residential ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the state board to take various actions in administering the fund, including, among other things, tracking and managing revenue in the fund separately from all other revenue. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with relevant agencies and after a public hearing, to adopt guidelines for implementation of the program and to adopt an annual report to be posted on the state board's internet website identifying how the fund has performed, as specified. The bill would require the guidelines to include minimum requirements for eligible systems, including the ability to confirm eligibility for enrollment through a request for self-certification of eligibility under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1135 (Blakespear, D) California Wildlife Coexistence Act.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/03/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



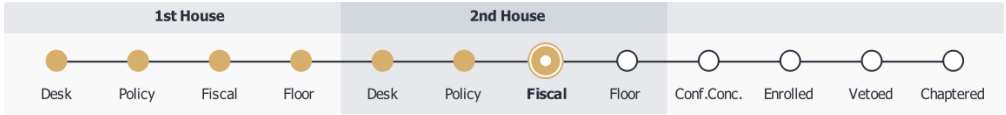
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency. Under existing law, the department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable

populations of those species. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Wildlife Coexistence Program to manage and promote wildlife coexistence by conducting specified activities, including maintaining a statewide wildlife incident reporting tool. The bill would rename the Wolf-Livestock Compensation Pilot Program to the Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program and would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the program to provide resources to eligible participants for purposes relating to wolves and livestock. The bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, including the cost for implementation, to provide resources to wildlife coexistence partners, as defined, to support efforts required for the Wildlife Coexistence Program and the Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1138 (Padilla, D) Load-serving entities: resource adequacy requirements.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/15/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/10/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, as provided. Existing law defines load-serving entity, for that purpose, as an electrical corporation, electric service provider, or community choice aggregator. Existing law requires each load-serving entity to be subject to the same requirements for resource adequacy, the renewables portfolio standard program, and the integrated resource planning process that apply to electrical corporations, as provided. This bill would require the commission to authorize a load-serving entity to elect to demonstrate compliance with resource adequacy requirements by selling to, or otherwise making transactions with, another load-serving entity, and would require those transactions to not represent more than 25% of a load-serving entity's compliance obligations and be of a short-term duration. The bill would require the commission to authorize those transactions to be denominated in the same unit of time used to denominate resource adequacy compliance requirements. The bill would authorize the commission to suspend or adjust that authority of a load-serving entity to sell to, or otherwise make transactions with, another load-serving entity, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1180 (Allen, D) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 4.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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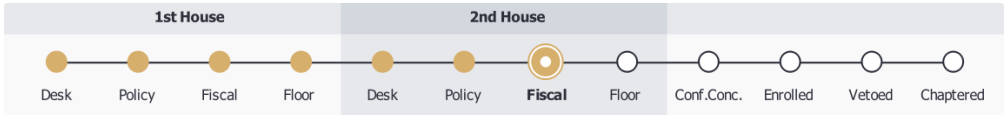
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



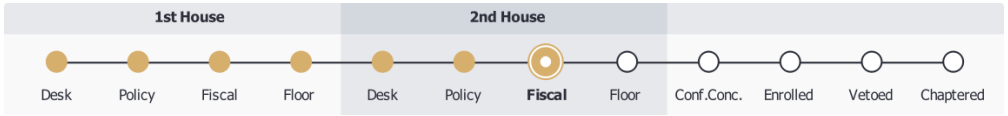
Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs, projects, and initiatives that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each of those expenditures to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, sustained mitigation of the potential adverse health impacts of plastics, supporting a reduction in plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1326 (Wahab, D) California Environmental Quality Act: tribal cultural resources: mitigation measures.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, before releasing an environmental review document for a project, to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, as provided. CEQA authorizes the parties, as a part of the consultation, to propose mitigation measures capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource. CEQA defines a tribal cultural resource as including, among other things, a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources, as provided. This bill would modify the definition of tribal cultural resource to, among

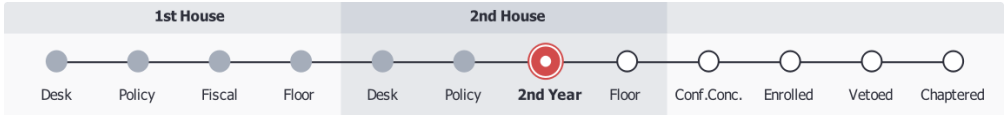
other things, include a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as a sacred place, as provided, or included in a local tribal register and provided to the lead agency by a consulting California Native American tribe. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Office of Sustainability
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Parks

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/23/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



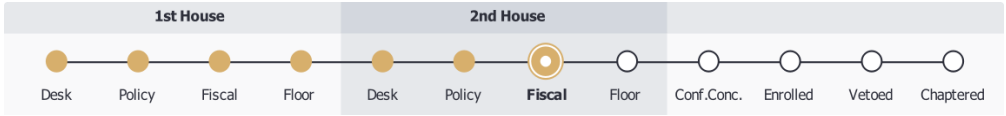
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Under current law, the Department of Parks and Recreation controls the state park system, which is made up of units. Current law establishes the California State Library within state government and vests control of the library to the State Librarian. Current law authorizes the State Librarian to, among other things, purchase and maintain materials and equipment as necessary to carry out California State Library programs and services consistent with well-established library standards. The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated money to the department to be available to support the California State Library Parks Pass Program. This bill would authorize the department, at its discretion, and upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to issue vehicle day use annual passes, free of charge, to the California State Library to support the California State Library Parks Pass Program. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 946 (Bryan, D) Natural resources: equitable outdoor access: 30x30 goal: urban nature-based projects.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

ATTACHMENT B



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. Existing law establishes the Equitable Outdoor Access Act, which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental, conservation, and public access policies and budget actions, the Governor's office, state agencies, and the Legislature, when distributing resources, shall recognize the coequal goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, and, to the extent practical, maximize investment in historically underserved urban communities consistent with those initiatives. The bill would encourage decisionmakers, when distributing resources to achieve the goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, to consider factors that are unique to urban settings, including, among other things, higher land value acquisition and development costs per acre, the acute health needs of a local population due to historic lack of greenspace access and development externalities, local park needs assessment plans, current or impending loss of parks or greenspace as a result of state or federal infrastructure projects, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks

Position: Watch

Priority: 3

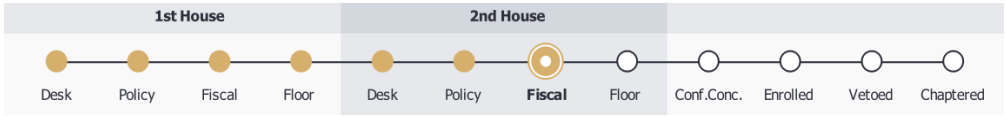
AB 1699 (Rogers, D) Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

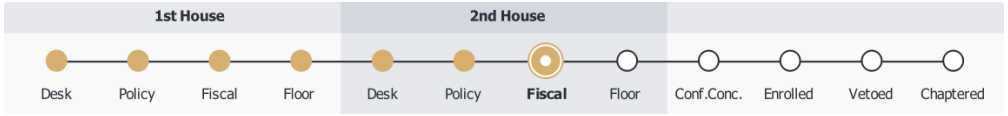
Summary: Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2028, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program, to be administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to increase the pace and scale of the use of prescribed fire and cultural burning and to reduce barriers for conducting prescribed fires and cultural burning. Existing law creates the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund in the State Treasury to support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning by nonpublic entities, such as cultural fire practitioners, private landowners, and nongovernmental entities. Under existing law, moneys in the fund are under the control of the department, and the department or a contracted third-party administrator is authorized to

direct payments for claims from the fund, consistent with specified guidelines adopted by the department. These guidelines include, among other things, (1) a requirement that an eligible claim relate to either a prescribed fire conducted or supervised by a burn boss, as defined, or a cultural burn conducted or supervised by a cultural fire practitioner, and (2) a requirement that a claim shall not be paid from the fund unless the department reviewed and approved a burn plan before the prescribed fire or cultural burning. Existing law requires, upon order of the Department of Finance, the $20,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021 be transferred into the fund, and provides that all moneys deposited or transferred into the fund be continuously appropriated to the department for these purposes. By Executive Order N-35-25, Governor Gavin Newsom suspended the limitation on public and governmental agencies enrolling in the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to the extent that the limitation would prohibit resource conservation districts and volunteer fire departments or districts from such enrollment. This bill would establish the Good Fire Act, which would indefinitely extend the Prescribed Fire Liability Program. The bill would explicitly state that the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund shall support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning on any lands within the state. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2410 (Ellis, R) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 07/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/09/2026
Status: 07/09/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA critical fuels reduction projects that address extremely flammable species, are conducted in communities located in high fire threat districts or very high fire hazard severity zones, and remove specified nonnative species or common species. The bill would require projects exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency carrying out a project exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as provided, and to, within 90 days of project completion, submit a notice of project completion and a final compliance determination regarding the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection, as provided. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, submit a report to the Legislature with specified information summarizing the implementation of these provisions during the preceding calendar year. (Based on 07/09/2026 text)

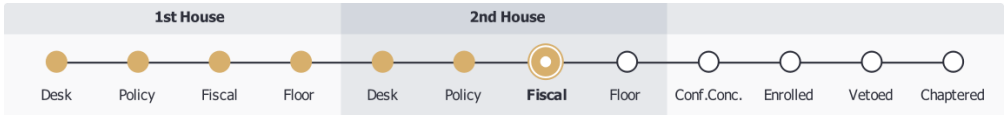
Department(s): Parks

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2513 (Petrie-Norris, D) Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/16/2026
Status: 07/29/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, including the Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with certain public agencies, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires the task force, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, to update that action plan, as provided. Existing law establishes, in the Department of Conservation, a Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities and landscapes, as provided. Existing law requires the department to, upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the program, provide block grants to regional entities, as defined, to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the goals of the program, as specified. Existing law authorizes the regional entities, as defined, to implement activities pursuant to this program, directly or by providing subgrants or contracts, and collaborative planning efforts with local entities to accomplish development of regional priority strategies, among other objectives. Existing law authorizes the department, department to, until July 1, 2025, to authorize advance payments of grants awarded pursuant to the program. This bill would authorize the Director of the Department of Conservation to directly award regional landscape grants to regional entities to implement the above-described regional priority strategies. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 894 (Allen, D) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/14/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

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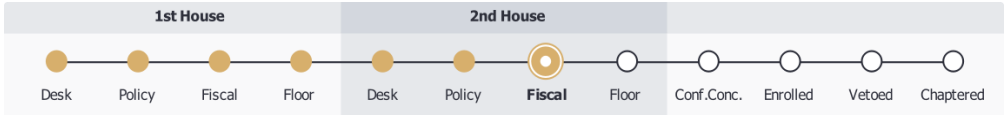


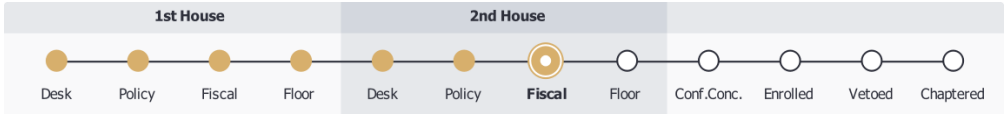
Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 949 (Becker, D) Environmental protection: Natural Resources Agency: resource of statewide significance: Santa Cruz Mountains.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/25/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, composed of departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state's natural and cultural resources. This bill would designate the Santa Cruz Mountains, as defined, as a resource of statewide significance that requires special protection, as defined. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency and its boards, departments, and conservancies, to the extent that resources are available, and when appropriate, to encourage collaborative stewardship approaches that support the protection, restoration, and preservation of the Santa Cruz Mountains, among other things. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Support
Priority: 1

SB 973 (Becker, D) Wildfire County Coordinator Program.

Current Text: 06/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/09/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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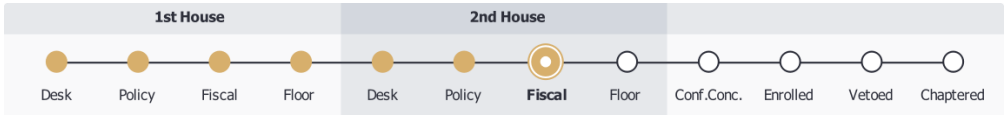
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

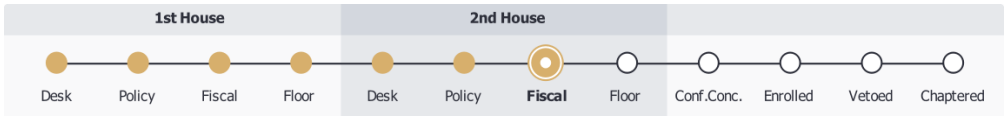
Summary: Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to (1) establish recommended guidance for the use of available wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools by organizations, as specified, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development, updating, or procurement of county-level wildfire risk assessments, (4) maintain oversight authority for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, as provided, and (5) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire resilience prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. This bill would provide in code for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program to support county-level coordination of and capacity for wildfire mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and recovery activities, as specified. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Parks
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

Planning & Building

AB 306 (Schultz, D) California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code interpretations.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission

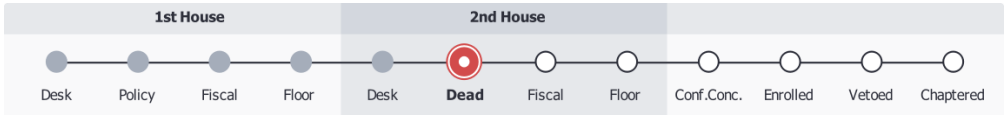
ATTACHMENT B

determines that the issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, a request for approval to use an alternate material. The bill would modify the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by requiring that certain issues appealed have both statewide significance and that the person seeking the appeal has exhausted all local appeals procedures before appealing to the commission, subject to a certain exception. The bill would require the commission to review those appealed issues with specified stakeholders. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/24/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires all factory-built housing after a specified date that is sold or offered for sale to first users within the state to bear insignia of approval issued by the department, deems that housing to comply with the requirements of all ordinances or regulations enacted by any city, city and county, county, or district that may be applicable to the construction of housing, as specified, and prohibits a city, city and county, county, and district from requiring submittal of plans for any factory-built housing manufactured, or to be manufactured pursuant to these provisions, as specified. Current law requires the department to provide by regulation for the qualification and disqualification of design approval agencies to perform approval of factory-built housing plans and specifications and makes approval by these agencies the equivalent of department approval. The law provides that any person who violates any of these provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would require plans or specifications of factory-built housing approved pursuant to these provisions to be approved by unit serial number and would authorize the approved plans or specifications to be used in subsequent development projects unless building standards relating to factory-built housing are modified, as specified. The bill would require the department and the design approval agencies to limit their review to the portions of a plan or specification that has not already received approval, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 559 (Berman, D) Professions and vocations: contractors: home improvement contracts: prohibited business practices.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/27/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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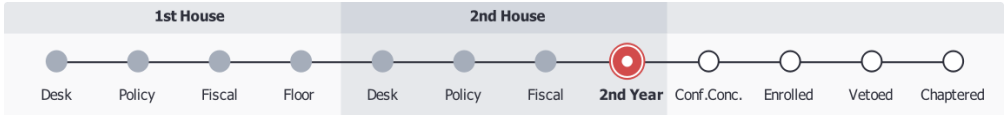


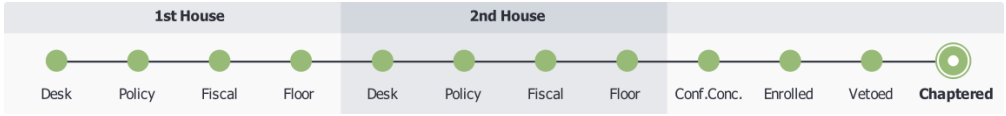
Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The Contractors State License Law defines and regulates the activities of contractors and provides for their licensure, regulation, and discipline by the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs (department). That law requires a home improvement contract, as defined, to be in writing and include the contract amount, as specified, and prohibits any downpayment for that contract from exceeding the lesser of $1,000 or 10% of the contract amount. Except for a downpayment, current law prohibits the contractor from requesting or accepting payment that exceeds the value of the work performed or material delivered. Current law makes the violation of these provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would include in the definition of "home improvement" construction, erection, installation, replacement, or improvement of accessory dwelling units on residentially zoned property. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law requires the housing element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including, among others, locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development. Current law also requires the analysis to demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need. For adoption of the 7th and all subsequent revisions of the housing element, this bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a potential and actual governmental constraints disclosure statement that contains, among other things, an identification of each new or amended potential or actual governmental constraint, or revision increasing the stringency of a governmental constraint, that was adopted after the due date of the previous housing element and before submittal of the current draft housing element to the department. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch

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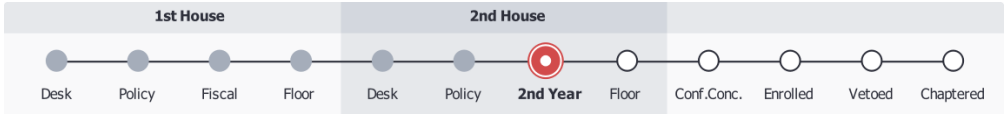
Priority: 2

AB 660 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

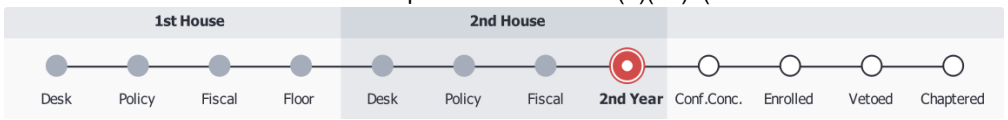


Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency, as defined, to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Current law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. If a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, existing law requires the local agency to provide the applicant with a list of items that are noncompliant and a description of how the application can be remedied by the applicant within specified time limits. Current law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application to the local agency, as specified. This bill would prohibit the local agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. The bill, if a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, would prohibit a local agency from requesting or requiring any action or inaction as a result of a building inspection undertaken to assess compliance with the applicable building permit standards that would represent a deviation from a previously approved building plan or similar approval for the building permit, except as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 09/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/09/2025
Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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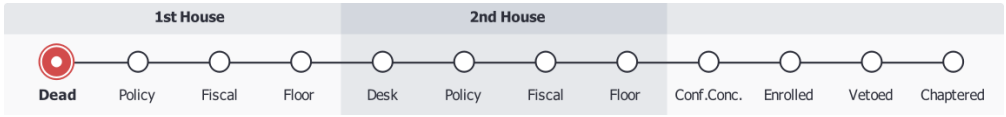
Summary: Current law, beginning January 1, 2026, prescribes various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. Current law defines various terms, including "21st century warehouse," and "tier 1 21st century warehouse," for purposes of those provisions as logistics uses that, among other things, comply with specified building and energy efficiency standards, including requirements related to the availability of conduits and electrical hookups to power climate control equipment at loading bays, as specified. Current law, subject to specified exceptions, defines "logistics use" for these purposes to mean a building in which cargo, goods, or products are moved or stored for later distribution to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. This bill would clarify that a 21st century warehouse and a tier 1 21st century warehouse are required to comply with those standards as are in effect at the time that the building permit for a development of a 21st century warehouse is issued and make other clarifying changes relating to permissibility of use of conduits and electrical hookups at loading bays at those locations. The bill would revise the definition of "logistics use" and instead define "logistics use development" for these purposes to mean a building that is primarily used as a warehouse for the movement or the storage of cargo, goods, or products that are moved to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 874 (Ávila Farías, D) Mitigation Fee Act: development impact fees: qualified residential ownership and qualified rental projects.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



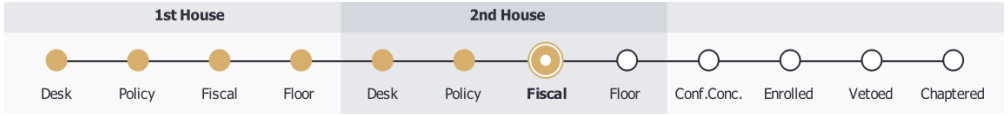
Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes certain requirements on a local agency that imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project that is imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve the development project, or a fee for public improvements, as specified. The act also regulates fees for development projects and fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to provide a qualified residential rental project, as defined, with the option of either or both (1) development impact fees set at a rate of $0 or (2) a development impact fee deferral agreement loan, subject to certain requirements. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 906 (González, Mark, D) Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2025
Status: 07/14/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. (Set for hearing on 08/10/2026)
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

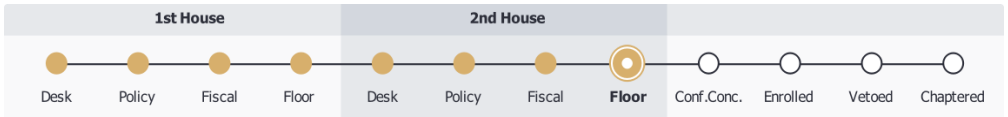


Location: 07/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including specified sites, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites (first analysis), and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing (2nd analysis). This bill would remove the requirement on cities and counties to include the 2nd analysis in their housing elements. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 939 (Schultz, D) Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/15/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #115 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



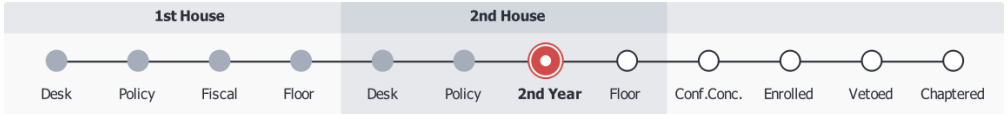
Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. Current law, among other things, requires compliance with certain affordability requirements, including requiring that the applicant agree to ensure, and that the city, county, or city and county ensure, that a for-sale unit that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus is either (1) initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of very low, low, or moderate income, as specified, or (2) if the unit is not purchased by an income-qualified person or family within 180 days after the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the unit is purchased by a qualified nonprofit housing corporation, as provided. This bill would additionally allow the applicant and the city, county, or city and county to comply with the above-described affordability requirements with respect to a for-sale unit by ensuring that the unit is

purchased by a nonprofit corporation, as specified, for properties to be sold to and occupied by extremely low, very low, or lower income families who participate in a below-market interest rate loan program, as described. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1206 (Harabedian, D) Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

Current Text: 08/18/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/18/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. Current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill would require each local agency, as defined, to develop a program for the preapproval of single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, whereby the local agency accepts single-family and multifamily plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would require a large jurisdiction, as defined, to develop this program by July 1, 2026, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2028. The bill would authorize a local agency to charge a fee to an applicant for the preapproval of a single-family or multifamily residential housing plan, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved single-family or multifamily residential housing plans and the contact information of the applicant on the local agency's internet website. The bill would require an application for preapproval to include a statement by the applicant that the applicant has sufficient authority, license, or ownership interest in the plan to submit the plan for preapproval and, if approved, posted as described above. This bill would prohibit the preapproval program from applying to single-family or multifamily residential housing plans intended for use in certain communities and developments, as specified. The bill would require a local agency to either approve or deny an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit, both as defined, within 30 days if the lot meets certain conditions and the application utilizes either a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit plan preapproved within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle or a plan that is identical to a plan used in an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit approved by the local agency within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle. (Based on 08/18/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1276 (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/14/2025

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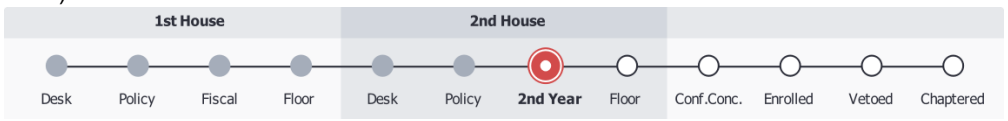
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project, as defined for purposes of the act, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act provides that for its purposes, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines “ordinances, policies, and standards” to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of “ordinances, policies, and standards” materials requirements, postentitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building

Position: Watch

Priority: 3

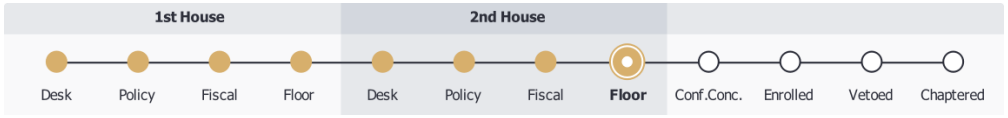
AB 1448 (Hart, D) Coastal resources: California Coastal Sanctuary: tidelands and submerged lands: oil and gas development.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 04/28/2026

Status: 06/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 08/03/26 #107 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law creates the California Coastal Sanctuary and provides that it includes all state waters subject to tidal influence, except as provided. Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into any lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in the California Coastal Sanctuary if the commission determines both that oil and gas deposits in the California Coastal Sanctuary are being drained by means of producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and that the lease is in the best interest of the state. This bill would repeal that authorization. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

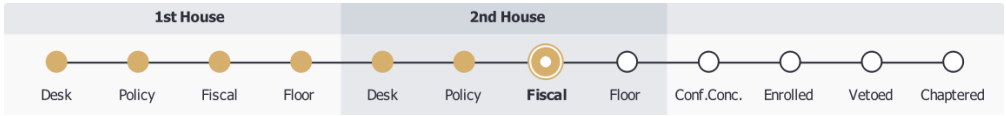
Department(s): Planning & Building

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1621 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/03/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

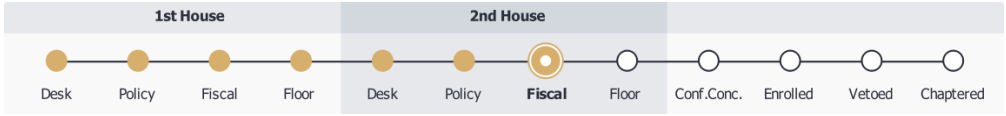


Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. Existing law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency or state agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency or state agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review. The bill would authorize a local agency or state agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. The bill, if a local agency or state agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, would prohibit a local agency or state agency from requesting or requiring any action or inaction as a result of a building inspection undertaken to assess compliance with the applicable building permit standards that would represent a deviation from a previously approved building plan or similar approval for the building permit, except as specified. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1738 (Carrillo, D) State Housing Law: remote inspections.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

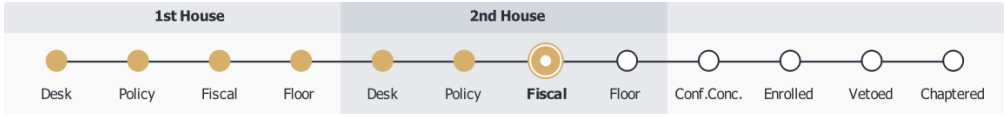
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law pertaining to standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law authorizes an officer, employee, or agent of an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, any provision of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the State Housing Law. Existing law provides certain immunities to a public entity or employee immunity relative to an inspection or license, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, except as specified, to offer a homeowner or contractor, as described, the option of requesting remote inspections for all or a subset of an inspection required by a building permit for specified works in one- or 2-family dwelling units, by either January 1, 2028, or July 1, 2028, as provided. The bill would authorize these local agencies to adopt reasonable protocols governing the technical conduct of a remote inspection, as specified. The bill would apply the above-described immunities to remote inspections. The bill would authorize these local agencies to temporarily ban the homeowner or contractor from using the remote inspection if a homeowner is found to have willfully misrepresented the work, as provided. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1881 (Ramos, D) California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.

Current Text: 05/19/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/19/2026
Status: 07/22/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Calendar: 08/10/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



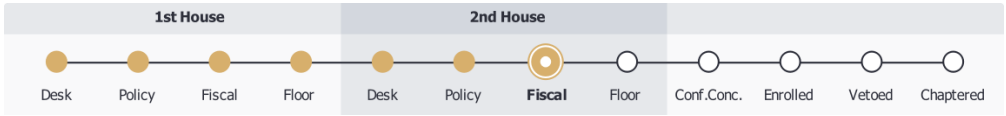
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. (Based on 05/19/2026 text)

ATTACHMENT B

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1934 (Bennett, D) State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.

Current Text: 06/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/09/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and update a Wildland-Urban Interface Products listing of products and construction assemblies that comply with prescribed regulations regarding building in a wildland-urban interface area. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of researching and developing the products listing and the educational and training provisions. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to establish the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. The bill would authorize the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

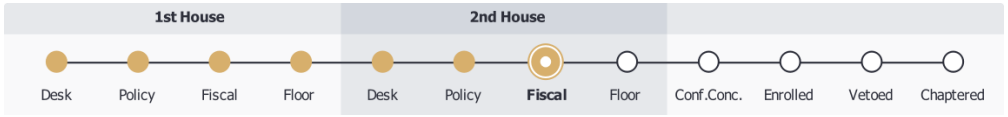
Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1964 (Bennett, D) State Fire Marshal: home hardening.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

ATTACHMENT B

Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



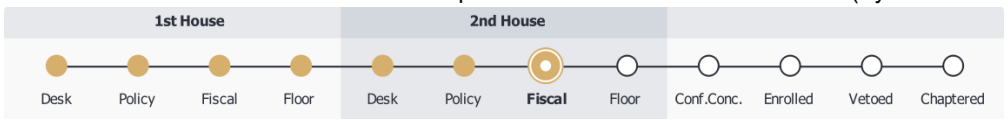
Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Existing law also requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, to designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review very high fire hazard severity zones that are not state responsibility areas, and designated and rated zones that are state responsibility areas, as provided. This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to develop home hardening standards, as provided. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to, on or before January 1, 2030, compile a report concerning homes in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in state and local responsibility areas. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before July 1, 2030, to make the completed report available on its internet website and to submit copies to the Legislature, as provided. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1997 (Lee, D) Land use: housing development approvals: timelines and processes.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications. Among other things, the act requires a public agency that is the lead agency or a responsible agency for a development project to approve or disapprove the project within a specified period of time, which varies depending on the project's phase in the CEQA process. The act defines "development project" to include specified housing development projects, as provided. This bill would additionally require approval or disapproval of a housing development project within 30 days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report (EIR), if the EIR is prepared pursuant to specified provisions of CEQA if certain other conditions are met. The bill would also define "housing development project" for the purposes of the Permit Streamlining Act and make additional conforming changes. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

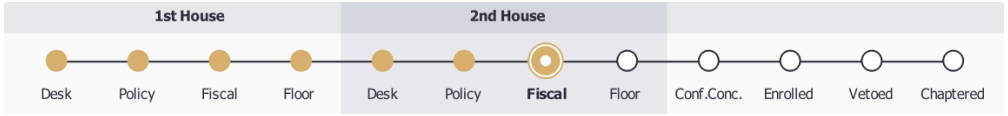
Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch

ATTACHMENT B

Priority: 3

AB 2002 (Solache, D) Local government assistance: Regional Early Action Planning Fund.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



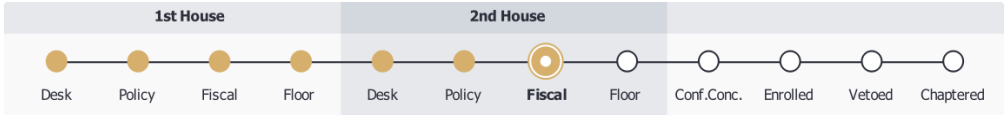
Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing in each region and further requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Existing law establishes the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, administered by the department, for the purpose of providing regions and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities to enable jurisdictions to meet the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment, as provided. This bill would establish the Regional Early Action Planning Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of providing councils of governments, regional entities, and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities, to enable those entities to meet the 7th and subsequent cycles of the regional housing need assessment. The bill would require the department to allocate funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, from the Regional Early Action Planning Fund to each council of governments or regional entity responsible for allocating regional housing need that applies and qualifies for those moneys, as specified. The bill would authorize a council of governments or regional entity to expend funds awarded for certain purposes, including for activities that support the development, improvement, or implementation of the methodology for the 7th and subsequent regional housing needs assessment cycles, and for providing jurisdictions with technical assistance, planning, temporary staffing, or consultant needs associated with updating local planning and zoning documents, as provided. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2051 (Wicks, D) Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/06/2026
Status: 07/06/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



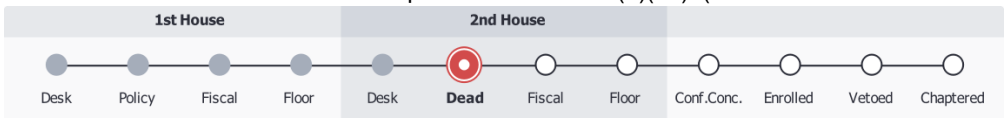
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group for the purpose of developing a Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap for coastal resilience projects proposed in specified areas. The bill would require the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group to consist of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, including, among others, the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to submit the Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap to the Governor and the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would require, on or before April 1, 2027, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Regional Water Quality Boards with jurisdiction over the coast and the San Francisco Bay, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permit Advisory Group to support the deliberations of the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2127 (Johnson, R) Accessory dwelling units: private sewage disposal systems.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/08/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HOUSING on 5/27/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

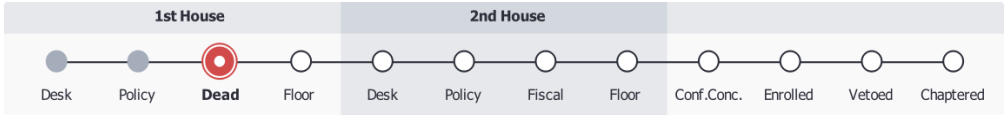
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires the ordinance, if adopted, to meet certain requirements, including designating areas within the jurisdiction where accessory dwelling units may be permitted. Existing law authorizes the designation of areas to be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. Existing law also requires the ordinance to require approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required. This bill would prohibit a local agency from prohibiting an accessory dwelling unit in an area solely because the lots are served by private sewage disposal systems. The bill would prohibit a local health officer from withholding approval based on a minimum lot size requirement if the private sewage disposal system meets certain operating requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control board for that lot size, as provided. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 2351 (Bonta, D) General plan: annual report: shelter beds.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

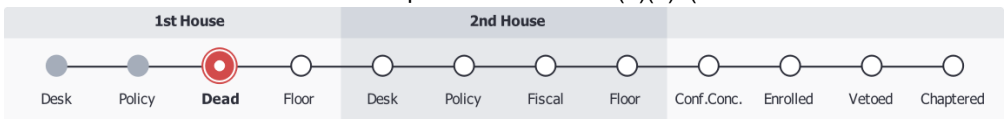


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and amend general plans and elements of those general plans, as specified. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, the law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes certain information, including the status of the plan and progress of its implementation. This bill would require the planning agency to include in that report, beginning with the report due by April 1, 2028, the number of temporary emergency shelter beds and the number of permanent housing units serving those experiencing or exiting homelessness in the jurisdiction in each of specified categories. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2373 (Dixon, R) The California Coastal Act: local coastal program: sea level rise plan: neighborhood-scale adaptation approach.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/22/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



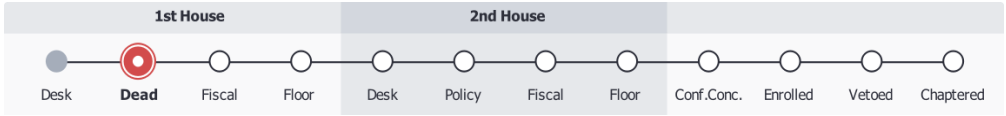
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 generally requires each local government lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. The act requires a land use plan of a proposed local coastal program to be submitted to the California Coastal Commission for certification. Existing law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to, on or before January 1, 2034, develop a sea level rise plan with specified required content as part of a local coastal program that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would authorize local governments lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to include a neighborhood-scale adaptation approach, as defined, when including land use policies and implementation measures in their local coastal program or sea level rise plan, as provided. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 2741 (Muratsuchi, D) Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/22/2026)

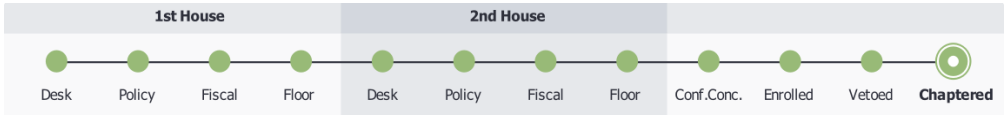


Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires local governments to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. Existing law requires that program to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for specified lower income households on sites required to be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use, as provided, and requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards, as provided. This bill would provide that these zoning requirements would be met by applying a zoning classification, including, but not limited to, an overlay zone, mixed-use zone, combining district, or similar zone that permits owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use with the above-described minimum density and development standards, as specified. The bill would require a program that includes application of this zoning classification to include a written explanation of the housing and affordability incentives of the zoning classification. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Priority: 2

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

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/03/2025
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 513, Statutes of 2025.



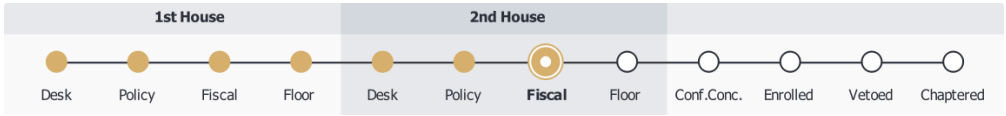
Location: 10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with those provisions. Current law requires the department to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations

adopted by the department, as prescribed. Current law requires that jurisdictions that are prohousing and that are in substantial compliance with specified provisions be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring of applications for specified state programs. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" for these purposes and specifies a nonexhaustive list of examples of those policies, including local financial incentives for housing and adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would include in the definition of "prohousing local policies" policies that keep people housed, and would include additional examples of prohousing local policies under the above-described provisions, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 299 (Cabaldon, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: zoning.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law exempts specified projects from CEQA, including a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is not located in a residential area. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is located on a parcel of land zoned exclusively for residential use, except as provided. By imposing additional duties on a lead agency to determine the applicability of these exemptions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 328 (Grayson, D) Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight responses: housing development projects.

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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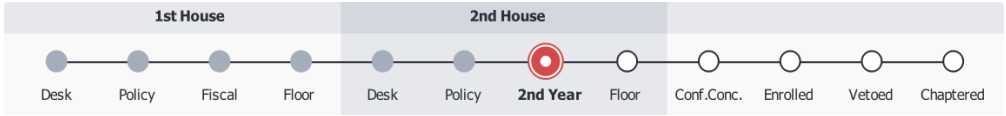


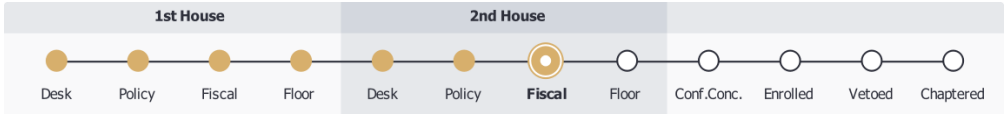
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, establishes time limits for a local agency, as defined, to complete reviews regarding whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a disapproval of the housing development project and a violation of specified law. Upon the department receiving a request for a housing development project seeking oversight of investigation, characterization, and remediation activities, this bill would require the department to provide written notice to the requestor within specified timelines regarding subsequent actions in the review process, as specified. The bill would require, for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, the department to provide the written notice within 60 business days of receiving the request. The bill would require, for a housing development with 26 units or more, the department to provide the written notice within 120 business days of receiving the request. The bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2028. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 457 (Becker, D) Housing element compliance: committed assistance: in-kind services: realistic capacity formula.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/11/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

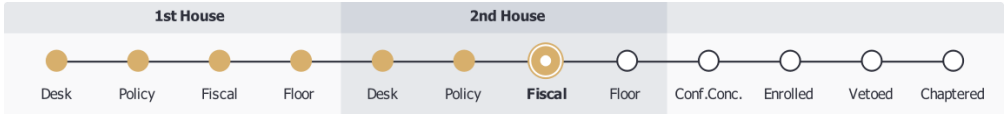
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites, and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires the inventory of land to include, among other things, a description of the existing use of the property for nonvacant sites. For the nonvacant sites, existing law requires the city or county to specify the additional development potential for each site within the planning period. Existing law requires a city or county to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. Existing law requires that program to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for specified lower income households on sites required to be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use, as provided, and requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the Department

of Housing and Community Development to promulgate or approve formulas and associated user interfaces or other tools that allow for the determination of specified information, including, among other things, the realistic capacity of housing element inventory sites, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing financing: joint powers agreements: bond approvals:subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

Current Text: 07/07/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/07/2026
Status: 07/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of that act, defines the term “public agency” to include various federal, state, local, and tribal entities. Existing law requires approval by the Department of General Services of certain joint powers agreements that include the state as a member, as provided. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue revenue bonds to pay the costs and expenses of acquiring, constructing, or conducting a program for, among other things, low-income housing projects owned or operated by a city, county, city and county, or housing authority. Existing law provides that the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are designated as elected representatives for federal tax purposes of a joint powers agency created to approve or certify the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law. This bill would, instead, provide that the Treasurer is designated as an applicable elected representative of a joint powers authority and may, at the discretion of the joint powers authority, approve the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 681 (Wahab, D) Housing.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/23/2025
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/16/2025)

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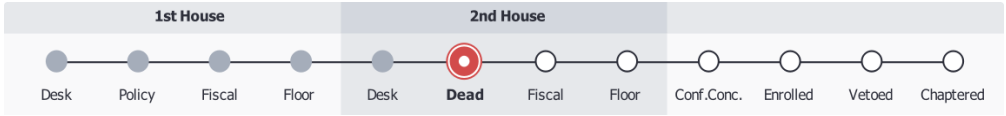


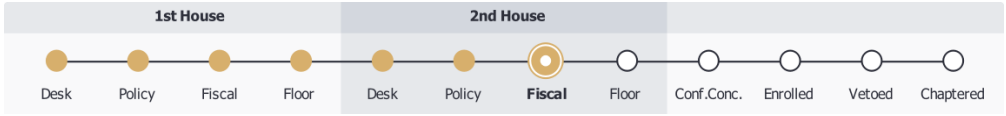
Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones by ordinance, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose with respect to certain matters, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. This bill would prohibit fees and other financial requirements from being included in the above-described reasonable restrictions. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Priority: 3

SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 876 (Padilla, D) Fire and residential property insurance.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 3.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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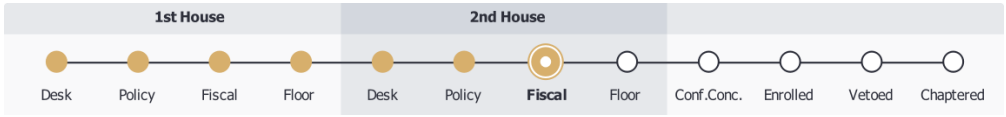
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



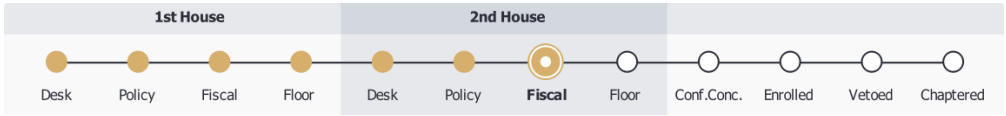
Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and residential property insurance. Existing law prohibits a policy from limiting or denying a payment of building code upgrade cost on the basis that the insured has decided to rebuild at a new location or to purchase an already built home at a new location. If there is a total loss of the insured structure, this bill would require the building code upgrade cost payable to include all costs that would have been incurred if the insured structure been completely rebuilt at its original location. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1008 (Ochoa Bogh, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure.

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements and authorizes a lead agency, if it determines a certain project is exempt from CEQA, to file a notice of exemption, as provided. This bill would exempt from CEQA the closure of a railroad grade crossing by order of the Public Utilities Commission if the commission finds the crossing to present a threat to public safety. The bill would provide that the exemption is inapplicable to any crossing for high-speed rail or any crossing for a project carried out by the High-Speed Rail Authority. The bill would require the lead agency to file the notice of exemption with specified public entities, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on lead agencies with regards to the filing of the notice of exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1014 (Grayson, D) Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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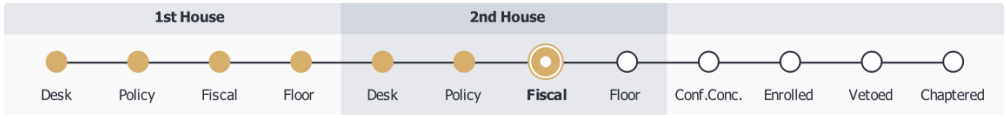
Last Amended: 06/03/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

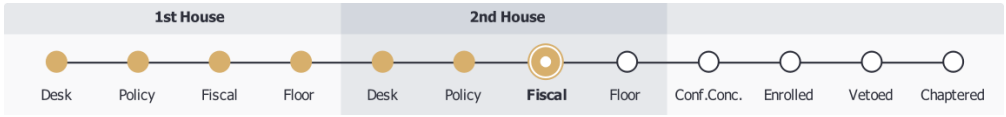


Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications, including, among other things, requiring each public agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act also requires a city, county, or city and county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the project is being sought. This bill would permit an applicant who submits a preliminary application for a housing development project, as specified, or an application if a preliminary application is not submitted, to include in the preliminary application or application a request for a preliminary estimate of required improvements, as provided. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county that receives a request under these provisions to provide the preliminary estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the request, as provided. The bill would authorize, for improvements required by a public agency, as specified, the applicant to request, within 30 days of submission, a list of the types of improvements that may be required, as provided. The bill, within 30 business days of deeming an application for a postentitlement phase permit complete, would additionally require the city, county, or city and county to provide the applicant with an itemized list of all onsite and offsite improvements that will be required prior to issuance of, or otherwise in connection with, that permit, as provided. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1085 (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: housing developments.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of

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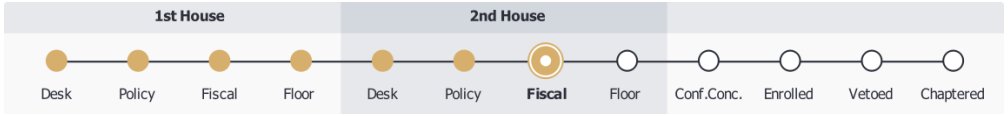
public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1117 (Cervantes, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/08/2026
Status: 07/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Existing law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would require the charge for certain accessory dwelling units to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/08/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1272 (Menjivar, D) Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

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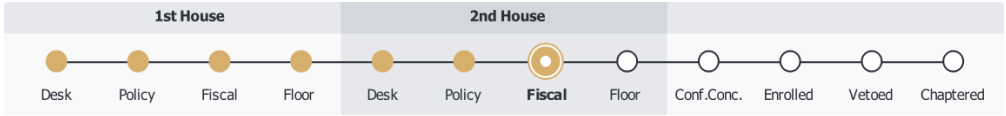


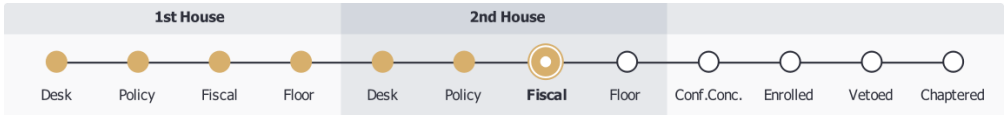
Location: 06/17/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to, by ordinance, make any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty. Existing law requires a local agency to set forth, by ordinance, the administrative procedures that govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of those administrative fines or penalties. Existing law requires the administrative procedures to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. This bill would require, for any violation pertaining to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety, of any ordinance enacted by the local agency, the reasonable period of time to correct or otherwise remedy the violation to be no less than 6 months if certain conditions are met, including that the property involved is an owner-occupied residential property containing 4 units or less and the current owner of the property submits a sworn affidavit that the current owner was not responsible for any action that caused the violation and that the current owner had no knowledge of the violation at the time the owner took title to the property. These provisions would not apply to an administrative fine or penalty imposed for a violation of various laws, regulations, and ordinances, as specified. By requiring a sworn affidavit, the bill would expand the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1370 (Stern, D) Covered wildfire mitigation projects: consolidated and expedited review.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, which is known as and may be referred to as CAL-FIRE. Existing law establishes in CAL-FIRE the Office of the State Fire Marshal and requires that office to establish the Community Wildfire Mitigation Assistance Program to coordinate regional and local efforts with state policies, strategies, and programs for community wildfire mitigation in order to improve wildfire preparedness and prevention, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable communities. This bill would require that, notwithstanding any other law, any state-level environmental and resource permits, approvals, consultations, and reviews required for a covered wildfire mitigation project, as defined, be consolidated into a single coordinated review by a project review team, as defined, and administered jointly by the consolidated review agencies, defined as the Natural Resources Agency in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require an applicant seeking authorization to undertake a covered wildfire mitigation project to submit a single, consolidated application

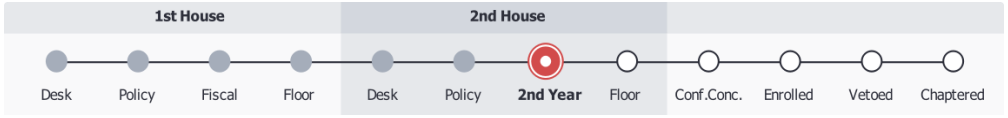
package to the consolidated review agencies. The bill would require an authorization to be rendered by the consolidated review agencies within 60 calendar days of receipt, as provided, and would authorize the applicant and the consolidated review agencies to agree to extend the 60-day timeline if both parties agree more information is required. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Planning & Building
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Private Defender

AB 690 (Schultz, D) Criminal procedure: indigent defense compensation.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/23/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law grants a defendant the right to counsel in a noncapital case, and requires a defendant to be represented by counsel in a capital case. Current law requires specified assigned counsel to receive a reasonable sum for compensation and for necessary expenses, as determined by the court, to be paid out of the general fund of the county. This bill would, commencing with contracts for indigent defense services entered into after January 1, 2027, revise the process and require a county or court, when contracting for the provision or administration of indigent defense services, to include certain elements in the contract or other agreement for indigent services, including requirements for compliance with the Office of the State Public Defender's California Standards for Contract and Panel Defense Systems. The bill would specify that, in the absence of a contract for indigent defense services, an agreement for the services shall meet the Office of the State Public Defender's California Standards for Contract and Panel Defense Systems, as specified. The bill would prohibit a county or court from entering into flat fee contracts, as defined, or per case compensation contracts. The bill would require the structure of the contract for indigent defense services to ensure that attorneys have the resources and time necessary to provide competent legal representation. The bill would require counties that contract with a private entity or law firm to manage and provide indigent defense services to provide all those contracts to the Office of the State Public Defender every 2 years. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Department(s): Private Defender
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1962 (Hart, D) California Indigent Defense Commission.

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

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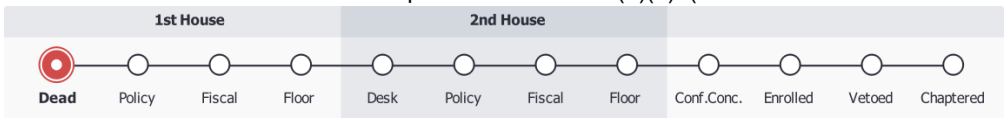
Status: 04/30/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2026)



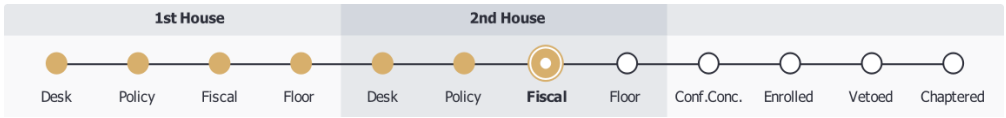
Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Current law affords a defendant in a criminal case a federal and state constitutional right to have the assistance of counsel for the defendant's defense. Under current law, if the defendant in a criminal case is unable to employ counsel, the court is required to assign counsel to defend them, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish the California Indigent Defense Commission, an entity responsible for ensuring that indigent defense services meet constitutional and professional standards. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

Department(s): Private Defender
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2605 (Arambula, D) State Public Defender: county public defenders: data collection.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Under existing law, the board of supervisors of any county may establish the office of public defender for the county and authorize reciprocal or mutual assistance agreements with boards of supervisors of other counties authorizing their respective public defenders to enter into reciprocal or mutual assistance agreements, or authorize reciprocal or mutual assistance agreements with the State Public Defender, if the public defender of the county is unable to perform public defender duties because of, among other reasons, lack of personnel, lack of expertise, or lack of other resources by the local office. Existing law, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the State Public Defender, in consultation with the California Public Defenders Association and other subject matter experts, to undertake a study to assess appropriate workloads for public defenders and indigent defense attorneys and to submit a report with their findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2024. This bill would require the board of supervisors of each county to specify a contact person with the applicable oversight and to collect specified information on public defense services provided in the county, and report that data to the Office of the State Public Defender every 2 years beginning on January 1, 2029. Because the bill would require local officials to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Private Defender
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

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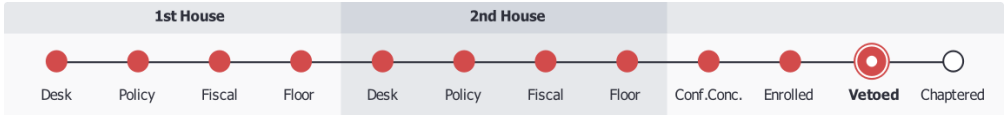
SB 485 (Reyes, D) County public defender: appointment.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/04/2025
Status: 03/02/2026 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.



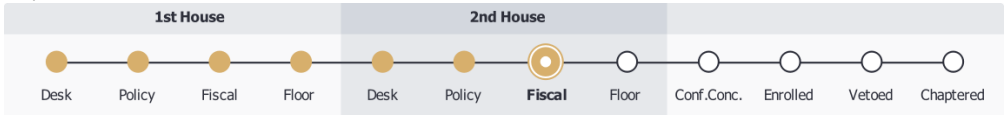
Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate VETOED
Summary: Current law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to establish the office of public defender for the county. Current law requires that a public defender of the county serve at the board of supervisors' will if the public defender is to be appointed. This bill would instead only allow the board of supervisors to remove an appointed public defender from office by a 3/5 vote for neglect of duty, malfeasance or misconduct in office, or other good cause. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Department(s): Private Defender
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Probation

AB 1615 (Nguyen, D) Firearms: unsafe handguns.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law makes it a crime, punishable by not more than one year in county jail, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, import into the state for sale, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend an unsafe handgun with certain exemptions. Existing law specifies that the sale of an unsafe handgun to certain specified entities, including county probation departments, and members of those entities, is only authorized if the handgun is to be used as a service weapon by a peace officer who has successfully completed the basic course prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and who qualifies with the handgun, as specified, at least every 6 months. Existing law also provides that this training requirement may be satisfied by completion of the firearm portion of a training course prescribed by POST, if that training was completed before January 1, 2021. This bill would instead authorize a peace officer employed by a county probation department and using an unsafe

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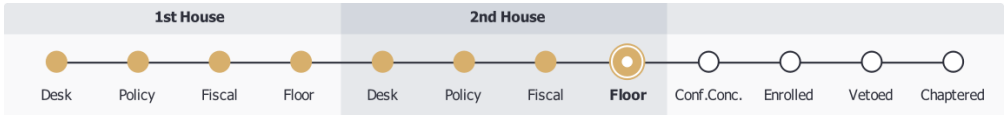
handgun as a service weapon to satisfy the above-described training requirement by completion of the firearm portion of a training course prescribed by POST and who qualifies with the handgun, as specified, at least every 3 months. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 1647 (Bryan, D) Juveniles: transfer to criminal court: criminal procedure.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #146 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

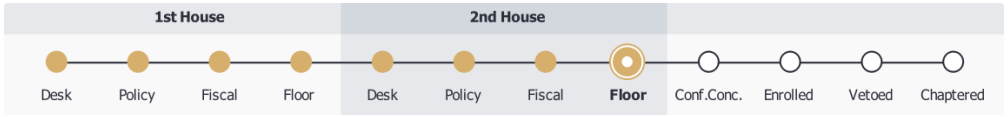


Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law, as amended by the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016, enacted by Proposition 57 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the district attorney to make a motion to transfer a minor from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction in a case in which a minor is alleged to have committed a felony when the minor was 16 years of age or older, or in a case in which a specified serious offense is alleged to have been committed by a minor when the minor was 14 or 15 years of age, but the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. Existing case law prohibits the use of a minor's statements made at a transfer hearing or to a probation officer from being used during a criminal prosecution of the minor transferred to the court of criminal jurisdiction. This bill would codify existing case law to prohibit the use of the minor's statements made during a transfer hearing or to the minor's probation officer for the purposes of preparing a report for a transfer hearing from being used against the minor during subsequent juvenile proceedings or subsequent criminal proceedings, as specified. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1689 (Quirk-Silva, D) Juvenile courts: temporary probate guardianship.

Current Text: 06/04/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/04/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #217 S-CONSENT CALENDAR FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY



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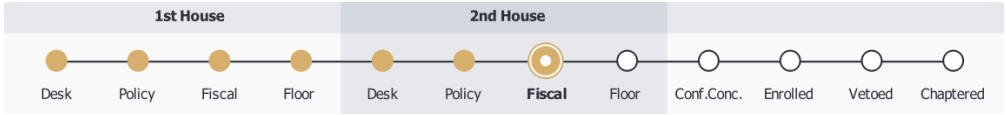
Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. Existing law requires, unless waived for good cause, a court investigator, probation officer, or domestic relations investigator to make an investigation and file with the probate court a report and recommendation concerning each proposed guardianship of the person or guardianship of the estate. Existing law authorizes, in specified circumstances, the court to refer the matter, in writing, to the local child welfare agency to initiate an investigation, and requires the referral to include a summary of the reasons for the referral and authorizes the inclusion of a copy of the petition, the investigator's report, and any other material information. If the juvenile court commences dependency proceedings, the guardianship proceedings are stayed, and if the juvenile court does not commence dependency proceedings, the probate court retains jurisdiction to hear and determine the guardianship petition. Existing law authorizes the juvenile court to terminate or modify a guardianship of the person of a minor previously established under the Probate Code, or appoint a coguardian or successor guardian of the person of the minor, if the minor is the subject of a petition filed under the above-described provisions authorizing a juvenile court to adjudge children as dependents or wards, and subjects those proceedings to specified notice requirements. This bill would authorize the juvenile court to terminate or modify temporary guardianships at any hearing without further notice in the best interests of the minor. (Based on 06/04/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1816 (Davies, R) Probation: duration.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

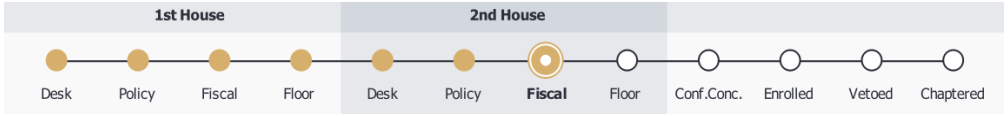
Summary: Existing law authorizes courts that have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases to suspend the sentence and make and enforce terms of probation in those cases, for a period not to exceed one year, except as specified. Existing law authorizes the court, in an order granting probation, to suspend the imposition or execution of the sentence and direct the suspension to continue for a period of time not exceeding 2 years, except for specified offenses, including, among others, violent felonies and embezzlement. This bill would, for an offender required to register as a sex offender, if the probation department files a petition to the court and the court makes a finding the defendant has not successfully completed probation and additional time is necessary for programming, authorize the court to order the term of probation to continue for a period not exceeding one additional year. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

ATTACHMENT B

AB 1902 (Pellerin, D) Secure youth treatment facilities.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

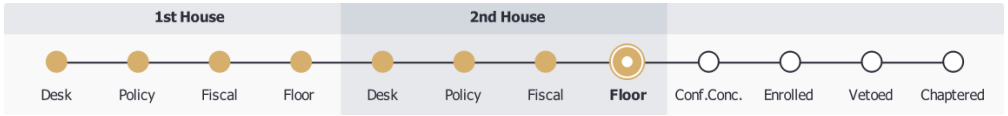


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a probation department to request that the prosecuting attorney petition the committing court for an order directing that a person confined in a secure youth treatment facility remain subject to the control of the department at the time of discharge if the person confined is determined to be physically dangerous to the public because of the person's mental or physical condition, disorder, or other problem that causes the person to have serious difficulty controlling their dangerous behavior. Existing law establishes the process for the petition, probable cause hearing, trial, continued detention, and appeal pursuant to this provision. Under existing law, if an order for continued detention is made pursuant to these provisions, the probation department has continued control over the person, except as specified, and existing law requires the department to, within 2 years after the date of the order made by a juvenile court or after conviction in criminal proceedings, file a new application for continued detention if continued detention is deemed necessary. This bill would require, if a petition is filed pursuant to these provisions, that the person who is the subject of the petition remain in custody in a secure youth treatment facility until the conclusion of the proceedings. The bill would prohibit a probable cause hearing pursuant to these provisions from being continued, except upon a showing of good cause by the party requesting the continuance. The bill would also authorize the court to base the finding of probable cause on certain hearsay statements, as specified. The bill would require the person be brought to trial within 60 days from the probable cause determination, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, the person enters a waiver, or the person requests or consents to the setting of the trial date beyond the 60-day period. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1905 (Schultz, D) Juveniles: custodial interrogation.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/22/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #210 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Would prohibit a law enforcement officer from seeking statements or information while working undercover, or by individuals working in collaboration with, or acting as agents of, law enforcement, from a person who was 17 years of age or younger during the commission of crime and

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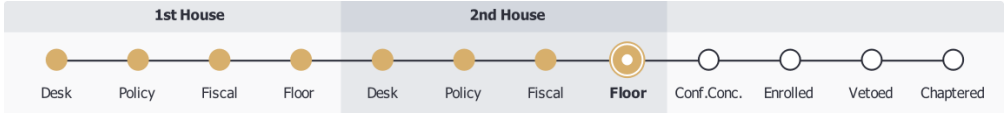
who is under 26 years of age while in custody. The bill would direct a court to consider any willful failure of a law enforcement officer in violation of these provisions in determining the credibility of that law enforcement officer. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2636 (Pacheco, D) Juveniles.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/16/2026
Status: 06/10/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #80 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

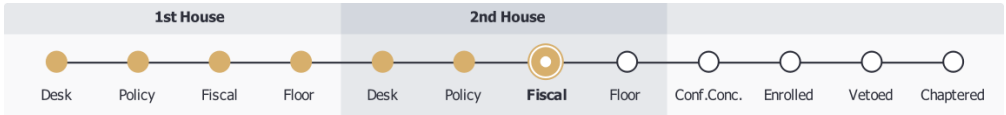


Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Under existing law, as added by the Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, a minor may be eligible for deferred entry of judgment if certain circumstances apply, including, among others, that the minor has not previously been declared to be a ward of the court for the commission of a felony offense. Existing law requires, once eligibility is established, the court to determine whether the minor is suitable for deferred entry of judgment and would benefit from education, treatment, and rehabilitation efforts. This bill would require the court to consider whether the minor is charged with an offense of carrying a loaded firearm, as specified, when evaluating suitability of the minor for deferred entry of judgment. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

AB 2684 (Nguyen, D) Juveniles: nonminor dependents: out-of-state placement: visitation.

Current Text: 05/19/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/19/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



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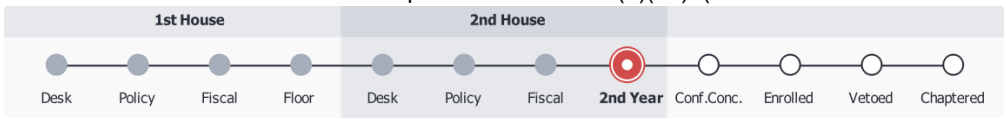
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires monthly visits by a county social worker or county probation officer to foster children, as specified. Existing law requires the monthly visit to include a private discussion between the social worker or probation officer and the foster child, and prohibits the contents of the private discussions from being disclosed to the foster parent or caregiver or group home staff, except as specified. This bill would authorize a social worker or probation officer to allow nonminor dependents who are placed out of state the option to have their monthly visit through a virtual visit, as defined. The bill would require informed consent from the nonminor dependent and documentation in the case plan. The bill would require the virtual visit to include a private discussion between the nonminor dependent and the social worker or probation officer, and would prohibit the contents of the private discussion from being disclosed to a foster parent or caregiver, except as specified. The bill would authorize a nonminor dependent to request an in-person visit and would authorize the social worker or probation officer to shift the virtual visit to an in-person visit. (Based on 05/19/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 357 (Menjivar, D) Juveniles: delinquency.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/12/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. Current law also establishes the transition jurisdiction or the juvenile court and subjects certain minors who are older than 17 years and 5 months of age and younger than 18 years of age, and certain nonminors who are older than 18 years of age and less than 21 years of age, who were wards of the juvenile court and in foster care placement to that jurisdiction. Current law assigns various responsibilities relating to these individuals to the probation officer, including, among others, the responsibility to supervise minors placed on probation. Current law requires every county to appoint a chief probation officer and requires the chief probation officer to perform the duties and discharge the obligations imposed on the office by law or by order of the superior court, including, among other things, community supervision of the minors described above and the operation of juvenile halls, camps, and ranches, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors in a county with a population of at least 6,000,000 people to, except as specified, delegate to a county official who has jurisdiction over youth development, diversion, and reentry all or part of the duties and authorities concerning these individuals, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

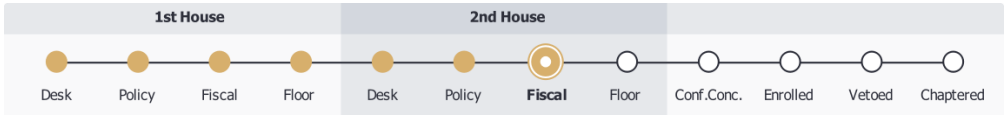
Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1009 (Becker, D) Juveniles: detention.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

ATTACHMENT B

Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

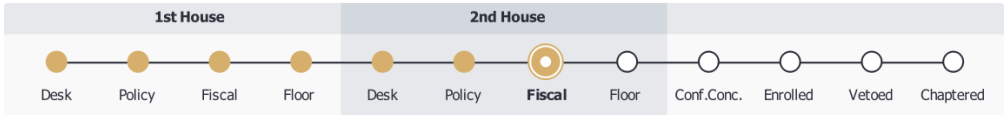


Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires a court to determine whether a minor in custody will be released from, or detained in, custody, considering, among other things, whether it is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or reasonably necessary for the protection of the person or property of another and whether continuance in the home is contrary to the minor's welfare. This bill would prohibit the court from ordering that a minor be detained in a juvenile hall unless it makes a finding that a less restrictive alternative to detention in the juvenile hall is unsuitable. The bill would also require the court, upon request, to reconsider whether continued detention in the juvenile hall is necessary based on current information and consistent with these provisions. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 1157 (Archuleta, D) Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities: less restrictive programs.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to order a ward who is 14 years of age or older, and who meets certain criteria, to be committed to a secure youth treatment facility, operated by the county of commitment, for a period of confinement. Existing law authorizes the court, upon a motion from the probation department or the ward, to order that the ward be transferred from a secure youth treatment facility to a less restrictive program, such as a halfway house, a camp or ranch, or a community residential or nonresidential service program if the court determines that the ward has made substantial progress toward the goals of the individual rehabilitation plan. Existing law requires the court to consider the recommendations of the probation department on the proposed change in the placement. This bill would generally require the court, when determining whether to place a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care, to consider certain information, including, among other things, whether the program has specified insurance policies, and to state on the record the reason for placing a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care. The bill would require program providers to provide that information to the probation department for the purpose of providing it to the court. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Probation

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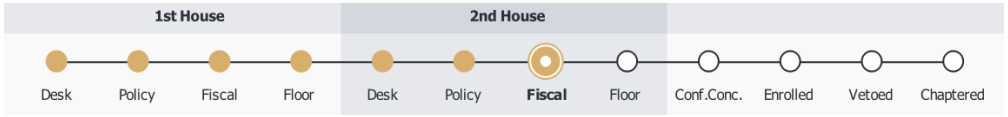
Position: Watch
Priority: 1

Public Works

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

Current Text: 05/27/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/27/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

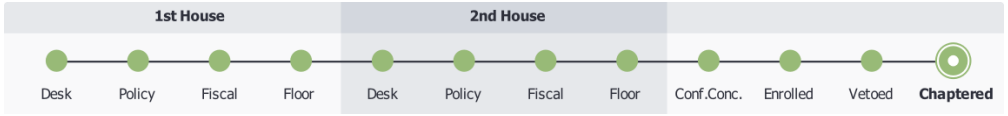


Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: The State Aeronautics Act governs various matters relative to aviation in the state, and authorizes the Department of Transportation to adopt, administer, and enforce rules and regulations for the administration of the act. This bill, the Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act, would require the department, in coordination with specified agencies, to include advanced air mobility, as defined, in the next update to the California Transportation Plan prepared after January 1, 2027, and to establish a statewide working group to facilitate ongoing collaboration to explore California's role as a leader in the development and implementation of advanced air mobility, as specified. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/23/2025
Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2025.



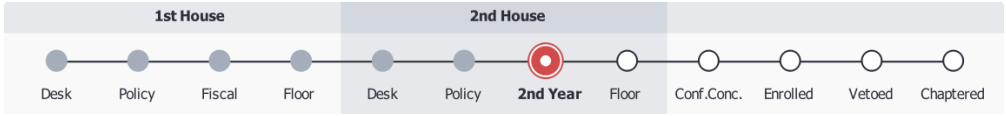
Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires certified copies of records to be available upon request by the public and sets

forth a process for the public to request the records either through the awarding body or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Current law makes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or representative who neglects to comply with the requirements to keep accurate payroll records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require the awarding body, if a request is made by the public through the awarding body and the body is not in possession of the certified records, to obtain those records from the relevant contractor and make them available to the requesting entity. The bill would authorize the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce certain penalties if a contractor fails to comply with the awarding body's request within 10 days of receipt of the notice. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 902 (Schultz, D) Transportation projects: barriers to wildlife movement.

Current Text: 07/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/10/2025
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



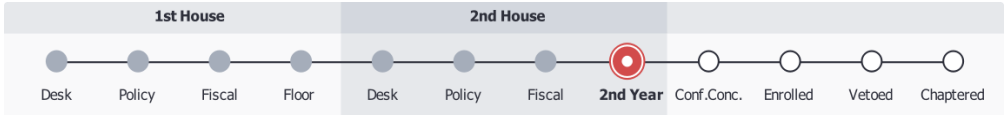
Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law requires the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), for any project on the state highway system in a connectivity area that adds a traffic lane or that has the potential to significantly impair wildlife connectivity, to perform an assessment, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), to identify potential wildlife connectivity barriers and any needs for improved permeability, as specified. Current law requires the implementing agency to remediate barriers to wildlife connectivity in conjunction with the project if any structural barrier to wildlife connectivity exists or will be added by the project for target species in the connectivity area, as provided. Current law authorizes Caltrans to use compensatory mitigation credits to satisfy this requirement if DFW concurs with the use of those credits. This bill would require a lead agency to incorporate appropriate wildlife passage features into a transportation infrastructure project in a connectivity area, as specified. By requiring a lead agency to expand the scope of its transportation project, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 954 (Bennett, D) Interregional transportation strategic plan: bicycle highways.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/30/2025
Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

ATTACHMENT B



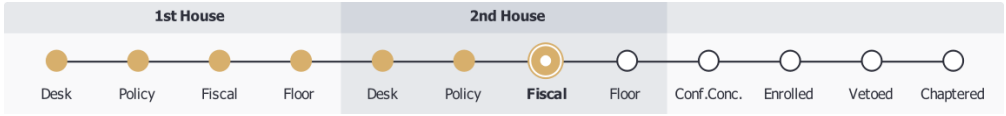
Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires transportation projects included in the interregional transportation improvement program (ITIP) to be consistent with the interregional transportation strategic plan (ITSP). Current law requires the Department of Transportation to submit the ITSP to the California Transportation Commission for approval and requires the ITSP, among other things, to be directed at achieving a high functioning and balanced interregional transportation system and consistent with the California Transportation Plan. This bill would require, to the extent feasible and consistent with the California Transportation Plan, the department to assess incorporating bicycle highways into strategic interregional corridors within the ITSP. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Support
Priority: 1

AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/22/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

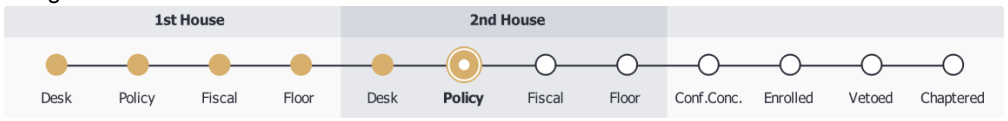
Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

ATTACHMENT B

AB 1421 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 01/05/2026
Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

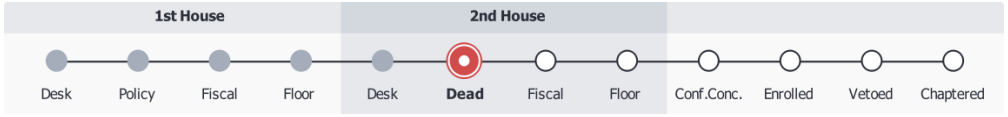


Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
Summary: Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1436 (Ávila Farías, D) State Air Resources Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/15/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. Existing federal law, the Clean Air Act, prohibits any state or any political subdivision thereof from adopting or attempting to enforce any standard relating to the control of emissions from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, except through a waiver, as provided. This bill would prohibit the State Air

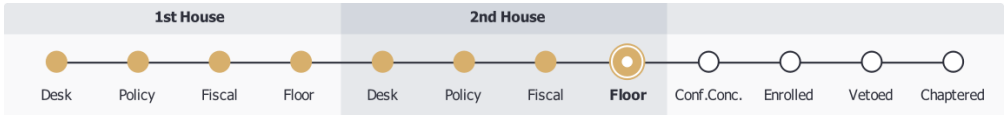
ATTACHMENT B

Resources Board from enforcing any regulation that directly or indirectly compels compliance by private fleets, as provided, until the state has obtained a required waiver or authorization under the federal Clean Air Act. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1786 (Harabedian, D) Public contracts: best value construction contracting for counties, cities, and the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #177 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE



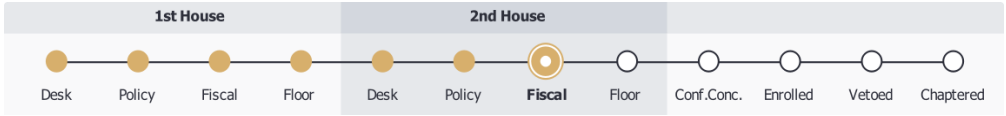
Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law establishes a program to allow counties to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of $1,000,000. Existing law also authorizes counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed $3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Existing law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2029. Existing law repeals the program provisions on January 1, 2030. This bill would, instead, authorize a county, city, or the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as described above, for construction projects in excess of $500,000, would make various conforming changes to the above-described provisions, and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2032. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1859 (Ortega, D) Public works.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

ATTACHMENT B



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works. Existing law defines “public works,” for the purposes of regulating public works contracts as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law makes any officer, agent, or representative of the state or of any political subdivision who willfully violates specified provisions, including providing notice of certain public works projects, as specified, to the Department of Industrial Relations, guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Existing law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. This bill would require an awarding body or owner to give reasonable access, as defined, to representatives of a joint-labor management committee in order to monitor compliance with the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The bill would authorize an awarding body, owner, contractor, or subcontractor to deny or revoke access to the committee’s representative if the representative fails or refuses to comply with job site safety requirements, as specified. The bill would authorize the committee to bring an action against an awarding body, contractor, or subcontractor that willfully denies the committee’s representative reasonable access. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works

Position: Watch

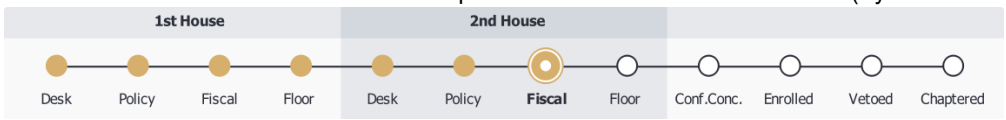
Priority: 2

AB 1976 (Wicks, D) Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Last Amended: 06/17/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and highways, including the power to construct and maintain those streets and highways. Existing law grants the board of supervisors of a county general supervision, management, and control of county highways and authorizes the board of supervisors to lay out, construct, improve, and maintain county highways. This bill would prohibit a city or county from holding a community input meeting to reconsider, delay, or prevent implementation of a proposed pedestrian or bicycle safety project after that project has passed 90% design, as specified. After or upon the award of a contract for, or when county or city staff, as applicable, are directed to begin, the construction of a pedestrian or bicycle safety project, the bill would prohibit the city or county from terminating the project unless the city or county makes at least one specified finding at a public meeting. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

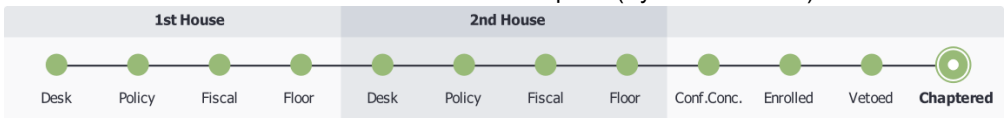
Department(s): Public Works

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

HR 95 (Caloza, D) Relative to National Public Works Week.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/20/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - Coauthors revised. Read. Adopted. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).

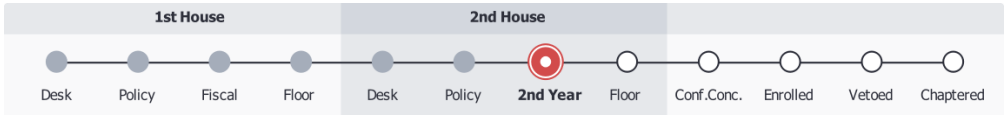


Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly ADOPTED
Summary: This measure would resolve that the Legislature hereby declares the week of May 18, 2026, to May 24, 2026, inclusive, as National Public Works Week in the State of California, and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and educational activities. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 445 (Wiener, D) High-speed rail: third-party agreements, permits, and approvals: regulations.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/17/2025
Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General (office) and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General (inspector general) to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Current law requires the inspector general to submit annual reports to the Legislature and Governor regarding its findings. This bill would require the authority, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop and adopt internal rules, as defined, setting forth standards and timelines for the authority to engage utilities to ensure coordination and cooperation in relocating utility infrastructure or otherwise resolving utility conflicts affecting the delivery of the high-speed rail project. The bill would require the authority to ensure that the internal rules, among other things, identify the circumstances under which the authority would be required seek to enter into a cooperative agreement with a utility that, where relevant, identifies who is responsible for specific utility relocations, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

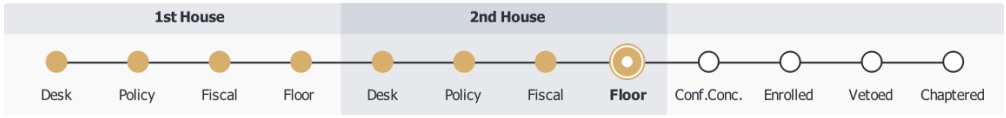
Department(s): Public Works

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 569 (Blakespear, D) Bikeways: reversions and modifications.

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/24/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #83 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS (Floor Mgr.- Zbur)

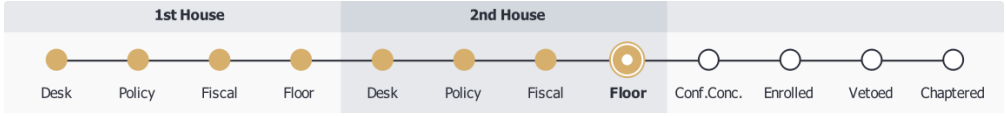


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and highways, including the power to construct and maintain those streets and highways. Existing law grants the board of supervisors of a county general supervision, management, and control of county highways and authorizes the board of supervisors to lay out, construct, improve, and maintain county highways. Existing law authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or local agency to, among other things, establish bikeways, as defined and classified. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with county and city governments, to establish minimum safety design criteria for the planning and construction of each type of bikeway and of roadways where bicycle travel is permitted, and requires all city, county, regional, and other local agencies responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or roadways where bicycle travel is permitted to utilize the minimum safety design criteria. This bill would prohibit a bikeway constructed, in whole or part, using moneys from the State General Fund allocated to any city, county, regional, or other local agency from being reverted to a nonactive transportation use or modified in a manner that reduces the safety, accessibility, or mobility of nonmotorized users, for a minimum of 20 years from the date of the allocation or its actual useful life, as documented in its project design or local building or permit application materials, whichever is less. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #18 A-SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

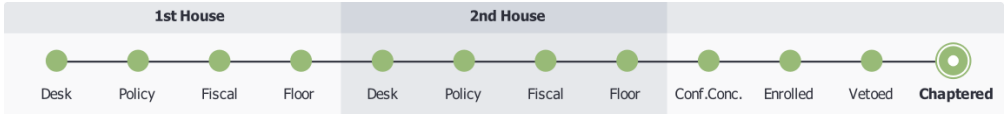
ATTACHMENT B

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 935 (Choi, R) Local agency design-build projects: authorization.

Current Text: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 102, Statutes of 2026.

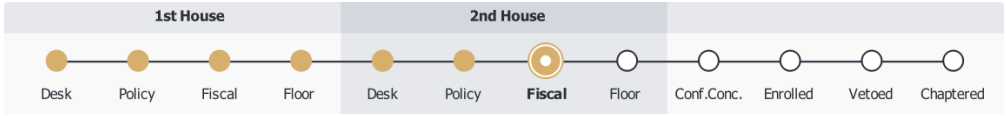


Location: 07/16/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law authorizes a local agency, as defined, with approval of its governing body, to procure design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of $1,000,000, awarding the contract either to the lowest bid or the best value. Current law, among other requirements for the design-build procurement process, requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity to be certified under penalty of perjury. These provisions authorizing local agencies to use the design-build procurement process are repealed on January 1, 2031. This bill would repeal the above-described January 1, 2031, repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1085 (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: housing developments.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

ATTACHMENT B

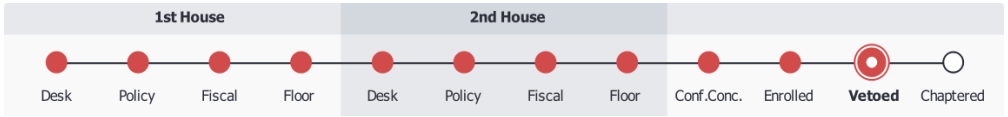
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Public Works
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Schools

AB 1400 (Soria, D) Community colleges: Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 08/29/2025
Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, under the administration of community college district governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate. Existing law establishes a statewide baccalaureate degree program that authorizes up to a total of 30 baccalaureate degree programs at community college districts to be approved per academic year, as provided. This bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. The bill would limit the pilot program to 10 community college districts statewide and would require the chancellor's office to identify and select eligible community college districts based on specified criteria. The bill would require the chancellor's office to develop a process designed to assist community college districts with nursing programs that are applying for national accreditation for the purpose of qualifying for the pilot program, as provided. The bill would require each participating community college district to give priority registration for enrollment in the pilot program to students with an associate degree in nursing from that community college district. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program to determine the effectiveness of the program and the need to continue or expand the program, as specified, to be submitted to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2033. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2035. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

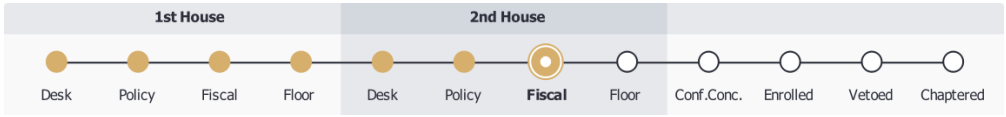
Department(s): Schools

ATTACHMENT B

Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 632 (Arreguín, D) Community colleges: California College Promise.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/10/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

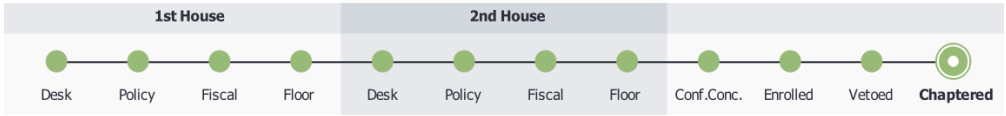


Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the California College Promise, under the administration of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to provide funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each community college meeting prescribed requirements. Existing law authorizes a community college to use that funding to waive some or all of the fees for 2 academic years for first-time community college students and returning community college students, as defined, who are enrolled in 12 or more semester units or the equivalent, or fewer for students certified as "full time" by a staff person in the disabled student services program, as specified, and who complete and submit either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application, except as provided. This bill would instead require, for purposes of eligibility for the California College Promise, that students be enrolled in 9 or more, rather than 12 or more, semester units or the equivalent, or fewer for a student certified as eligible, based on a commitment by the student that is analogous to the 9-semester-unit or equivalent workload, by a staff person in the disabled student services program. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Department(s): Schools
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 968 (Becker, D) Community colleges: San Mateo County Community College District.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 34, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law, until July 1, 2028, authorizes the San Mateo County Community College District to adopt a policy that uses local unrestricted general funds to provide fee waivers to students with the greatest financial need when other fee waivers are not provided to those students, as specified. Current law authorizes the San Mateo County Community College District to use local unrestricted general funds, in addition to funding received under the California College Promise, to provide assistance to students for the total cost of attendance, as defined, only for students who

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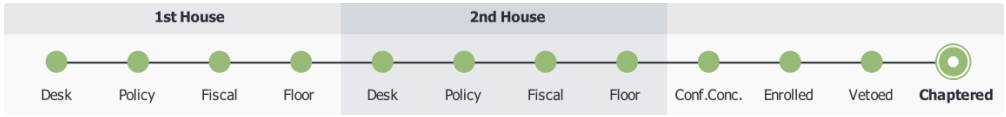
reside within the boundary of the community college district. This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby extending the San Mateo County Community College District's authority to adopt the above-described policy indefinitely. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Department(s): Schools
Position: Support
Priority: 1

Sheriff's Office

AB 1108 (Hart, D) County officers: coroners: in-custody deaths.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 09/05/2025
Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law defines a "forensic autopsy" as an examination of a body of a decedent to generate medical evidence for which the cause of death is determined. In cases in which a forensic autopsy is performed, current law requires the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2027, in any county in which the offices of the sheriff and the coroner are combined, prohibit the sheriff-coroner from determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, as provided, for an in-custody death, as defined. The bill, instead, would require the sheriff-coroner to contract with one or more counties that have a coroner's office that operates independently from the office of the sheriff, or that have established an office of medical examiner, as specified, or with one or more private third-party medical examination providers that are separate and independent from the office of the sheriff-coroner and that meet certain physician qualification requirements, as specified, to determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of death. The bill would require the county board of supervisors to annually enter into a service agreement or service agreements with those medical examiners, independent coroner offices, or private third-party medical examination providers, or with any combination thereof. The bill would prohibit a private third-party medical examination provider that has entered into a service agreement from, during the term of the service agreement, being contracted by the county or the sheriff-coroner of that county to provide medical examination for any cases that do not involve in-custody deaths. The bill would define "in-custody death" for purposes of the bill to include, among other things, the death of a person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being detained or arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail or state prison, or who is en route to be detained, or is detained, at a federal correctional facility or immigration detention facility, as provided. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1537 (Bryan, D) Peace officers: secondary employment.

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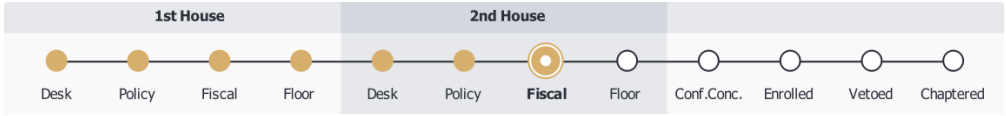
Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair

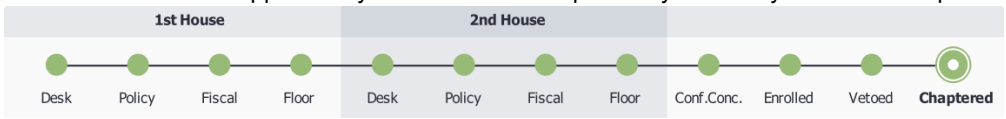


Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law provides that every executive or ministerial officer, employee, or appointee of the State of California, or any county or city therein, or any political subdivision thereof, who knowingly asks, receives, or agrees to receive any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof excepting such as may be authorized by law for doing an official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts from that offense certain employment by a peace officer while off duty, as specified. Existing law also provides that a peace officer shall not be prohibited from engaging in other employment while off duty, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit certain peace officers from engaging in any form of secondary employment, including contract based or as an individual contractor, that involves engaging in arresting, detaining, transporting, or deporting individuals pursuant to federal immigration laws. The bill would provide that failure to comply with this provision may constitute, for certain purposes, an act of serious misconduct and that it is grounds for decertification as a peace officer. The bill would require certain peace officers to report to their employing law enforcement agency any conditional offer of secondary employment relating to immigration enforcement. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to maintain specified records related to secondary employment. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1549 (Krell, D) Alternative domestic violence program.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 37, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law requires that the terms of probation granted to a person who has been convicted of domestic violence include, among other things, successful completion of a batterer's program or, if a batterer's program is not available, another appropriate counseling program, as specified. Current law requires the probation department to design and implement an approval and renewal process for batterer's programs and prescribes the requirements of a batterer's program. Current law, until July 1, 2026, authorizes the Counties of Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Yolo to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence if the program meets specified conditions. This bill would additionally authorize the County of Sacramento to offer an alternative program for individuals convicted of domestic violence. The bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to July 1, 2030. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office

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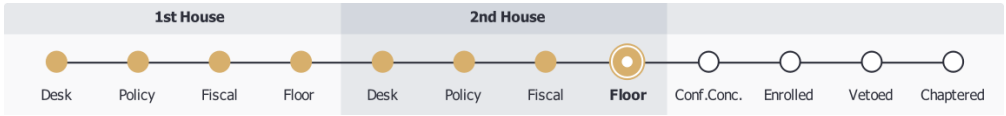
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1627 (Ávila Farías, D) Public employment: disqualifications.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #154 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

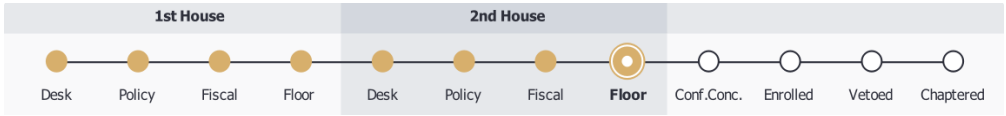


Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law contains numerous provisions governing the qualifications, standards, and training of peace officers. Existing law specifies circumstances that disqualify a person from holding office or being employed as a peace officer, including, among other things, any person previously employed in law enforcement in any state or United States territory or by the federal government whose name is listed in any of specified indexes whose certification as a law enforcement officer in that jurisdiction was revoked for misconduct or who, while employed as a law enforcement officer, engaged in serious misconduct that would have resulted in their certification being revoked by the commission if employed as a peace officer in this state. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the disqualification circumstances described above, the terms “employed in law enforcement” and “law enforcement officer” include a law enforcement officer employed in any state or United States territory or by the federal government who engages in immigration enforcement, as provided. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2257 (Hart, D) Corrections: jail administrators.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/22/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1).
Calendar: 08/03/26 #12 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE



Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate SECOND READING
Summary: Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors of any county to, by resolution, establish a department of corrections, to be headed by an officer appointed by the board, which has jurisdiction over all county functions, personnel, and facilities, or so many as the board names in its resolution, relating to institutional punishment, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of prisoners, including, but not limited to, the county jail and industrial farms and road camps, their functions and personnel. Existing law, except as specified, requires the sheriff to take charge of and be the sole and

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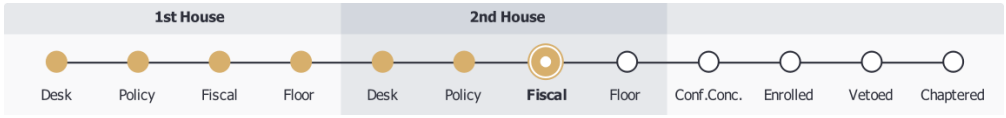
exclusive authority to keep the county jail and the prisoners in it, as specified, and generally imposes requirements and duties on sheriffs for the keeping of jails. This bill would authorize a board of supervisors to, by resolution, establish the position of jail administrator and impose procedures for the nomination and confirmation or denial of a candidate for the position. The bill would prescribe the powers and duties of jail administrators. The bill would provide that the sheriff retains specified authority with respect to the jail administrator, including the authority to remove the jail administrator, as specified. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2434 (Bonta, D) Inmates: visitation.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/03/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when amending or adopting regulations that may impact the visitation of inmates, to recognize and consider the value of visiting as a means to improve prison safety, the important role of inmate visitation in maintaining connection with family and community, and the role of inmate visitation in preparing for successful release. This bill would require each facility, as defined, to be open for visitation at least 3 days per week. The bill would prohibit a facility from denying visitation on the basis of specified characteristics or factors, including, among others, sex, race, and criminal history. The bill would require a facility to allow all visits with an incarcerated person to be contact visits unless the incarcerated person is housed in a restricted housing unit, as specified. The bill would prohibit a facility from denying, revoking, suspending, limiting, or interfering with visitation privileges for a disciplinary matter or rule violation unrelated to visitation. The bill would require facility staff to take specified actions with regard to correctable issues with a visitation, including, among other things, allowing the visitor a reasonable opportunity to correct the issue and return to visiting up to one hour before the end of the visiting period. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 498 (Becker, D) Incarcerated persons: communications.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

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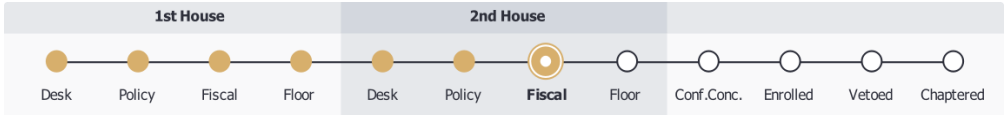


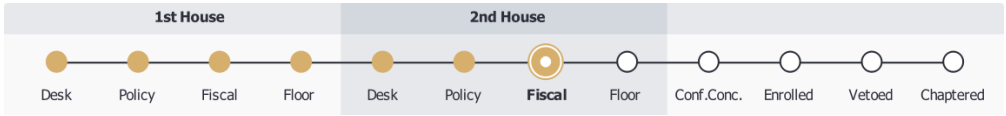
Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Under existing law, a person sentenced to imprisonment in state prison or in a county jail for a felony offense, as specified, may, during that period of confinement, be deprived only of those rights as are reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide inmates with accessible, functional voice communication services free of charge to the person initiating and the person receiving the communication. This bill would additionally require the department to provide inmates electronic messaging services as described above. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 692 (Arreguín, D) Vehicles: homelessness.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 08/05/26 A-APPROPRIATIONS 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 WICKS, BUFFY, Chair



Location: 06/25/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful for a peace officer or an unauthorized person to remove an unattended vehicle from a highway, except as provided. Under existing law, the removal of a vehicle is a seizure, subject to the limits set forth in jurisprudence for the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal, as public nuisances, of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or parts of vehicles from private or public property. Existing law requires that any ordinance for the removal of abandoned vehicles contain certain provisions, including a provision exempting vehicles under certain circumstances, and a provision providing no less than a 10-day notice of intention to abate and remove the vehicle or part thereof as a public nuisance, unless the property owner and the owner of the vehicle sign releases. Existing law also exempts from the 10-day notice prior to removal provision, a vehicle meeting specified requirements, including being valued at less than $200 and being determined to be a public nuisance, if the property owner has signed a release. This bill would specifically authorize a local government to perform emergency summary abatement of vehicles creating imminent health and safety hazards. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

SB 926 (Strickland, R) Public safety: Funding of Proposition 36 Act.

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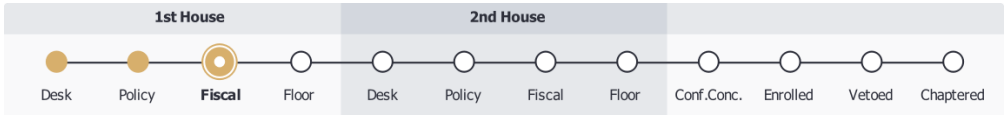
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/23/2026
Status: 05/14/2026 - May 14 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.



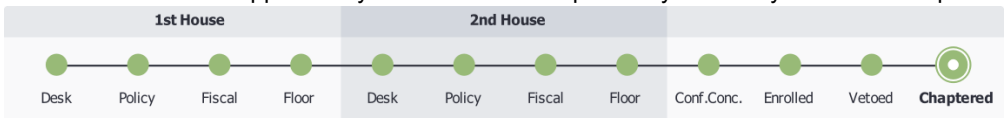
Location: 05/11/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law generally provides financial support for cities and counties to provide public safety services, including, among other funding, moneys allocated through the Local Revenue Fund 2011 and its accounts. Existing law, enacted by the voters as the Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act (Proposition 36) at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes the Board of State and Community Corrections to allocate appropriate funds to counties and local governments for programs under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, as specified. This bill, the Funding of Proposition 36 Act, would create the California Public Safety Services Support Fund to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement Proposition 36. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature for the 2026–27 fiscal year, require the funds to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, as specified. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Department(s): Sheriff's Office
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Treasurer - Tax Collector

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

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 03/17/2025
Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 149, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/01/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law generally authorizes a taxing agency to sell tax-defaulted property 5 or more years after the real property has become tax defaulted. Current law authorizes the board of supervisors of the county in which the property is situated, or the state, county, any revenue district the taxes of which on the property are collected by county officers, or a redevelopment agency, to purchase the property, as specified, if certain conditions are met. Current law also authorizes a nonprofit organization to purchase residential or vacant property, with the approval of the board of supervisors of the county in which it is located, if the property is used for low-income housing or public use, as specified. Existing law requires any sale under these provisions to be approved by the board of supervisors and to meet specified requirements, including notice requirements of an agreement under these provisions. This bill would prohibit a board of supervisors from approving the sale of tax-defaulted property, as described above, unless it conducts a hearing, with notice, and makes a specified finding that either the sale price is greater than or equal to the tax sale value, as defined, of the property or

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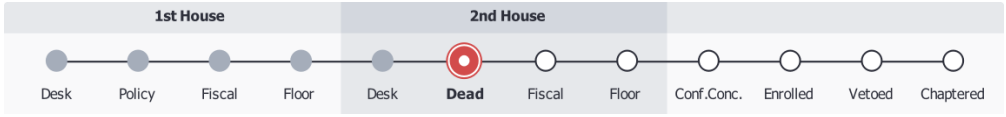
the tax sale value of the property is less than the amount necessary to redeem the property, as specified. The bill would require the notice of the hearing to be mailed at least 45 days prior to the hearing to the last assessee of each portion of the property and to parties of interest, and to contain, among other things, a description of the property, the proposed sale price, and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The bill would require any costs incurred in conducting the hearing and making the findings to be paid by the taxing agency or nonprofit organization by which the property is to be or may be purchased. The bill would also authorize the challenge of a board of supervisors' determination by the filing of a petition for judicial review in the superior court of the county within 45 days following the issuance of the board's decision, as specified. The bill would require the board to provide a written notice of the right to judicial review and the applicable deadlines to all parties who appeared at the hearing or submitted written evidence. The bill would authorize the superior court to vacate the board's decision and remand the matter to the board of supervisors if the court determines that the decision was not supported by substantial evidence or that the board otherwise failed to follow certain requirements. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 736 (González, Mark, D) Transfer taxes: limitation.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/22/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Documentary Transfer Tax Act authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city and county, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a local jurisdiction, defined to include a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, from collecting a transfer tax, as defined, levied on the sale or transfer of a real property interest conveyed if the combined transfer tax rate levied by the local jurisdiction exceeds 1.5% of the consideration paid for or value of the real property interest conveyed, except as otherwise provided. The bill would also prohibit a local jurisdiction from levying a transfer tax on the first sale of single-family housing property occurring within 5 years of one or more housing units on the real property being destroyed or made uninhabitable by a natural disaster, as defined. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 1030 (Papan, D) County treasurer: settlement of accounts.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/7/2025)

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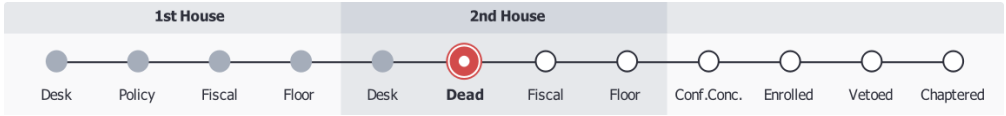


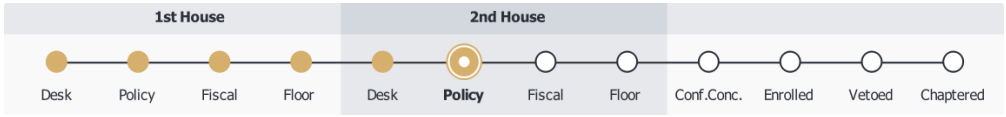
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law requires a county treasurer to receive and keep safely all moneys belonging to the county and all other moneys directed by law to be paid to the county treasurer, and to apply and pay those moneys out, rendering the account as required by law. Current law requires the county treasurer to settle the county treasurer's accounts relating to the collection, care, and disbursement of public revenue with the auditor no less frequently than monthly. Current law additionally requires the county treasurer, upon the request of the auditor, to provide a settlement of cash receipts and disbursements of the prior calendar month to the auditor on or before 10 business days after the treasurer receives the auditor's request. This bill would instead require the treasurer, upon the request of the auditor, to provide a settlement of cash receipts and disbursements of the prior calendar month to the auditor on or before 12 business days after the treasurer receives the auditor's request. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 1294 (Haney, D) Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/22/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
Calendar: 08/05/26 S-REVENUE AND TAXATION 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 MCNERNEY, JERRY, Chair



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate Revenue and Taxation

Summary: Existing property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. That law provides a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for lower income households, as specified, calculated as that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units. This bill would, for lien dates commencing on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2030, provide a partial welfare exemption in the case of certain residential rental property used for low- and moderate-income households. The partial exemption would be equal to the value of the units serving low- and moderate-income households, as defined. The bill would require an owner to make specified certifications relating to the use of the property. The bill would apply the exemption described above for a period of 15 years from the date of the initial filing of the exemption, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

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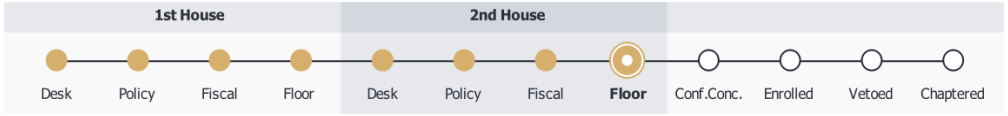
AB 2180 (Ward, D) Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act: proportional cost of service.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 05/22/2026
Status: 06/11/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #88 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE (Floor Mgr.- Arreguín)

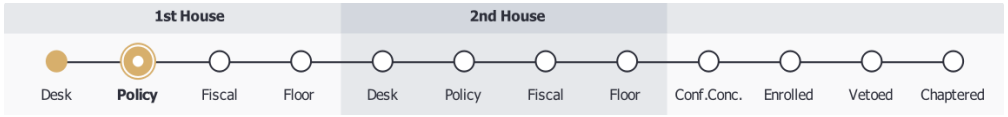


Location: 06/11/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 3

AB 2192 (Gonzalez, Jeff, R) Sales and use taxes: farm equipment and machinery.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/20/2026
Status: 04/27/2026 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.



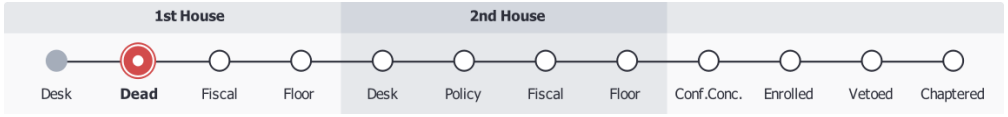
Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation
Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from sales and use taxes, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, farm equipment and machinery, and the parts thereof, purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in producing and harvesting agricultural products. The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and existing laws authorize districts, as specified, to impose transactions and

use taxes in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Law are automatically incorporated into the local tax laws. Existing law excludes the tax exemption described above from being incorporated into certain local taxes pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, delete that provision. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2214 (Jackson, D) Government finance: deposits.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 04/13/2026
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/13/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law requires the Treasurer to invest, or deposit into banks and other financial institutions, specified state moneys designated as surplus as a part of the Pooled Money Investment Account and determined to be available for that purpose by the Pooled Money Investment Board. Existing law generally requires banks and other financial institutions to deposit with the Treasurer securities in a value at least 10% in excess of the amount deposited with the institution to be eligible to receive deposits of state funds, except as specified. This bill would create within the Pooled Money Investment Account the Community Reinvestment Account from which deposits shall be made to institutions that meet specified performance standards including verified small business lending in underserved census tracts and first-time or first-generation home buyer lending. The bill would require the Treasurer to transfer $4 billion from the Pooled Money Investment Account to the Community Reinvestment Account. Because the moneys invested and reinvested as part of the Pooled Money Investment Account are continuously appropriated, this bill would make an appropriation. Notwithstanding the above-described securities requirement, this bill would instead require securities, for a deposit from the Community Reinvestment Account or under the Small Business Lending Time Deposit Program, to be in an amount in value of at least 90% of the amount deposited with the institution. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

AB 2705 (Dixon, R) Property taxation: tax-defaulted property sales: excess proceeds claims.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/3/2026)

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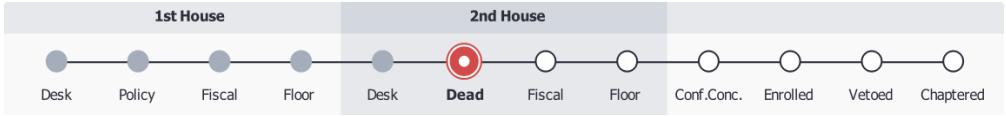


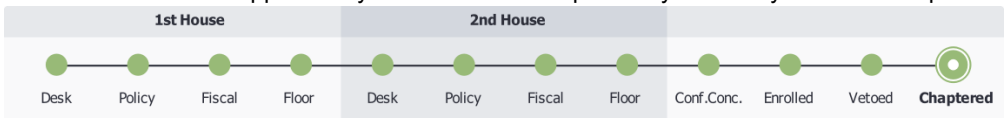
Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Under existing property tax law, if unpaid property taxes are declared delinquent and the taxes remain unpaid, the property is declared tax-defaulted and subject to sale, as provided, if not redeemed by the owner within a certain amount of time. Existing property tax law authorizes any party of interest in property that is sold as a tax-defaulted property to file a claim with the county for the excess proceeds, as described. Existing law requires a person or entity who acts on behalf of, or in place of, any party of interest with respect to filing a claim for any excess proceeds to submit proof with the claim of certain disclosures, including that the party of interest has been advised of their right to file a claim for the excess proceeds on their own behalf directly with the county at no cost. Existing law requires a claim submitted as described above to contain any information and proof deemed necessary by the board of supervisors to establish the claimant's rights to all or any portion of the excess proceeds. This bill would subject an agreement between a party of interest and a person or entity who acts on behalf of, or in place of, a party of interest with respect to filing a claim for any excess proceeds to additional conditions, as specified. In that regard, the bill would require the agreement to, among other things, be in writing and to be signed by the party of interest after receipt of specified information. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 346 (Durazo, D) Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/07/2025
Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025.



Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the physical address, including 9-digit ZIP Code, of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period. The bill would also authorize a local agency to request additional information, as provided, when the physical address is not sufficient for the local agency to identify a specific short-term rental. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Support
Priority: 1

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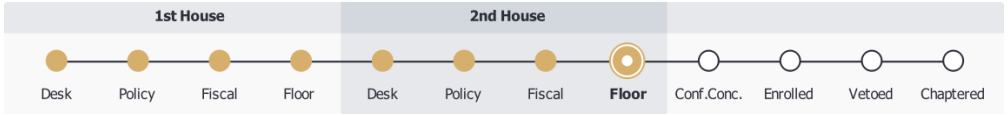
SB 1005 (Caballero, D) Local agency: payment: rounding amount.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 08/03/26 #59 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS (Floor Mgr.- Ward)

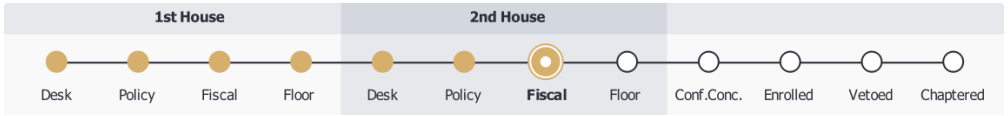


Location: 06/08/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law requires a public agency to accept specified methods of payment for designated obligations. This bill would authorize a local agency to round the amount of any payment made wholly or partly in cash to the local agency, or any refund or other amount tendered wholly or partly in cash by the local agency, to the nearest $0.05. The bill would apply to a local agency only if the governing body of the local agency adopts, by majority vote, a resolution to make its provisions applicable to the local agency. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

SB 1349 (Gonzalez, D) Taxation: tax expenditures: Legislative Analyst's Office: assessment, report, and recommendation.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Existing law, including, but not limited to, property tax law, the Sales and Use Tax Law, the Personal Income Tax Law, the Corporation Tax Law, the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, the law governing the taxation of insurers, the Use Fuel Tax Law, and the Diesel Fuel Tax Law, provides for tax expenditures, including exemptions, deductions, exclusions, and credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) to comprehensively assess the major tax expenditures, as defined, of the state, write and publish a report on each major tax expenditure, and make a recommendation to the Legislature based on each report. In this regard, the bill would require LAO, as part of the comprehensive assessments, to identify any savings that the Legislature can realize by reducing or limiting the major tax expenditures, and require them to consider certain criteria when finalizing each report, including the extent to which the major tax expenditure is a cost-effective use of resources compared to other options to address the same purpose, intent, or goal. The bill would require LAO to complete and publish on its internet website its first report on a major tax expenditure by January 1, 2028, and to complete and publish on its internet website each subsequent report on a major tax expenditure annually in a sequence determined by the office thereafter until the fifth and final report is submitted on January 1, 2032. The bill would

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require the Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation, to hold a joint public hearing on these reports by each August 15 of the second year of the legislative session, as specified. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Department(s): Treasurer - Tax Collector
Position: Watch
Priority: 2

Total Measures: 361
Total Tracking Forms: 543