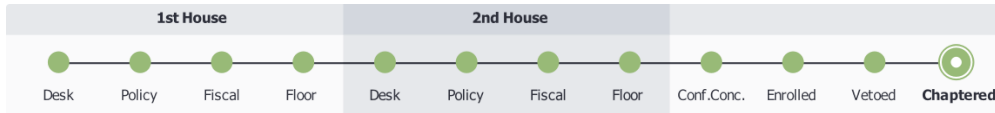


[AB 1](#)
[Connolly, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 472, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current Department of Insurance regulations prohibit an insurer from using a rating plan that does not take into account and reflect specified wildfire risk mitigation, including property-level building hardening measures. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to consider whether or not to update its regulations to include additional building hardening measures for property-level mitigation efforts and communitywide wildfire mitigation programs. As part of this consideration, the bill would require the department to consult with specified agencies to identify additional building hardening measures to consider, as well as to develop and implement a public participation process during the evaluation. (Based on 10/09/2025 text)

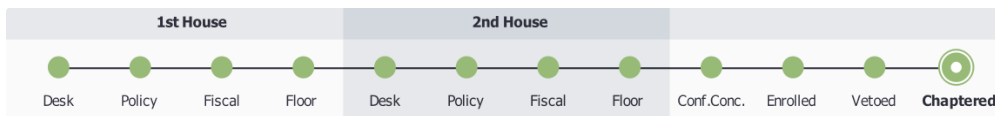
Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered

[AB 36](#)
[Soria, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing elements: prohousing designation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 485, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Existing law requires HCD to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to emergency regulations adopted by HCD, as

prescribed, and to report those designations to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. Current law specifies that these emergency regulations will remain in effect until HCD promulgates permanent prohousing regulations. This bill would instead require HCD to designate jurisdictions as prohousing pursuant to permanent regulations adopted by HCD to implement these provisions, as specified. Beginning with the 7th housing element cycle, upon request by a small rural jurisdiction, to the extent feasible, the bill would require HCD to evaluate materials from the small rural jurisdiction's housing element submission when determining whether the jurisdiction qualifies as prohousing, but only with respect to those small rural jurisdictions that have a compliant housing element. The bill would also prohibit HCD from requiring small rural jurisdictions to renew their prohousing designation for at least 4 years. The bill would define "small rural jurisdiction" for these purposes to mean either a city with a population of fewer than 25,000 persons or a county with a population of fewer than 200,000 persons. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

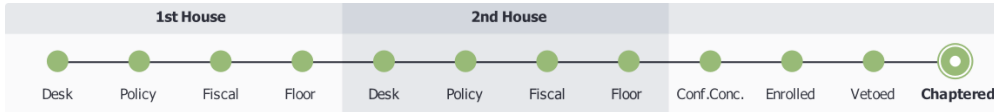
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[AB 39](#)
[Zbur, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 356, Statutes of 2025

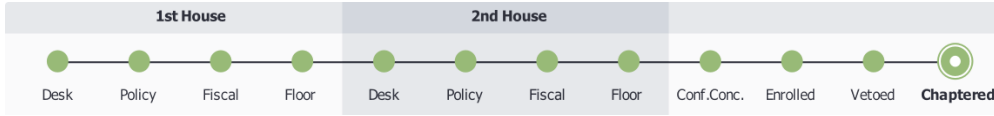
Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city's or county's physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require each city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2027, but no later than January 1, 2030, to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or integrate a plan in the next adoption or revision of the general plan, that includes locally based goals, objectives, policies, and feasible implementation measures that include, among other things, the identification of opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging and other zero-emission vehicle fueling infrastructure, as specified, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for equitable and prioritized investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[AB 43](#)[Schultz, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Wild and scenic rivers.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:**

10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 431, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

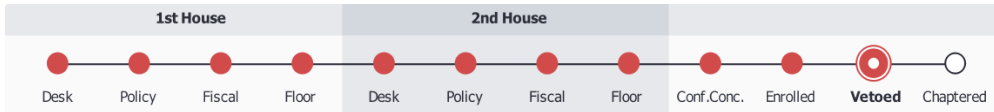
Current law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to take specified actions relating to the addition of rivers or segments of rivers to the state's wild and scenic rivers system if, among other things, the federal government enacts a statute that, upon enactment, would require the removal or delisting of any river or segment of a river in the state that was included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and not in the state wild and scenic rivers system. Current law authorizes, only until December 31, 2025, the secretary to take action under these provisions to add a river or segment of a river to the state wild and scenic rivers system. Current law requires those actions to remain in effect until December 31, 2025, except as otherwise provided. This bill would indefinitely extend the date by which the secretary is authorized to take the specified actions relating to the addition of rivers or segments of rivers to the state's wild and scenic rivers system, as described above. (Based on 10/07/2025 text)

Introduced:

12/02/2024

Current Text:

10/07/2025 - Chaptered

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

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:**

10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary:

Current law establishes the California Dream for All Program to provide shared appreciation loans to qualified first-time homebuyers, as specified. Current law establishes in the State Treasury the California Dream for All Fund, which is continuously appropriated for expenditure pursuant to the program, as specified. This bill would require, upon establishment of the certification process for the descendants of American slavery established by the Bureau for Descendants of American Slavery, at least 10% of the moneys in the fund to be reserved for applicants who meet the requirements for a loan under the program and have been certified as descendants of formerly enslaved people,

as specified. This bill would become operative only if SB 518 of the 2025–26 Regular Session is enacted and takes effect on or before January 1, 2026, 2027, and establishes the Bureau for Descendants for American Slavery. (Based on 09/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

AB 62

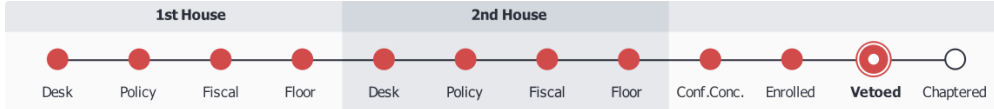
McKinnor, D

HTML

PDF

Civil Rights Department: racially motivated eminent domain.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor

Summary: Current law establishes, until January 1, 2030, the Racial Equity Commission within the Office of Planning and Research and requires the commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity by, among other things, developing a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes methodologies and tools that can be employed to advance racial equity and address structural racism in California. This bill would require the Civil Rights Department, to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, review, investigate, and make certain determinations regarding applications from persons who claim they are the dispossessed owner, as defined, of property taken as a result of racially motivated eminent domain. The bill would define “racially motivated eminent domain” to mean when the state, county, city, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state acquires private property for public use and does not distribute just compensation to the owner at the time of the taking, and the taking, or the failure to provide just compensation, was due, in whole or in part, to the owner’s ethnicity or race. Upon a determination that providing property or just compensation is warranted, as provided, the bill would require the department to certify that the dispossessed owner is entitled to the return of the taken property, as specified, or other publicly held property, as defined, of equal value, or financial compensation, as specified. Upon a determination that the dispossessed owner is entitled to other publicly held property of equal value, the bill would require the department to solicit and select, as specified, a list of recommendations of publicly held properties that are suitable as compensation, as provided. Upon a rejection of the determination of the department by the state or local agency that took property by racially motivated eminent domain, the bill would authorize the dispossessed owner, as specified, to bring an action to challenge the taking or the amount of compensation, as provided. Upon a determination that an applicant is not a dispossessed owner or issuing property or just compensation is not warranted, the bill would require the department to notify the applicant of its finding and provide an appeal process, as specified. The bill would require the department to prioritize processing applications for claims made by the individual or individuals who held legal title to the affected property at the time of its taking, as specified. (Based on 09/11/2025 text)

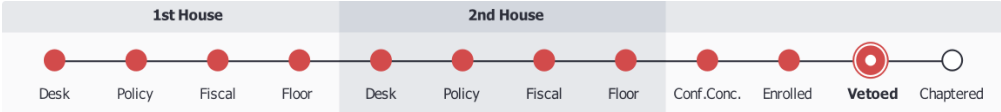
Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

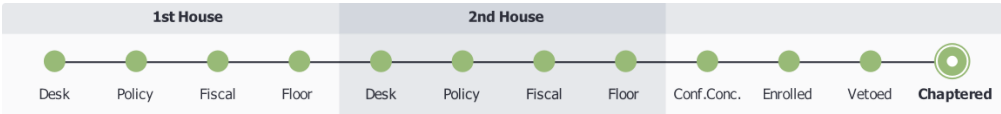
Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency and defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean land that is subject to a sectional planning area document, as described, and meets specified requirements, including that the land identified in the adopted sectional planning area document was dedicated prior to January 1, 2019, at least 25% of the units are dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that the land is developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area. This bill would change those requirements so that at a minimum, 25% of units that are proposed by the sectional planning area document as adopted prior to January 1, 2019, and are not designated for students, faculty, or staff of an academic institution, or 500 units, whichever is greater, must be dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that the land must be developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre, in accordance with certain requirements and calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area and inclusive of housing designated for students, faculty, and staff of an academic institution. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/16/2024 **Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Vetoes
Last Amend: 07/17/2025

Housing development: density bonuses.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 486, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Would specify that certain provisions of the Density Bonus Law do not require a city, county, or city and county to approve, grant a concession or incentive requiring approval of, or waive or reduce development standards otherwise applicable to, transient lodging as part of a housing development, except as specified. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 65915 of the Government Code proposed by SB 92 to be operative only if this bill and SB 92 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/06/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/27/2025

AB 93

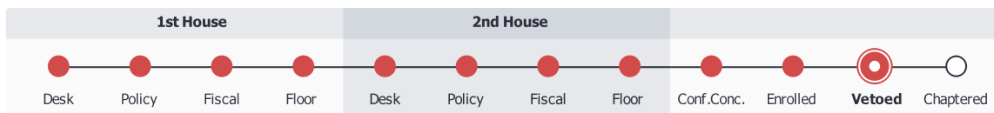
Papan, D

HTML

PDF

Water resources: data centers.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: Would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application that the person has provided its water supplier an estimate of the expected water use. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application, that they have provided the data center's water supplier with a report of the annual water use. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the Department of Water Resources, as part of any efficiency standard adopted under a specified provision of law, to identify different tiers of data centers, based on factors affecting water consumption, and appropriate standards for each data tier. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/07/2025

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 100

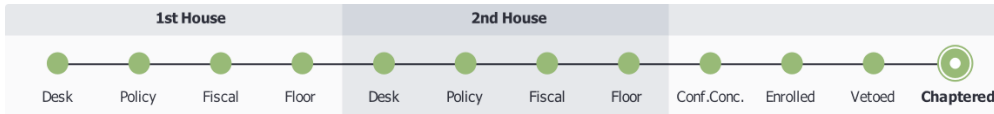
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

Budget Acts of 2023 and 2024.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

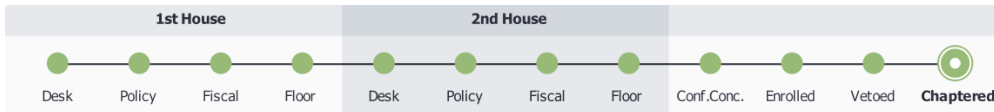
Status: 04/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025
Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2023 and the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 04/14/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill) **Current Text:** 04/14/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 04/05/2025

[AB 102](#) [Gabriel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Budget Act of 2025.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

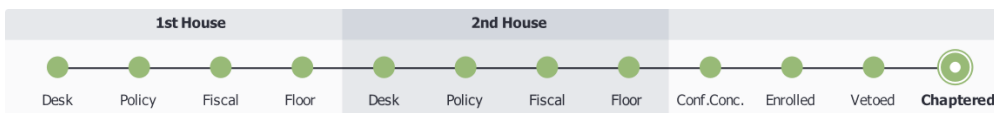
Status: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 5, Statutes of 2025
Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2025 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill) **Current Text:** 06/27/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 06/24/2025

[AB 130](#) [Committee on Budget](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 22, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs), as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a JADU, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. Current law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that either effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an ADU or junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described minimum standards established for those units. However, existing law permits reasonable restrictions that do not unreasonably increase the cost to construct, effectively prohibit the construction of, or extinguish the ability to otherwise construct, an ADU or JADU consistent with those aforementioned minimum standards provisions. This bill would prohibit fees and other financial requirements from being included in the above-described reasonable restrictions. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

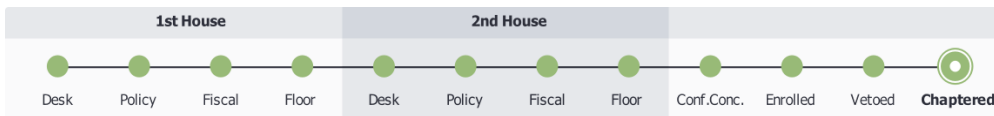
Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/27/2025

AB 137 Committee on Budget [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State government.

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Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 20, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. The CCPA establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. The CCPA creates the Consumer Privacy Fund in the State Treasury and makes moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature first to offset any costs incurred by the state courts in connection with actions brought to enforce the CCPA, the costs incurred by the Attorney General in carrying out the Attorney General's duties under the CCPA, and then for the purposes of establishing an investment fund in the State Treasury, with any earnings or interest from the fund to be deposited into the General Fund, and making grants to promote and protect consumer privacy, educate children in the area of online privacy, and fund cooperative programs with international law enforcement organizations to combat fraudulent activities with respect to consumer data breaches, as

prescribed. This bill would revise and restructure the Consumer Privacy Fund by creating the Consumer Privacy Subfund, the Attorney General Consumer Privacy Enforcement Subfund, and the Consumer Privacy Grant Subfund within the fund. The bill would require moneys in the fund and each subfund to be used for prescribed purposes and make moneys in the fund and each subfund available upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require 95% of any administrative fine recovered in an action brought by the agency for a violation of the CPPA, and of the proceeds of any settlement of those actions, to be deposited into the Consumer Privacy Subfund to be used exclusively by the agency in carrying out its duties under the CCPA, and 95% of any civil penalty recovered in an action brought by the Attorney General for a violation of the CCPA to be deposited into the Attorney General Consumer Privacy Enforcement Subfund to be used exclusively by the Attorney General in carrying out its duties under the CCPA. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

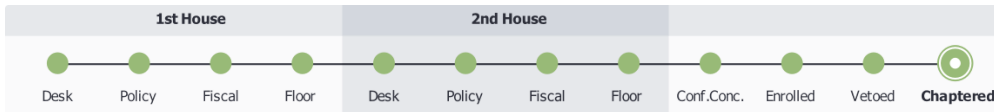
Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/24/2025

[AB 149](#) [Committee on Budget](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public resources trailer bill.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 106, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current 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, dreissenid mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife or the director’s designee to engage in various enforcement activities with regard to dreissenid mussels. Current law requires any person, or federal, state, or local agency, district, or authority that owns or manages a reservoir, as defined, where recreational, boating, or fishing activities are permitted, except as specified, to develop and implement a program designed to prevent the introduction of nonnative dreissenid mussel species, as provided. Under current law, except as otherwise provided, any violation of the Fish and Game Code, or of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the code, is a crime. This bill would expand the scope of the above-described provisions relating to dreissenid mussels to instead apply to invasive mussels, defined to mean any nonnative detrimental mussel species, as provided. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

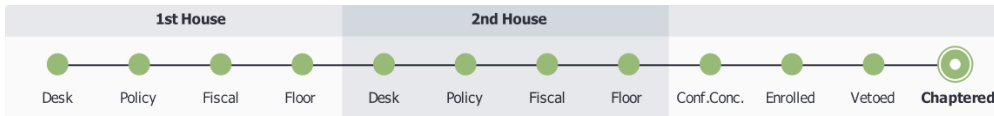
Current Text: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/09/2025

[AB 226](#) [Calderon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California FAIR Plan Association.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 473, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate in administering a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Current law requires the association’s plan of operation and any amendment to the plan to be approved by the Insurance Commissioner. Current law establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and authorizes it to issue bonds to provide funds for the payment of costs of a project for a participating party or upon request by a state entity. This bill would authorize the association, if granted prior approval from the commissioner, to request the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to issue bonds and would authorize the bank to issue those bonds to finance the costs of claims, to increase liquidity and claims-paying capacity of the association, and to refund bonds previously issued for that purpose. The bill would specify that the association is a participating party and that financing all or any portion of the costs of claims or to increase liquidity and the claims-paying capacity of the association is a project for bond purposes. The bill would authorize the bank to loan the proceeds of issued bonds to the association and would authorize the association to enter into a loan agreement with the bank and to enter into a line of credit agreement or other agreement. (Based on 10/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/09/2025

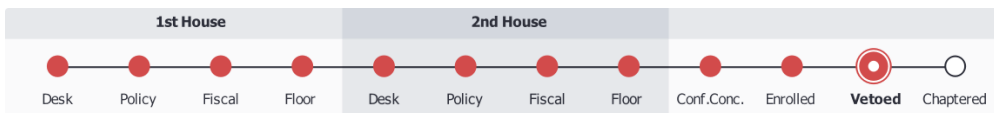
Current Text: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/16/2025

[AB 239](#) [Harabedian, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State-led County of Los Angeles disaster housing task force.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES), which is responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or human-induced disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities

necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters on people and property. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to convene a state-led County of Los Angeles disaster housing task force, as specified, for the purpose of coordinating and streamlining efforts between HCD, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, OES, and local governments to rebuild housing in communities impacted by the wildfires that began on January 7, 2025, in the County of Los Angeles. The bill would require the task force to appoint a state disaster housing coordinator to accelerate the delivery of resources to communities impacted by the wildfires, and report to the Legislature on the status of rebuilding housing in communities impacted by the wildfires on April 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on June 30, 2028. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura. (Based on 09/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/13/2025

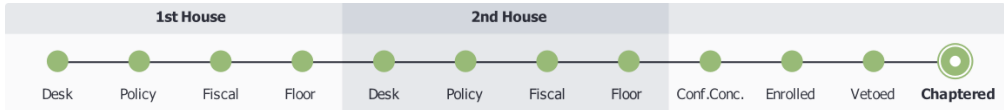
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 245](#)
[Gipson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Property taxation: application of base year value: disaster relief.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 530, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, “full cash value” is defined as the assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under “full cash value” or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Current law defines “newly constructed” and “new construction” to mean any addition to real property since the last lien date and any alteration of land or of any improvement since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or that converts the property to a different use. Current law, where real property has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” and “new construction” any timely reconstruction of the real property, or portion thereof, where the property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to damage or destruction. Current law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, authorizes the transfer of the base year value of property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, to comparable replacement property within the same county that is acquired or newly constructed within 5 years after the disaster, as provided. Current law authorizes the owner of property substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, to apply the base year value of that property to replacement property reconstructed on the same site of the damaged or destroyed property within 5 years after the disaster if the reconstructed property is comparable to the substantially damaged or destroyed property, determined as provided.

This bill would extend the 5-year time period described above by 3 years if the property was substantially damaged or destroyed by the 2025 Palisades Fire, Eaton Fire, Hurst Fire, Lidia Fire, Sunset Fire, or Woodley Fire on or after January 7, 2025, but before February 1, 2025. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/14/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

AB 246

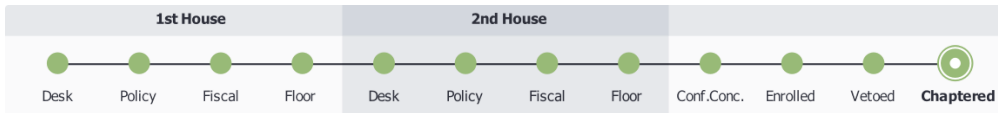
Bryan, D

HTML

PDF

Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 337, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law provides that a tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer if the tenant continues to possess the property without permission of the landlord after the tenant defaults on rent or fails to perform a condition or covenant of the lease under which the property is held, among other reasons. Current law requires a tenant be served a 3 days' notice in writing to cure a default or perform a condition of the lease, or return possession of the property to the landlord, as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2030, prohibits an owner of residential real property from terminating a tenancy without just cause, as specified. This bill would, until January 20, 2029, enact the Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025 (the Act). The Act would authorize a tenant of residential real property to assert Social Security hardship as an affirmative defense in an unlawful detainer proceeding based on the nonpayment of rent. The Act would define "Social Security hardship" as a loss of income due to an interruption in the payment of Social Security benefits due to the action or inaction of the federal government. The Act would require a tenant asserting Social Security hardship as an affirmative defense to provide, to the satisfaction of the court, evidence that Social Security payments typically received by the tenant's household have been terminated, delayed, or reduced due to no fault of the tenant and that the hardship prevented the tenant from paying the rent. If the tenant successfully provides this evidence, the Act would require the court to issue a stay of the unlawful detainer action, as specified. The Act would not relieve a tenant of their obligation to pay past due rent, and it would require a tenant, within 14 days of the Social Security benefits being restored, to either pay all past due rent or enter into a mutually agreed upon payment plan with the owner of the residential real property. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/18/2025

AB 253

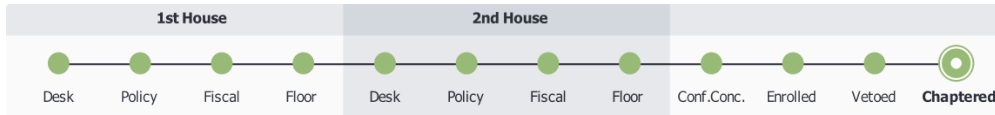
Ward, D

HTML

PDF

California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 487, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law authorizes a county's or city's governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law. This bill, the California Residential Private Permitting Review Act, would require a county or city to prepare a residential building permit fee schedule and post the schedule on the county's or city's internet website, if the county or city prescribes residential building permit fees. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2025

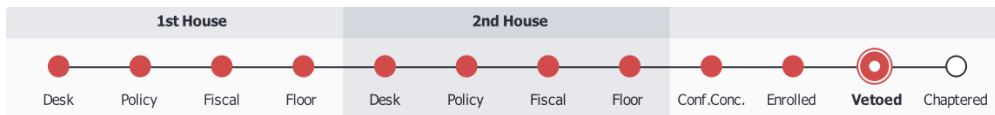
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[AB 255](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Supportive-Recovery Residence Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: Current law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Current law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Current law specifies the core components of Housing First, including services that are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes drug and alcohol use and addiction as a part of tenants' lives and where tenants are engaged in nonjudgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use. This bill would authorize state programs to fund supportive-recovery residences, as defined, that emphasize abstinence under these provisions as long as the state program meets specified criteria, including that at least 90% of program funds awarded to each jurisdiction is used for housing or housing-based services using a harm-reduction model. This bill would specify requirements for

applicants seeking funds under these programs and would require the state to perform periodic monitoring of select supportive-recovery residence programs to ensure that the supportive-recovery residences meet certain requirements, including that core outcomes of the supportive-recovery housing emphasize long-term housing stability and minimize returns to homelessness. The bill would also prohibit eviction on the basis of relapse, as specified. (Based on 09/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/16/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

AB 299

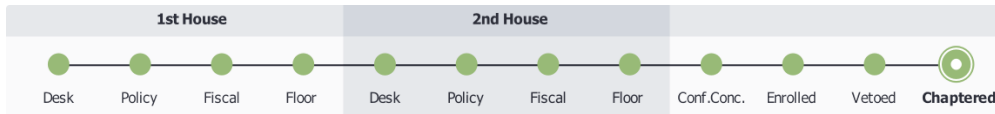
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

Motels, hotels, and short-term lodging: disasters.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 531, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law regulates the terms and conditions of tenancies and defines the term “persons who hire” for the purpose of regulating residential tenancies. Current law excludes from these provisions occupancy at a hotel or motel if certain conditions are met, including that the occupancy is for a period of 30 days or less, as specified. Current law establishes a procedure, known as an unlawful detainer action, that a landlord must follow in order to evict a tenant. Under this bill, the continued occupancy of a resident of a lodging, as defined, would not be considered a person who hires, nor have their lodging constitute a new tenancy for purposes of an unlawful detainer action, until the guest has resided in the lodging for 270 days, if the guest is residing in the lodging as a result of a disaster, as defined, that substantially damaged, destroyed, or otherwise made uninhabitable their prior housing, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 301

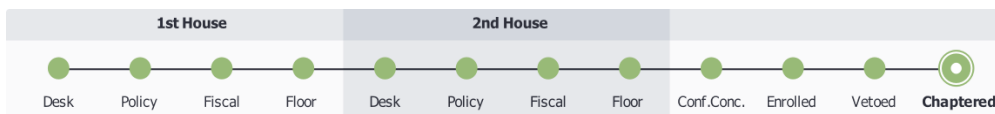
Schiavo, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits: state agencies.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 488, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law relating to housing development approval requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Current law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant and consequences for a local agency that fails to meet that timeline, as provided. Current law defines "postentitlement phase permit" to, among other things, include a range of permits issued by a local agency. This bill would require a state agency to comply with the above-described provisions relating to postentitlement phase permits applicable to a local agency. The bill would require a state agency to make the information list, as described above, and the above-described examples of a complete, approved application and a complete set of postentitlement phase permits available on the agency's internet website by January 1, 2026. The bill would deem a postentitlement phase permit approved, and all related reviews complete, if a state agency fails to meet the time limits for review of an application for that permit. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025

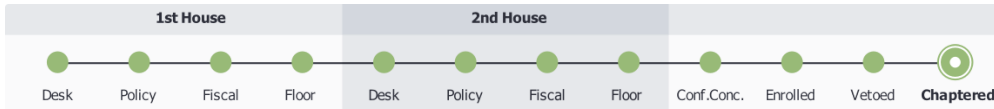
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[AB 339](#)
[Ortega, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

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 09/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/28/2025

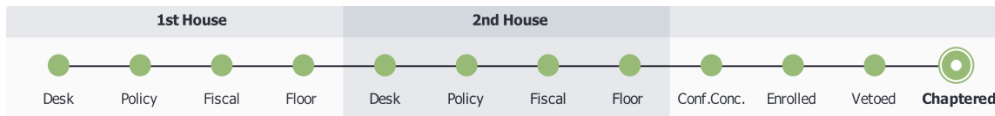
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 357](#) [Alvarez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Coastal resources: coastal development permit application: higher education housing project.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 256, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Coastal Act of 1976, which is administered by the California Coastal Commission, requires a person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit. The act provides for the submission and approval of long-range land use development plans as an alternative to project-by-project review to promote greater efficiency for the planning of state university or college or private university development projects and provides for amendments to those plans. The act places limits on the conditions the commission may impose on projects contained in a plan that has been certified by the commission. The act authorizes the commission to, after a public hearing, by regulation, adopt procedures for the issuance by the executive director of waivers from coastal development permit requirements for any development that is de minimis, as specified. This bill would require the commission to defer to the state university or college or private university in determining the number of vehicle parking spaces necessary for residents of student, faculty, or staff housing facilities, as provided. The bill would authorize the executive director to determine that a proposed amendment to a public works plan or long-range development plan is de minimis and would provide the procedures for the determination and approval of amendments that are de minimis. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/30/2025

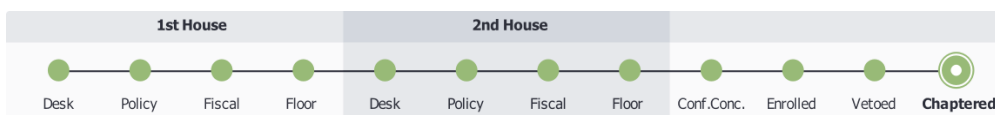
Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

[AB 368](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Energy: building standards: passive house standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 145, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system, and other building design and construction standards, and energy and water conservation design standards, for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, as specified. This bill would require the commission to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of passive house energy efficiency standards by California climate zone, using commission-adopted metrics such as long-term system cost. The bill would require the commission to evaluate the use of the 2 passive house energy models currently required for passive house certification in its analysis and the cost-effectiveness of passive house construction compared to existing construction, as specified. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2028, to submit a report to the Legislature documenting its findings and recommendations. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/03/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 382](#)

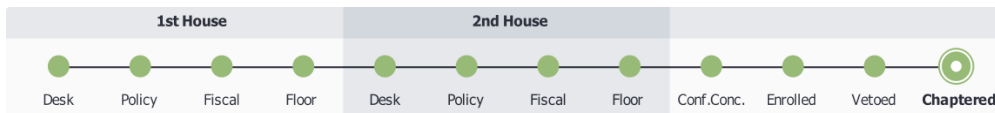
[Berman, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Pedestrian safety: school zones: speed limits.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 555, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law establishes a prima facie speed limit of 25 miles per hour when approaching or passing a school building or grounds contiguous to a highway or when the school grounds are not separated from the highway, as specified. Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to reduce the prima facie speed limit based on an engineering and traffic survey, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding the above provision and until January 1, 2031, authorize a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to determine and declare a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone. The bill would, beginning on January 1, 2031, establish a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone, as defined, subject to specified conditions, including, among others, when a school speed limit sign states "children are present" and children are present, as defined, and when a school speed limit sign states specific hours, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

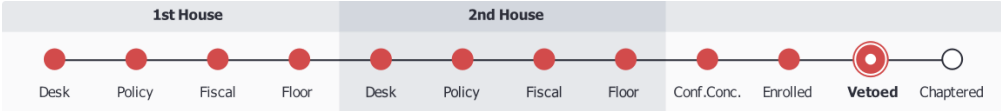
Introduced: 02/03/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

[AB 399](#)
[Boerner, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Coastal resources: coastal development permits: blue carbon demonstration projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or local government, as provided. This bill, upon appropriation, would authorize the commission to authorize blue carbon demonstration projects, as defined, in order to demonstrate and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of these projects to help inform the state’s natural and working lands and climate resilience strategies. The bill, upon appropriation, would, among other things, authorize the commission to require an applicant with a nonresidential project that impacts coastal wetland, subtidal, intertidal, or marine habitats or ecosystems to build or contribute to a blue carbon demonstration project as mitigation for those impacts. (Based on 09/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/04/2025

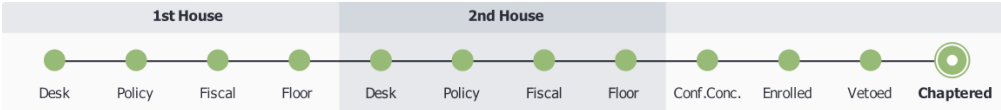
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 413](#)
[Fong, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Department of Housing and Community Development: guidelines: translation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law grants the Department of Housing and Community Development various powers, including the power to provide bilingual staff in connection with services of the department and make available departmental publications in a language other than

English when necessary to effectively serve groups for which the services or publications are made available. Current law authorizes the department to adopt and amend guidelines for various purposes, including for the preparation of housing elements or to implement uniform standards or criteria, as provided. This bill would require the department to review all guidelines it has adopted or amended to determine whether those guidelines explain rights or services available to the public. For guidelines that meet that criteria, the bill would require the department to translate those guidelines into any non-English languages spoken by a substantial number of non-English-speaking people, as defined. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/04/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

AB 417

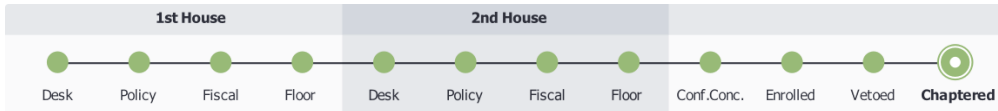
Carrillo, D

HTML

PDF

Local finance: enhanced infrastructure financing districts: community revitalization and investment authorities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status:

10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 260, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects, including acquisition, construction, or repair of commercial structures by the small business occupant of such structures, if such acquisition, construction, or repair is for purposes of fostering economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as specified, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. This bill would revise these provisions to instead authorize the designation of a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance capital facilities or other specified projects for the acquisition, construction, or repair of commercial structures by the small business occupant of such structures, as described above, if such acquisition, construction, or repair is for purposes of fostering economic recovery of a community, as specified. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/05/2025

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 03/27/2025

AB 439

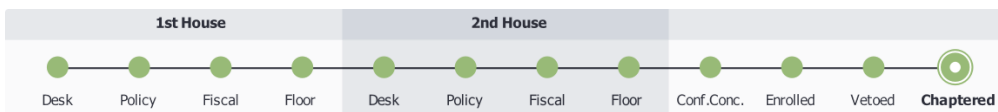
Rogers, D

HTML

PDF

California Coastal Act of 1976: local planning and reporting.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 556, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Coastal Act generally requires each local government, as specified, to prepare a local coastal program, for certification by the California Coastal Commission. Current law also imposes an analogous requirement on port governing bodies to prepare port master plans, for certification by the commission. With regard to local coastal programs and port master plans, current law provides that an amendment determined to be de minimis by the executive director of the commission, after notice in the agenda of the next scheduled commission meeting, becomes a part of the certified program or plan 10 days after the commission meeting if 3 or more members of the commission do not object to the de minimis determination. This bill would make de minimis amendments to local coastal programs and port master plans effective upon adjournment of that meeting if 3 or more members of the commission do not object to the de minimis determination. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

AB 454

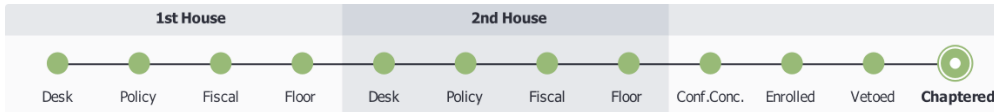
Kalra, D

HTML

PDF

Migratory birds: California Migratory Bird Protection Act.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

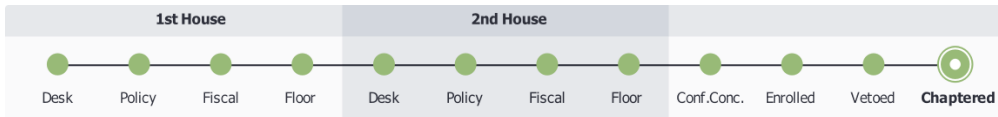
Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 365, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current federal law, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, provides for the protection of migratory birds, as specified. The California Migratory Bird Protection Act, until January 20, 2025, made unlawful the taking or possession of any migratory nongame bird designated in the federal act before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in the federal act after that date, or any part of those migratory nongame birds, except as provided. Current law, as of January 1, 2026, repeals this provision. This bill would, indefinitely, make unlawful the taking or possessing of any migratory bird, as designated in the federal act before January 1, 2025, any additional migratory birds that may be designated in the federal act after that date, or any part of those migratory birds, except as provided. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/16/2025

Land use: accessory dwelling units.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

SUPPORT

Bill information

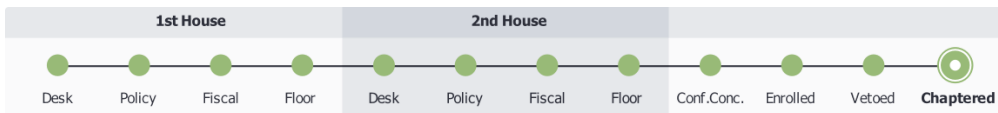
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 491, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law provides for the creation by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law prohibits a local agency from issuing a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before the local agency issues a certificate of occupancy for the primary dwelling. This bill, notwithstanding that prohibition, would require a local agency to issue a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit constructed in a county that is subject to a proclamation of a state of emergency made by the Governor on or after February 1, 2025, even if the primary dwelling has not yet been issued a certificate of occupancy, if certain requirements are met, including that the primary dwelling was substantially damaged or destroyed by an event referenced in the state of emergency proclamation. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

Accessibility to emergency information and services: evacuations: pets.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary: Current law requires a city or county to make available to the public by posting on its internet website information for pet emergency preparedness, including, but not limited to, information for creating an evacuation plan and emergency checklist for pets consistent with recommendations publicly published by the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This bill, upon the next update to a city's or county's emergency plan, would require a city or county to update its emergency plan to

designate procedures for the rescue of a pet, as defined, from an area subject to an evacuation order, as defined, subject to approval by the incident commander in coordination with the emergency management authority, that at the time of the evacuation the pet's owner believed to be alive. The bill would require that the procedures establish timelines or conditions in which rescues can occur as safely as possible. The bill would specify that nothing in these provisions is to be construed to grant any person the absolute right to reenter an evacuation zone, and would require all reentry to be subject to incident conditions and approval by the designated incident commander in coordination with the emergency management authority. The bill, upon the next update to a city's or county's emergency plan, would also require a city or county to update its emergency plan to designate a person or entity for a person with a residence in an area subject to an evacuation order to call if the person is in need of information regarding pets during an evacuation, as specified. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 480

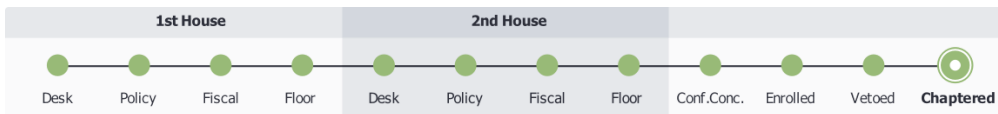
Quirk-Silva, D

HTML

PDF

Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: insurance tax law: low-income housing tax credit:

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 492, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Current law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required, as specified. That law authorizes a taxpayer to make an election in its application to the CTCAC to sell all or any portion of any credit allowed. This bill would instead authorize a taxpayer to make that election in the manner prescribed by the CTCAC, as provided. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

AB 493

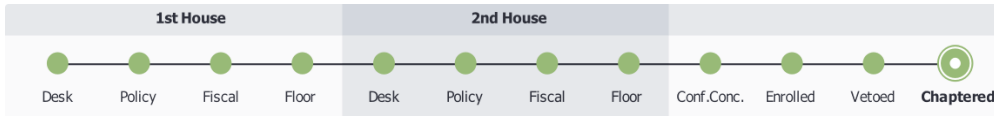
Harabedian, D

HTML

PDF

Mortgages: hazard insurance proceeds.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 103, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Residential Mortgage Lending Act regulates persons engaging in the business of making residential mortgage loans or servicing of residential mortgage loans, as administered by the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation. The act requires a trust account to be placed in a non-interest-bearing account in a federally insured depository institution, a federal home loan bank, or other similar government-sponsored enterprise, except as specified. This bill would authorize a financial institution, as defined, to deposit hazard insurance proceeds in an interest-bearing account in a federally insured depository institution, a federal home loan bank, a federal reserve bank, or another similar government-sponsored enterprise. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

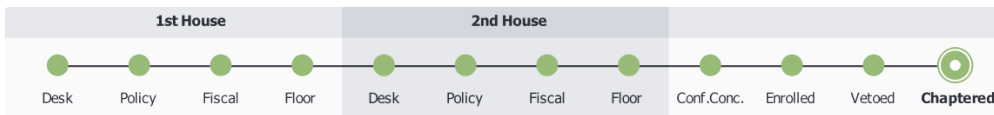
Current Text: 08/29/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/26/2025

[AB 507](#)
[Haney, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 493, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units. This bill would deem an adaptive reuse project a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements, subject to specified exceptions. In this regard, an adaptive reuse project, in order to qualify for the streamlined, ministerial review process, would be required to be proposed for an existing building or structure that is less than 50 years old or meets certain requirements regarding the preservation of historic resources, including the signing of an affidavit declaring that

the project will comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation for, among other things, the preservation of exterior facades of a building or structure that face a street, or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to meet specified affordability criteria. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

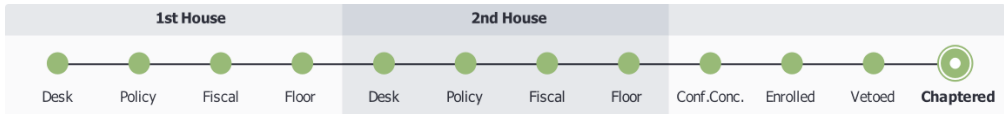
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 518](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Low-impact camping areas.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 157, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Special Occupancy Parks Act establishes requirements for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of special occupancy parks. Current law defines “special occupancy park” to mean a recreational vehicle park, temporary recreational vehicle park, incidental camping area, or tent camp. This bill would specify that, for purposes of that act, a special occupancy park does not include a low-impact camping area, as specified, that is located in a county that has enacted an ordinance, as specified, authorizing low-impact camping and meeting specified requirements. The bill would impose specified requirements on owners of private property offering low-impact camping area sites and on online hosting platforms. The bill would define a “low-impact camping area” to mean any area of private property that provides for the transient occupancy rental of a temporary sleeping accommodation, as defined, for recreational purposes that is not a commercial lodging facility. The bill would specify that a low-impact camping area is not a special occupancy park if, among other things, it meets certain requirements, including compliance with applicable local requirements relating to waste disposal and quiet hours, as specified. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

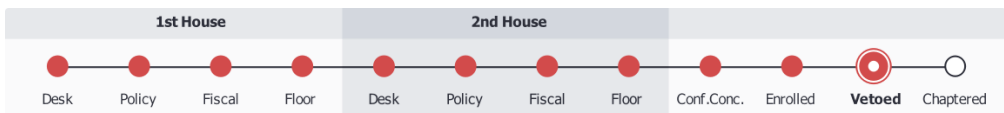
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 524](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Farmland Access and Conservation for Thriving Communities Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: The California Farmland Conservancy Program Act establishes within the Department of Conservation the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Current law authorizes the program to offer financial assistance, including grants or contracts, for projects and activities on agricultural lands, as defined, that support agricultural conservation and sustainable land management. This bill would require the department, in collaboration with the California Agricultural Land Equity Task Force, to establish the Farmland Access and Conservation for Thriving Communities Program in the department to provide financial and technical assistance to support agricultural land acquisition and protection. The bill would require the department, subject to specified requirements, to provide financial assistance under the program to qualified entities for the purpose of acquiring agricultural lands to transfer or provide long-term leases to qualified farmer participants, as specified. The bill would establish the Farmland Access Fund in the State Treasury and would make moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the department for program expenditures. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

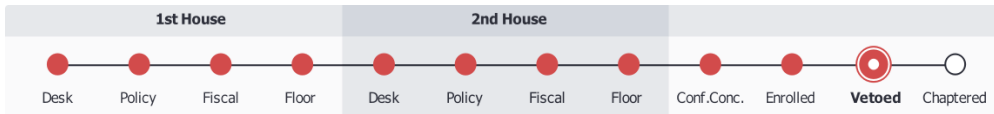
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 527](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects: geothermal field development projects: enhanced geothermal system wells.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

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. Current law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation, under the direction of the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, who is required to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells so as to permit the owners or operators of those wells to use all methods and practices known to the industry for the purpose of increasing the ultimate recovery of geothermal resources, as provided. Current law requires the division to be the lead agency for all geothermal exploratory projects for purposes of CEQA, as specified, and authorizes the division to delegate its lead agency responsibility for geothermal exploratory projects to a county that has adopted a geothermal element for its general plan. Current law also requires the county in which a geothermal project is located to assume the responsibilities

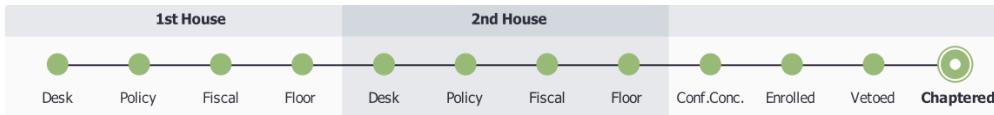
of a lead agency for a geothermal exploratory project upon the request of an applicant, as specified. Current law defines “geothermal exploratory project” in part as a project composed of not more than 6 wells and associated drilling and testing equipment whose chief and original purpose is to evaluate the presence and characteristics of geothermal resources. Existing law requires wells included within a geothermal exploratory project to be located at least one-half mile from geothermal development wells that are capable of producing geothermal resources in commercial quantities. Current law requires the owner or operator of a well to keep, or to cause to be kept, a careful and accurate log, core record, and history of drilling the well and requires the log to show, among other things, the character and depth of the formation passed through or encountered in the drilling of the well. Upon completion or abandonment of a well, or upon the suspension of operations of a well, existing law requires true copies of the log, core record, and history to be filed with the district deputy of an oil and gas district, as specified. This bill would expressly include as part of a geothermal exploratory project, among other things, equipment and activities necessary to establish interconnectivity between wells and reservoirs. The bill would exclude certain wells connecting to geothermal reservoirs from the one-half mile limit described above. The bill would require the log for a well that is part of a geothermal exploratory project that is exempt from CEQA, as described below, to include the chemical and physical characteristics of well stimulation fluids. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2025	Current Text:	10/06/2025 - Vetoed
		Last Amend:	09/05/2025

[AB 531](#)
[Rogers, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Geothermal powerplants and projects: certification and environmental review.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 372, Statutes of 2025

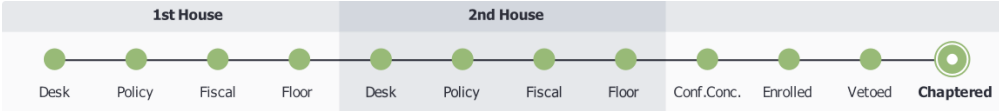
Summary: Current law authorizes persons proposing specified electrical generation, electrical transmission, hydrogen production, and energy storage projects to apply, on or before June 30, 2029, to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to certify sites and related facilities as environmental leadership development projects, as specified. Current law makes a site and related facility certified by the Energy Commission subject to streamlining benefits related to CEQA with no further action by the applicant or the Governor. Under existing law, the Energy Commission’s certification is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any governmental agency and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation, except as specified. This bill would expand the types of facilities eligible to be certified as environmental leadership development projects by the Energy Commission to include geothermal powerplants and projects that comprise multiple geothermal powerplants on a single site. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced:	02/11/2025	Current Text:	10/06/2025 - Chaptered
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[AB 592](#)
[Gabriel, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Business: retail food.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 469, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act requires the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to make and prescribe rules to carry out the purposes and intent of existing state constitutional provisions on the regulation of alcoholic beverages, and to enable the department to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred upon it by the state constitution and the act, not inconsistent with any statute of this state. The act makes it unlawful for any person other than a licensee of the department to sell, manufacture, or import alcoholic beverages in this state, with exceptions. The department, pursuant to its powers and in furtherance of emergency declarations and orders of the Governor under the California Emergency Services Act regarding the spread of the COVID-19 virus, established prescribed temporary relief measures to suspend certain legal restrictions relating to, among other things, the expansion of a licensed footprint, sales of alcoholic beverages to-go, and delivery privileges. Current law authorizes the department, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions effective only until July 1, 2026, and repeals them as of that date. This bill, instead, would make those provisions operative until January 1, 2029, repeal those provisions on that date, and make conforming changes. The bill would also prohibit the department from issuing any new COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorizations on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 10/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

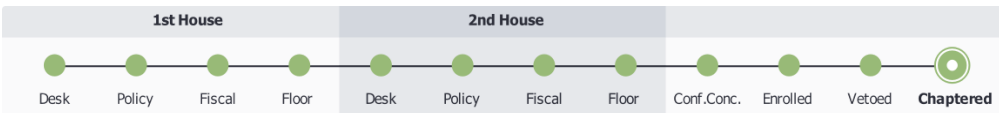
Current Text: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/21/2025

[AB 610](#)
[Alvarez, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.

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Tracking form

Position

NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2025.

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)

Introduced: 02/13/2025

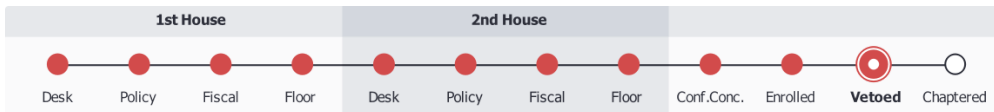
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 632](#)
[Hart, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

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)

Introduced: 02/13/2025

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/19/2025

[AB 648](#)

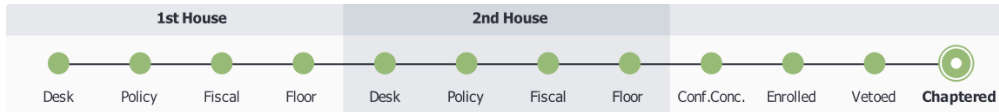
[Zbur, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Community colleges: housing: local zoning regulations: exemption.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 378, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in this state. Current law establishes community college districts throughout the state and authorizes them to operate campuses and provide instruction to students. This bill would provide that a community college district is not required to comply with the zoning ordinances of a city, county, or city and county, for a university housing development project constructed on property owned or leased by a community college district if specific requirements are met. If the project includes units for faculty and staff, the bill would require the community college district to ensure that a portion of the units of the project are made available at affordable rents to extremely low income faculty and staff and lower income faculty and staff. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[AB 650](#)

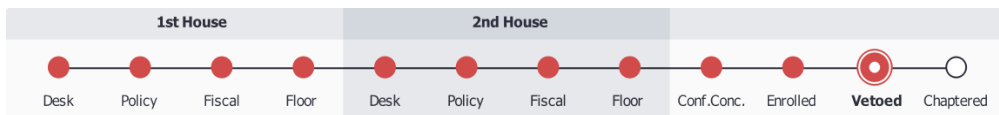
[Papan, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor

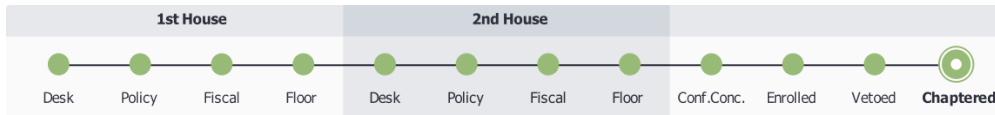
Summary: Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Current law defines “affirmatively further fair housing,” as provided. The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a housing element include, among other things, a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken pursuant to the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. This bill would require the department to develop the above-described standardized reporting format on or before December 31, 2026. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2025 **Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Vetoes
Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 670 **Quirk-Silva, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing element: converted affordable housing units.

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Tracking form

Position
 NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

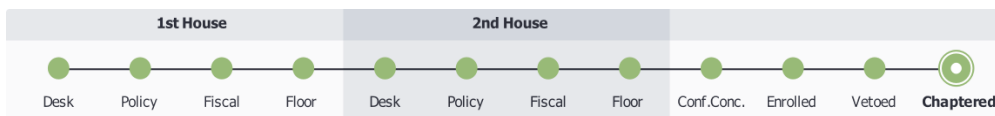
Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to adopt a general plan that includes, among other things, a housing element. After a legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, current law requires a planning agency among other things, to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes prescribed information, including the number of housing development applications received in the prior year, as specified, the number of units of housing demolished, and the number of new units of housing, as specified. This bill would, beginning with the report due by April 1, 2027, require specified information to be included in the report, including additional information regarding units of new housing, the units of housing demolished, and a report on replacement housing units, as specified. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025 **Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 671 **Wicks, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Accelerated restaurant building plan approval: California Retail Food Code: tenant improvements.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 470, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Current law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. This bill would establish a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement, as defined, relating to a restaurant. In this regard, the bill would require a local building department, upon the request and at the expense of the permit applicant, to allow a qualified professional certifier, defined as a licensed architect or engineer who meets certain requirements, to certify that the plans and specifications of the tenant improvement comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, as specified. The bill would require a qualified professional certifier, or the applicant, as applicable, to prepare certain affidavits related to the tenant improvement under penalty of perjury. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the permit application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application and would deem the plan approved for permitting purposes if the local building department does not approve or deny the application within that timeframe. The bill would also authorize the applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, would limit the local building department's review of each subsequent resubmission to the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, and would require the local building department to approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt. The bill would require each local building department to conduct audits of tenant improvements submitted for certification, as specified. (Based on 10/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Current Text: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/25/2025

[AB 678](#)

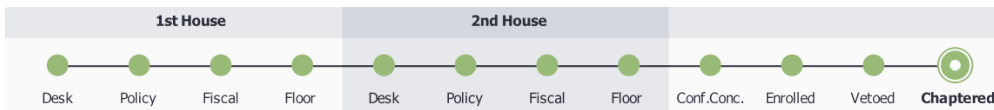
[Lee, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 495, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness to serve as a facilitator and create partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit entities

working to end homelessness, homeless services providers, and the private sector, for the purpose of arriving at specific strategies to end homelessness. This bill would require the council to coordinate with representatives from LGBTQ+ communities to identify recommended policies and best practices for providing inclusive and culturally competent services to LGBTQ+ people experiencing homelessness and develop recommendations to, among other things, expand data collection to understand the needs and experiences of LGBTQ+ people in state homelessness programs, as defined. The bill would require the council, on or before July 1, 2027, to submit a report to specific committees of the Legislature on these recommendations. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

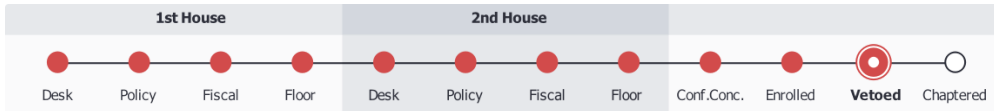
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

AB 699 **Stefani, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Elections: local tax measures.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

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)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

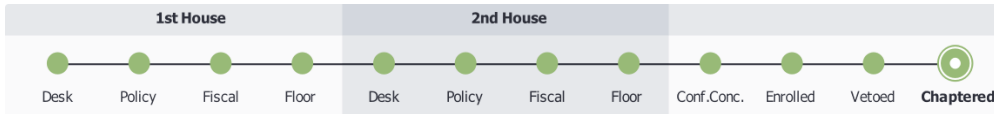
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 712 **Wicks, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 496, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law describes various reforms and incentives enacted by the Legislature to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law, in certain civil actions or proceedings against a public entity that has issued specified approvals for a housing development, authorizes a court to award all reasonably incurred costs of suit to a prevailing public entity or nonprofit housing corporation that is a real party in interest and the permit applicant of the low- or moderate-income housing if the court makes specified findings. This bill, where the applicant for a housing development is a prevailing party in an action brought by the applicant to enforce the public agency's compliance with a housing reform law as applied to the applicant's housing development project, would entitle an applicant for a housing development project to reasonable attorney's fees and costs and would require a court to impose fines on a local agency, as specified. The bill would extend any period of limitation for actions under any state law for a period of 60 days beginning on the date the applicant provides written notice to the local agency indicating its intent to commence an action. The bill would prohibit a public agency from requiring the applicant to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the public agency in any action alleging the public agency violated the applicant's rights or deprived the applicant of the benefits or protection provide by a housing reform law. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

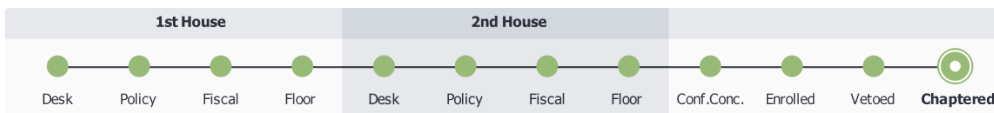
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/03/2025

[AB 726](#)
[Ávila Farías, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

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, among other entities, the Office of

Land Use and Climate Innovation, formerly known as the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the annual report to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would permit a local agency to include in its annual report the number of units of existing deed-restricted affordable housing within a specified affordability threshold that are at least 15 years old and have been substantially rehabilitated with at least \$60,000 per unit in funds awarded from the city or county, as specified. The bill would prohibit any of the units included in the annual report from being considered when determining affordability requirements for the purposes of eligibility for streamlined approvals, as specified. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

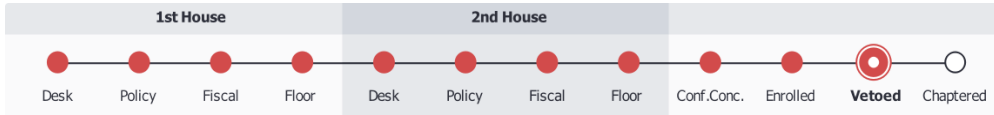
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[AB 734](#) [Schultz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Environmental protection: biological resources data: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: powerplants: power lines: applications.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: Current law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the power to certify locations on which an electrical transmission line or thermal powerplant is constructed, or is proposed to be constructed, except as provided. Current law authorizes the commission to exempt from certification a thermal powerplant with a generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts, and modifications to existing generating facilities that do not add capacity in excess of 100 megawatts, if the commission finds that no substantial adverse impact on the environment or energy resources will result from the construction or operation of the proposed facility or from the modifications. This bill would require any biological resources data submitted to the commission in an application for certification or small powerplant exemption pursuant to the above-described provisions to be made publicly available on the commission's docket as part of the certification proceeding unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife makes a written determination that the data to be made public includes specified location data, the disclosure of which would pose a significant risk to individuals of the species. The bill would require the department, if it makes that determination, to include in the written determination an assessment of the maximum amount of the specified data that can be released without posing a risk to the species. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

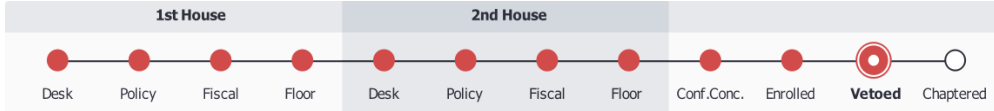
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

[AB 738](#) [Tangipa, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

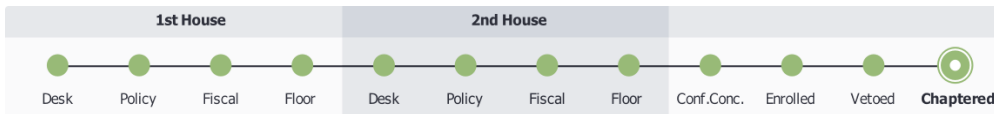
Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoes by Governor.
Summary: Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system, and other building design and construction standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings, and energy and water conservation design standards for new residential and new nonresidential buildings. Pursuant to this authority, the commission has adopted regulations requiring solar-ready buildings and for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would, until January 1, 2028, require residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor to comply only with the requirements regarding photovoltaic systems pursuant to those regulations, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed building was originally constructed and would prohibit that construction from being required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic system requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025 **Current Text:** 10/06/2025 - Vetoes
Last Amend: 04/09/2025

[AB 752](#) [Ávila Fariás, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Child daycare facilities.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 164, Statutes of 2025
Summary: The California Child Day Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of daycare centers and family daycare homes by the State Department of Social Services. Under current law, the use of a home as a small or large family daycare home is considered a residential use of property and a use by right for the purposes of all local ordinances, including zoning ordinances, and a local jurisdiction is prohibited from

imposing a business license, fee, or tax for the privilege of operating a small or large family daycare home. Current law also exempts small and large family daycare homes from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill would similarly require a daycare center, as defined, when colocated with multifamily housing, to be considered a residential use of property and a use by right, as defined. The bill would similarly prohibit a local jurisdiction from imposing a charge, tax, or fee for a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit for the privilege of operating a daycare center that is colocated with multifamily housing. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

AB 759

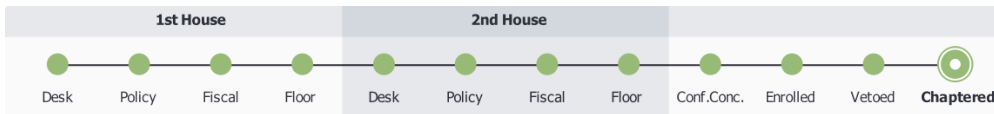
Valencia, D

HTML

PDF

Architects: architects-in-training.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status:

10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 380, Statutes of 2025

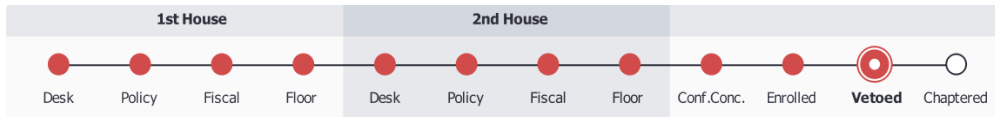
Summary:

The Architects Practice Act establishes the California Architects Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs for licensing and regulation of persons engaged in the practice of architecture, and defines the term "architect" for those purposes. That act requires an applicant for licensure as an architect to, among other things, take an examination. The act imposes various fees on licensees and applicants for a license, which are deposited in the California Architects Board Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would authorize a person to apply to the board and obtain authorization to use the title "architect-in-training" after they have been identified as a candidate for licensure by the board and certain requirements are met, including that they successfully passed at least one division of the above-described examination. The bill would require, before the board approves an authorization to an applicant to use that title, the licensed architect who will be responsible for supervising the applicant while using the title to submit to the board a form agreeing to be responsible for the work to be performed by the applicant while using the title, as specified, and require a person using the title, if the licensed architect responsible for supervising the person while using the title changes, to notify the board of the change within 30 days of the change, as specified. The bill would authorize a person using the title, during any period in which the person is not under supervision of a licensed architect, to request the board to place their authorization to use the title on inactive status, as specified. The bill would prohibit the use of an abbreviation or derivative of that title, other than "AIT," and would prohibit a person from using that title to independently offer or provide architectural services to the public. The bill would authorize the board to disclose a person's authorization to use that title to a member of the public upon request. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

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

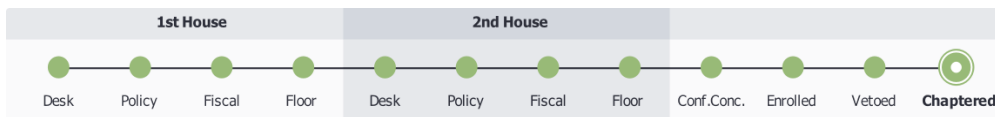
Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary: The State Government Strategic Planning and Performance and Review Act requires each agency, department, office, or commission for which strategic planning efforts are recommended, as specified, to develop a strategic plan and to report to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by April 1 each year on the steps being taken to develop and adopt a strategic plan. The act requires the report to include a description of the elements to be included in the strategic plan, the process for developing and adopting the strategic plan, and the timetable for the plan's completion. This bill would instead require each agency, department, office, or commission subject to the Governor's authority to develop and report on the above-described strategic plan. (Based on 09/15/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Vetoes**Last Amend:** 09/05/2025[AB 790](#)[Ávila Farías, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Homelessness: single women with children.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding to address homelessness on or after January 1, 2024, to include families, people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, and unaccompanied women within the vulnerable populations for whom specific system supports are developed to maintain homeless services and housing delivery. Current law also requires the cities, counties, and continuums of care to develop analyses and goals with victim service providers to address the specific needs of the above-described population with data measures not included within the Homeless Management Information System, in accordance with federal policies

and specified guidelines. Current law requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness to set and measure progress on goals to prevent and end homelessness among domestic violence survivors and their children and among unaccompanied women in California. This bill would specifically include women with children in the populations described above. The bill would require the cities, counties, and continuums of care developing the analyses and goals described above to the Interagency Council on Homelessness. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025 (Spot bill)

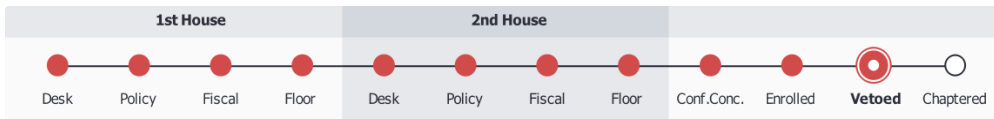
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/05/2025

[AB 797](#) [Harabedian, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Community Stabilization Act: Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Current law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to issue bonds, make loans, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities. This bill would enact the Community Stabilization Act. The bill would require the I-Bank to develop and administer a program to issue a security, and to cease issuing a security on January 1, 2030. The bill would specify that the purpose of the program is to help stabilize property values in disaster-affected areas by allowing qualified investors, as defined, to purchase tradable securities, with the funding allocated to qualifying investment entities that purchase and manage residential land until it can be resold at fair market value. The bill would require profits from the land investments to be shared among investors and the I-Bank according to certain percentages, with qualifying investment entities being reimbursed for their administrative costs. This bill would establish various requirements for the security, including that it be tradeable, comply with specified municipal bonding requirements, and that it be funded by investments made by qualified investors using funds available pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. (Based on 09/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

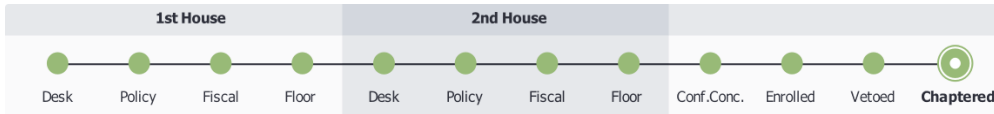
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 806](#) [Connolly, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Mobilehomes: cooling systems.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 343, Statutes of 2025

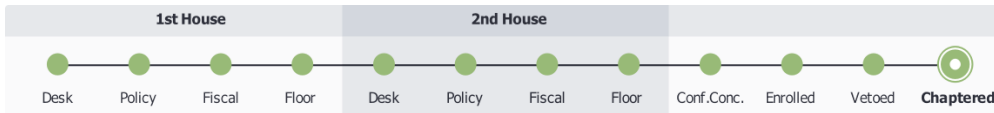
Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law governs tenancies in mobilehome parks and includes provisions that are applicable to those who have an ownership interest in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park, as specified. Among other things, these provisions set forth the rights of residents and homeowners regarding the use of the property. This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident in a mobilehome park, in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or in a resident-owned mobilehome park that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, as defined, in a mobilehome void and unenforceable. The bill would make it unlawful for the management or the ownership to prohibit or restrict a homeowner or resident from installing, upgrading, replacing, or using a cooling system in their mobilehome or to take other specified actions in connection with the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would prohibit the termination of tenancy for the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025 **Current Text:** 10/06/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 818](#) [Ávila Farías, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 534, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to determine whether an application for a development project is complete within specified time periods, as specified. The act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county to proclaim a local emergency under certain circumstances, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of

local emergency. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to approve or deny a complete application, within 10 business days of receipt of the application, for a building permit or an equivalent permit for any of the specified structures intended to be used by a person until the rebuilding or repair of an affected property is complete. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[AB 825](#)

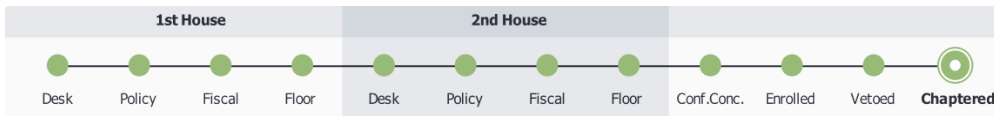
[Petrie-Norris, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Independent System Operator: independent regional organization.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 116, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 provides for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization, with the approval of the Legislature, pursuant to a specified process. That process provides that modifications to the ISO's governance structure, through changes to its bylaws or other corporate governance documents, will not become effective until the ISO, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), the Governor, and the Legislature take specified actions on or before January 1, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described provisions providing for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization. The bill would authorize the ISO and the electrical corporations that are participating transmission owners whose transmission systems are operated by the ISO to use voluntary energy markets governed by an independent regional organization, only if specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would authorize the ISO, on or after January 1, 2028, to implement tariff modifications accepted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to operate the energy markets whose rules are governed by an independent regional organization if the governing board of the ISO has adopted a resolution, as specified, finding that each of the specified requirements have been, or will be, adopted by the independent regional organization. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/10/2025

[AB 888](#)

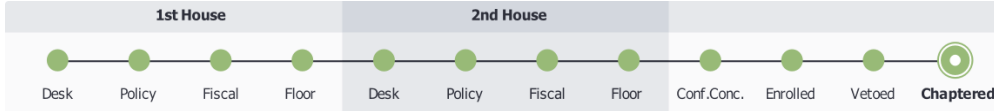
[Calderon, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Safe Homes grant program.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 536, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Would establish the California Safe Homes grant program to be developed by the Department of Insurance to reduce local and statewide wildfire losses, among other things. The bill would require the department to prioritize specified needs when awarding grant funds, and would require eligible program applicants, which would include individuals, cities, counties, and special districts, to meet specified criteria. The bill would establish the Sustainable Insurance Account within the Insurance Fund and would make the funds available to the department for the program upon appropriation by the Legislature or upon receipt of federal or other grants or funds. The bill would require the department to collect specified information about the performance of the program and, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 2 years thereafter, to publish a performance report that would be posted to its internet website and submitted to the Legislature. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/29/2025

[AB 893](#)

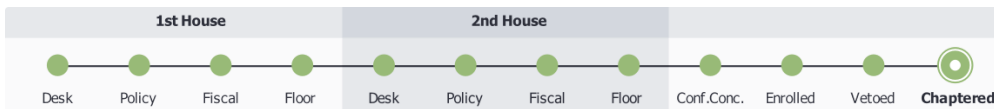
[Fong, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing development projects: objective standards: campus development zone.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 500, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 (act), until January 1, 2033, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for an affordable housing development or a mixed-income housing development that meets specified objective standards and affordability and site criteria, including being located within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use. The act makes a development that meets those objective standards and affordability and site criteria a use by right and subject to one of 2 streamlined, ministerial review processes depending on, among other

things, the affordability requirements applicable to the project. The act requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to undertake at least 2 studies, one completed on or before January 1, 2027, and one completed on or before January 1, 2031, on the outcomes of the act. This bill would provide that, for purposes of determining whether a property or site satisfies the criteria, objective development standards, or other requirements for receiving streamlined, ministerial review under the act, a local government's review of the property or site is limited to the area described as being physically disturbed by construction in the application for streamlined, ministerial review and does not include, unless expressly stated otherwise, other contiguous or noncontiguous areas even if under the ownership or control of the project proponent. The bill would provide that easements for public right-of-way, public or private utilities, or other public improvements in, under, or over the property shall not make the property ineligible to receive streamlined, ministerial review for either affordable or mixed-income housing developments. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

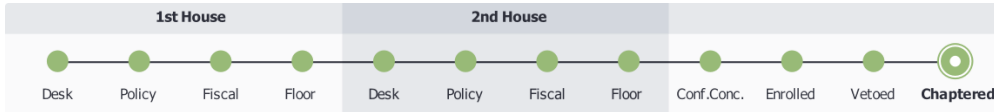
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/25/2025

[AB 900](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Environmental protection: 30x30 goals: land conservation: stewardship.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 385, Statutes of 2025

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 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. On April 22, 2022, the Natural Resources Agency issued the "Pathways to 30x30 California: Accelerating Conservation of California's Nature" report and existing law requires the Secretary of Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature on progress made toward achieving the 30x30 goal, as provided. This bill would, to further specified findings of the Pathways to 30x30 Report, require the agency to develop strategies to reduce barriers and increase support for stewardship of conserved lands. The bill would require the agency to collaborate with stakeholders, California Native American tribes, and relevant state agencies to prepare a section on stewardship as part of the 2027 annual report on progress made toward achieving the 30x30 goal, which the bill would require to include, among other things, recommendations to increase and improve stewardship of 30x30 lands, including innovative ways to reduce barriers and increase federal, state, and local support for stewardship, as specified. The bill would require the update to be posted on the agency's internet website. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

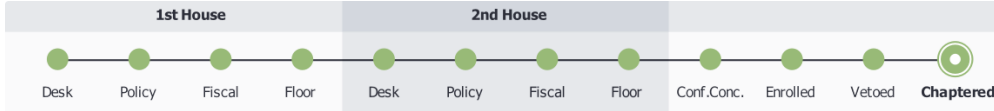
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

[AB 920](#)
[Caloza, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects: centralized application portal.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law requires a city or county that has an internet website to, among other things, make a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions for a proposed housing development project available on its internet website. This bill would require a city or county with a population of 150,000 or more persons to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website to applicants for housing development projects, as prescribed. The bill would, notwithstanding that provision, authorize a city or county described above to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website no later than January 1, 2030, if the legislative body of the city or county, on or before January 1, 2028, takes certain action, including initiating a procurement process to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website. The bill would require the centralized application portal to allow for tracking of the status of an application. The bill would specify that a city or county is not required to provide the status of any permit or inspection required by another local agency, a state agency, or a utility provider. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

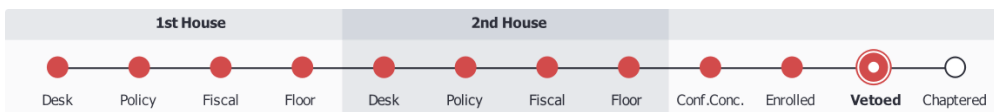
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

[AB 975](#)
[Gallagher, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions: culverts and bridges.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Current law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Existing law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2027, exempt from these provisions, subject to certain requirements, projects to repair or reconstruct a bridge 30 feet long or less or a culvert 70 feet long or less within the County of Sutter that has been damaged or destroyed as a result of fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide, between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2024, inclusive, except as specified. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

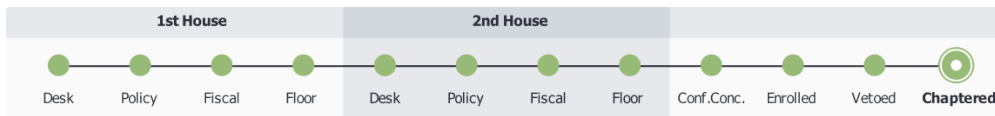
Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[AB 978](#) [Hoover, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Current law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Current law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, except as provided. Current law requires, until January 1, 2027, those standard specifications to allow recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department's standard specifications that went into effect on October 22, 2018, for specified materials. This bill would indefinitely require a local agency's standard specifications to allow recycled materials at a level no less than the level allowed in the department's specifications for those specified materials. If a local agency's standard specifications do not allow for the use of recycled materials at a level that is equal to or greater than the level allowed in the department's standard specifications on the basis that the use of

those recycled materials at those levels is not feasible, the bill would authorize a person bidding on a contract to supply materials subject to those specifications to request the local agency to provide the reason for that determination upon request and would require the local agency to respond to that request, as specified. (Based on 10/07/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2025

[AB 986](#)

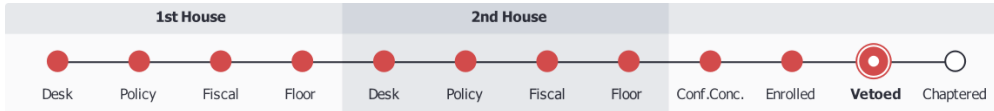
[Muratsuchi, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

State of emergency and local emergency: landslides and climate change.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes by Governor.

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines 3 conditions or degrees of emergency for purposes of these provisions. This bill would additionally include a landslide among those conditions constituting a state of emergency or local emergency. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 996](#)

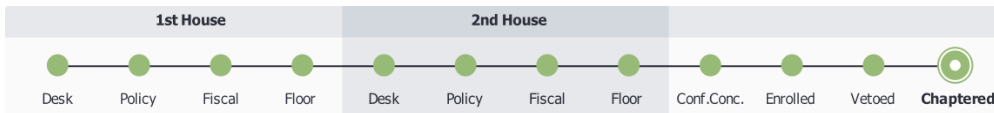
[Pellerin, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Public Resources: sea level rise plans.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development

Commission 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 or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would authorize the applicable commission, when approving a local coastal plan or an amendment to a local coastal plan, to deem existing sea level rise information or plans prepared by a local government to satisfy the content requirements for a sea level rise plan. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

AB 1007

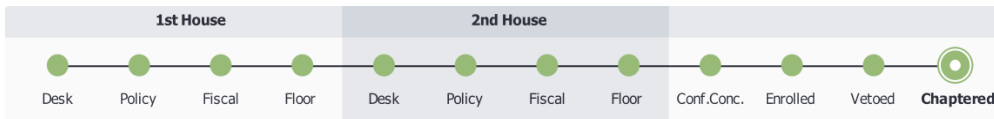
Rubio, Blanca, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Land use: development project review.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 502, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove a development project within specified time periods. The act requires a public agency that is a responsible agency for specified development projects to approve or disapprove the project within 90 days of the date on which the lead agency has approved the project or within 90 days of the date on which the completed application has been received and accepted as complete by the lead agency, whichever is longer. This bill would reduce the time period that a responsible agency is required to approve or disapprove a project, as described above, from 90 days to 45 days, except as provided. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 1021

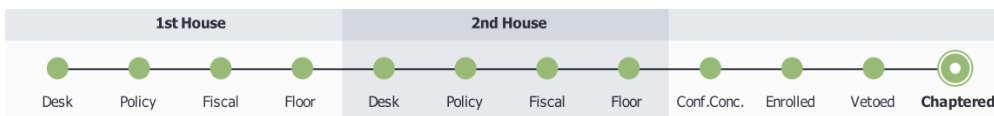
Wicks, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing: local educational agencies.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 503, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, until January 1, 2033, deems a housing development project an allowable use on any real property owned by a local educational agency if the housing development satisfies specified conditions, including, among others, consisting of at least 10 housing units, 100% of the units being rented by local educational agency employees, local public employees, and general members of the public pursuant to a specified priority, and a majority of the units being deed restricted for lower income or moderate-income households, as specified. The Housing Accountability Act among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified, and describes various requirements applicable to housing development projects. This bill would revise and recast the provisions deeming a housing development project an allowable use on any real property owned by a local educational agency. The bill would require the housing development to satisfy specified conditions, and would apply the requirements of the Housing Accountability Act to review of housing development projects subject to these provisions. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

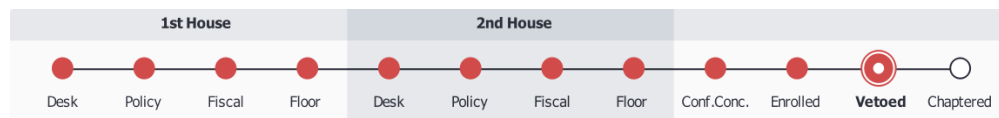
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[AB 1026](#)
[Wilson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public utilities: electrical corporations: energization.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor.

Summary: The Powering Up Californians Act requires the Public Utilities Commission, on or before September 30, 2024, to establish reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods, as defined, and a procedure for customers to report energization delays to the commission, as provided. The act requires the commission to require the electrical corporation to take remedial actions necessary to achieve the commission's targets and requires all reports to be publicly available. This bill would require the commission, in a new or existing proceeding, to require each large electrical corporation to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny an application for energization, to post an example of a complete, approved energization application and an example of a complete energization application for a housing development project, and to make those items available on its internet website by a date specified by the commission. The bill would also require the commission to require each large electrical corporation to determine if an

application for energization is complete and provide notice or otherwise provide certain information under a specified procedure. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 07/08/2025

[AB 1050](#)

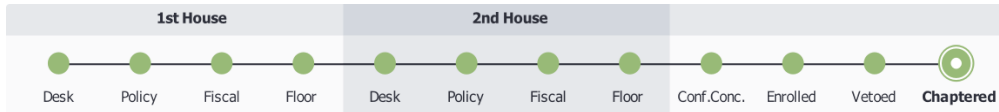
[Schultz, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 504, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current 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 the number, size, or location of the residences that may be built on the property, are not enforceable against the owner of an affordable housing development, as defined, if an approved restrictive covenant affordable housing modification document has been recorded in the public record, as provided. As part of this process, current 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 an affordable housing development and requires the county counsel to determine, among other things, if the property qualifies as an affordable housing development and if a modification document may be recorded. Current law provides that these provisions do not authorize any development that is not otherwise consistent with local general plans, zoning ordinances, and any applicable specific plan. This bill would extend those provisions to a housing development that is 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 and would make various conforming changes. The bill would additionally make these provisions applicable to covenants, conditions, restrictions, or private limits contained in a reciprocal easement agreement, as provided, and include instruments affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that prohibits the number, size, or location of residences that may be built on the property or restricts or prohibits the residential uses of the property. The bill would further provide that these provisions do not authorize any development that is not otherwise consistent with state housing laws. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 1061](#)

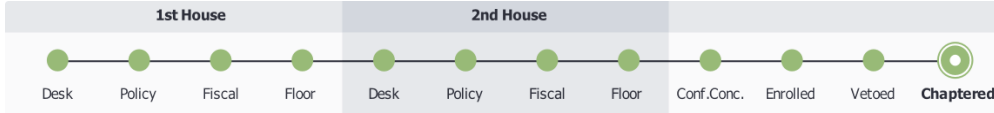
[Quirk-Silva, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a county or city may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Current law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a specified proposed housing development or to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the development or parcel meets specified requirements, including, that the development or parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance, as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose specified objective standards on the development or parcel created by an urban lot split, except as specified. With respect to ministerial review of a proposed housing development under the above-described provisions, this bill would, if the other specified requirements are met, instead require a local agency to consider ministerially the development that is not located in either a contributing structure within a historic district included on the State Historical Resources Inventory or within a historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance or in a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included in the State Historical Resources Inventory or within a property individually designated or listed as a city or county landmark under a city or county ordinance. The bill would also authorize a local agency to adopt objective standards for the purposes of maintaining the historical value of a historic district listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

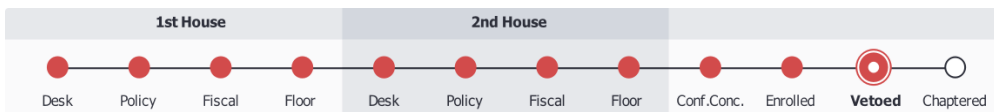
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

[AB 1089](#) [Carrillo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: industrial projects and commercial projects: tree removal and trimming.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits any person or public agency from importing into the state, exporting out of the state, or taking, possessing, purchasing, or selling within the state, a western Joshua tree or any part or product of the tree, except as provided. Current law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to enter into an agreement with any county or city to delegate to the county or city the ability to authorize the taking of a western Joshua tree associated with developing single-family residences, multifamily residences, accessory structures, and public works projects concurrent with its approval of the project if certain conditions are met. Current law authorizes any person or public agency receiving a take authorization for a project to pay specified fees in lieu of satisfying the mitigation obligation on several bases, including if the project receives a permit issued by a county or city. This bill would additionally authorize the department to enter into an agreement with any city to delegate to the city the ability to authorize the taking of western Joshua trees associated with developing commercial and industrial projects. The bill would, relative to other project types subject to delegated local mitigation authority, limit the bases for commercial or industrial projects to pay specified fees in lieu of satisfying the mitigation obligation, as provided. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 07/21/2025

AB 1139

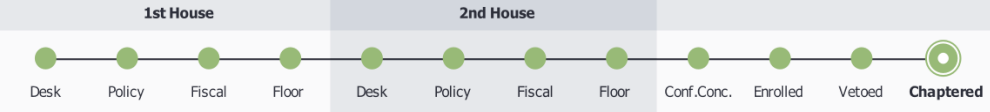
Rogers, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public access: nonmotorized recreation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 391, Statutes of 2025

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 a change in use approved by a lead agency that is a park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency to allow public access to preexisting paved and natural surface roads, preexisting trails, preexisting pathways, preexisting disturbed areas for vehicle parking, as specified, and rail lines converted by the Great Redwood Trail Agency into trails known as the Great Redwood Trail, in areas used exclusively for nonmotorized recreation, if certain conditions are met, including that the change in use is consistent with a plan adopted by the park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency, as applicable, and does not involve a physical alteration of the affected area. Current law requires, before making a determination to approve or carry out a change in use that is determined to be exempt from CEQA, the lead agency to, among

other things, make a finding that the above-described criteria are met. Current law requires the lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a change in use is not subject to CEQA pursuant to this exemption and determines to approve or carry out the activity, to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and with the county clerk of the county in which the land is located, as provided. This bill would extend the above exemption to a lead agency that is a county park agency. The bill would remove the condition that the change in use is consistent with a plan adopted by the park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency, as applicable, and would instead require the lead agency, before making the exemption determination, to adopt a natural resource management plan, or equivalent document, that includes appropriate identification of resources and management strategies for the affected area, as specified. The bill would instead require, as a condition of this exemption, that the change in use only involves minimal physical alterations and minimal improvements to the affected area, as specified. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

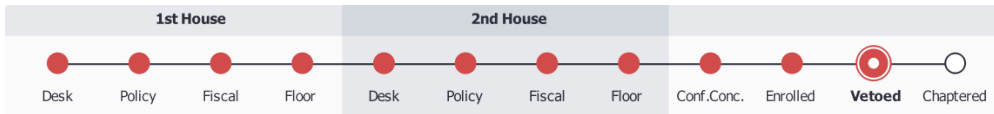
Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

[AB 1143](#)
[Bennett, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor

Summary: Current 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. Current 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. Current 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. Current 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, 2027, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be 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. (Based on 09/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

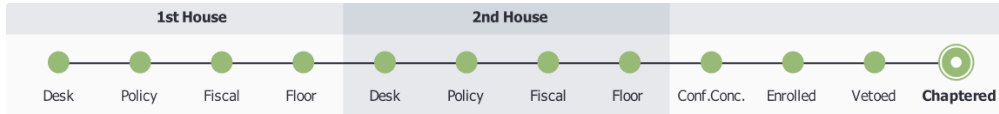
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 1154](#)[Carrillo, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Junior accessory dwelling units.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 507, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to, among other things, require owner-occupancy in the single-family residence in which the junior accessory dwelling unit is permitted. Under this bill, that owner-occupancy requirement would apply only if the junior accessory dwelling unit has shared sanitation facilities with the existing structure. The bill would require an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to require that a rental of a junior accessory dwelling unit be for a term longer than 30 days. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

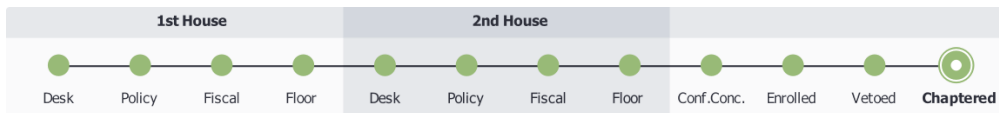
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/03/2025

[AB 1207](#)[Irwin, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Climate change: market-based compliance mechanism: extension.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 117, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations for greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined. The act authorizes the state board to revise regulations or adopt additional regulations to further the act. The act authorizes that state board to

include in those regulations the use of a market-based compliance mechanism to comply with those regulations. This bill would require the state board to adopt regulations for greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions to instead achieve certain emissions reductions goals and the purposes of the act. The bill would require the state board, in adopting regulations, to design the regulations in a manner that transitions support from gas corporations to electrical distribution utilities to minimize ratepayer impacts and meet the emissions reduction goals of the act. The bill would require the state board to consider the effects of the regulations on affordability, cost-effectiveness, minimization of leakage in California, and achieving the emissions reduction goals of the act. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

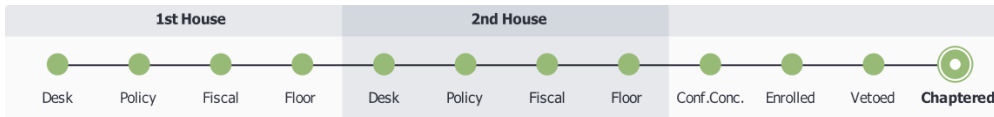
Current Text: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/10/2025

AB 1275 | **Elhawary, D** | [HTML](#) | [PDF](#)

Regional housing needs: regional transportation plan.

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Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 593, Statutes of 2025.

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. Current law requires the general plan to include, among other mandatory elements, a housing element, and requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. Current law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the department to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. Current law requires the department, in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need of housing for each region at least 2 years prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element, as provided. Existing law requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodology to be used to determine the region’s housing needs at least 26 months prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element, as provided. This bill, except as specified, would extend the above-described timeline for the department to determine the existing and projected need of housing for each region from 2 years to 3 years prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element. The bill would require the department to meet and consult with the council of governments, as described above, pursuant to prescribed deadlines. For the 7th revision of the housing element, the bill would require the department to meet and consult with each council of governments at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision, except for specified councils of governments. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

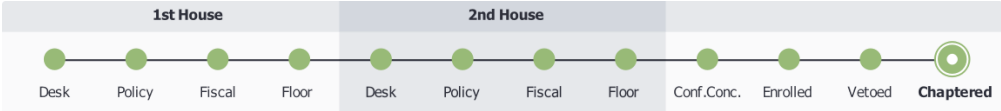
Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

AB 1308 Hoover, R [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Residential building permits: inspections: Housing Accountability Act.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 509, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law, the State Housing Law, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires a county's or city's building department to enforce the State Housing Law and the California Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law pertaining to standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires a county or city, upon the applicant's request, to contract with or employ temporarily a private entity or person to check the plans and specifications submitted with an application for a residential building permit to comply with the State Housing Law or local ordinances adopted pursuant to the State Housing Law, when the building department takes more than 30 days, as specified, to complete the plan check. Existing law authorizes an enforcement agency to inspect any building to secure compliance with the State Housing Law and the California Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law. This bill would require the building department to conduct an inspection of the permitted work for specified new residential constructions of a building and residential additions to an existing building within 10 business days of receiving a notice of the completion of the permitted work authorized by a building permit issued for those projects. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

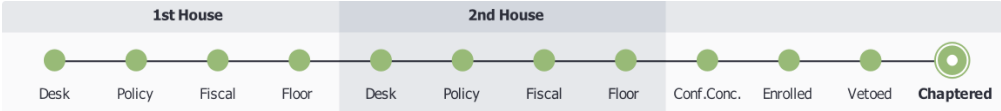
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 1319 Schultz, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Protected species: California Endangered Species Act.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 638, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful to take a bird, mammal, fish, reptile, or amphibian, except as authorized by law. This bill would make it unlawful for a person in California to import, cause to be imported, export, cause to be exported, transport, sell, offer for sale, possess with the intent to sell, receive, acquire, or purchase any fish, wildlife, or plant that was taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law or statute of any state or any law, treaty, or statute of the United States with regard to fish, wildlife, or plants in effect on January 19, 2025. The bill would, upon conviction or other entry of judgment, require any seized evidence be forfeited, as specified. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on December 31, 2031, and would repeal them on January 1, 2032. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

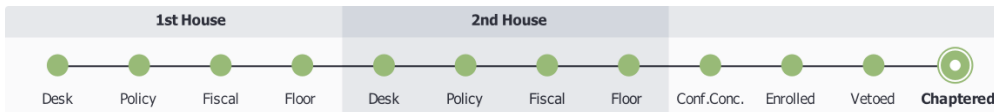
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 1339](#) [González, Mark, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Insurance: housing insurance study.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary: Would require the Department of Insurance, upon appropriation and in consultation with specified entities and affordable housing entities, to conduct a study of the property, liability, and builders' risk insurance coverages available to affordable housing entities, as defined, that receive a grant, loan, or tax credit awarded by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee. The bill would require an insurer to provide necessary information requested by the commissioner for the study. The bill would require the department, in conducting the study, to, among other things, (1) collect information from relevant entities, (2) identify barriers to keeping the affordable housing entities appropriately insured, and (3) analyze and request any other relevant information that may help the department analyze the availability of property, liability, and builders' risk insurance coverage for specified affordable housing entities. The bill would also require the department to analyze how, if at all, insurers consider specified determinations of offers or rate setting, including the level or source of income of an individual or group of individuals residing or intending to reside upon the property to be insured. The bill would require the department to submit a report on the study to the Senate Committee on Insurance and the Assembly Committee on Insurance within one year of the above-described appropriation. The bill would require that report to make recommendations on potential policy and budget options to address insurance coverage cost and access challenges for specified affordable housing entities as identified in the study. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2031. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/02/2025

AB 1417

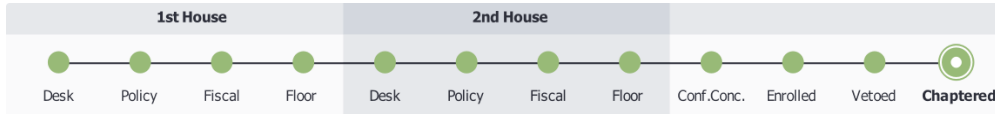
Stefani, D

HTML

PDF

Energy: Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program: community capacity funding activities and grants.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 397, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law establishes the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program, which is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purpose of supporting state activities that complement and are in furtherance of federal laws related to the development of offshore wind facilities. Existing law creates, and continuously appropriates moneys in, the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Fund in the State Treasury for purposes of the program and the Private Donations Account, which is created in the fund. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept federal and private sector moneys for purposes of the program and requires the private sector moneys to be deposited into the donations account and the federal moneys to be deposited into the fund. Existing law makes records of the donations received subject to public disclosure. Existing law requires the commission to post a report on its internet website, within 30 days of receiving a donation, with specified information regarding each donation received. Existing law authorizes the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for specified purposes, including workforce development grants. This bill would additionally authorize the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or account for capacity funding activities and grants within local communities and tribal communities for purposes of the program. The bill would make only a local community, a local government, a California tribe, a nonprofit organization selected by California tribes to represent their interests, or a coalition of these entities eligible for these capacity funding activities and grants. By expanding the purposes for which continuously appropriated moneys may be allocated, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 1445

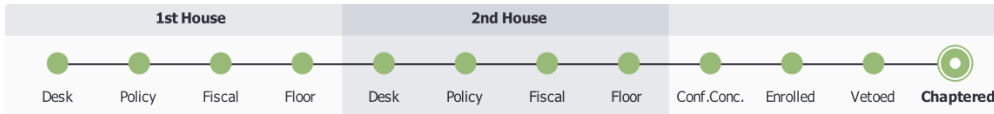
Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing districts.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 642, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income. This bill would additionally authorize any city, county, or city and county, except the City and County of San Francisco, to establish a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing specified commercial-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by commercial-to-residential conversion projects within the district. The bill would require the district to meet the requirements imposed on the City and County of San Francisco when establishing a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district described above and would modify the required components of the district's proposed financing plan, as provided. The bill would make various conforming changes to the above-described provisions in this regard and would also make technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

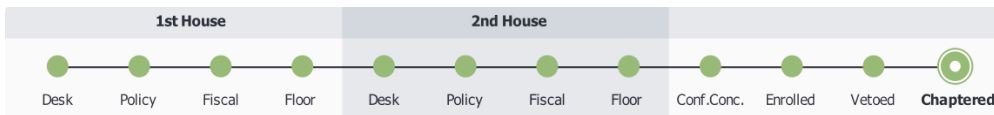
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[AB 1455](#) [Bryan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection: defensible space requirements: ember-resistant zones: emergency regulations: California Environmental Quality Act.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and the severity of the fire hazard. Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains (1) a building or structure in the state responsibility area, or (2) an occupied dwelling or structure within a very high fire hazard severity zone as designated by a local agency, to, among other defensible space requirements, maintain a defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, as specified.

Under existing law, one of these defensible space requirements is the requirement to create an ember-resistant zone within 5 feet of the structure, based on regulations promulgated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, to consider the elimination of materials in the ember-resistant zone that would likely be ignited by embers, as provided. A violation of these defensible space requirements is a crime. This bill would revise and recast the defensible space requirements applicable to a very high fire hazard severity zone as designated by a local agency by explicitly requiring the state board to adopt regulations to implement all of the above-described defensible space requirements. The bill would authorize local agencies responsible for fire protection to designate, by ordinance, defensible space requirements based on the defensible space regulations promulgated by the state board, as provided, and would authorize the local agency to consider local variations in local fire hazards, geography, development, and other conditions and authorize alternative practices to those in the state board regulations, if the alternative practices provide for substantially similar practical effects as those stated in the state board regulations. The bill would establish that a property owner, as defined, in compliance with the applicable alternative practices adopted by the local agency shall not be deemed to have violated the defensible space requirements adopted by the state board, as provided. To the extent that this expands the duties of a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

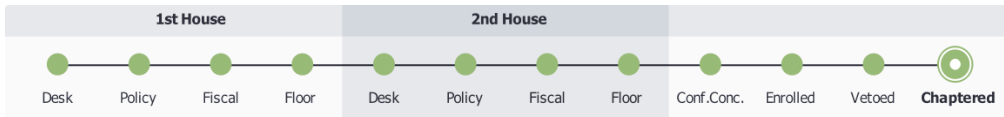
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

AB 1529 **Committee on Housing and Community Development** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing omnibus.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 203, Statutes of 2025

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, and requires just cause for terminating a tenancy to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy. The act requires an owner of residential real property subject to these provisions to provide the above-described notice to a tenant subject to specified requirements, including, for any tenancy commenced or renewed on or after July 1, 2020, as an addendum to the lease or rental agreement, or as a written notice signed by the tenant, with a copy provided to the tenant, except as specified. This bill would allow the above-described notice to be provided in the lease or rental agreement. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

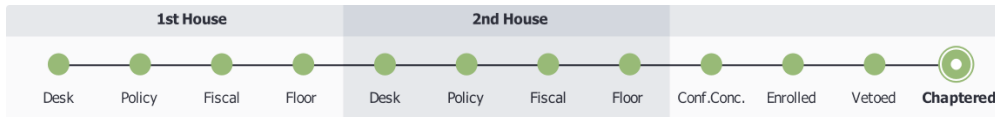
Introduced: 03/25/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Budget Act of 2024.

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Tracking form

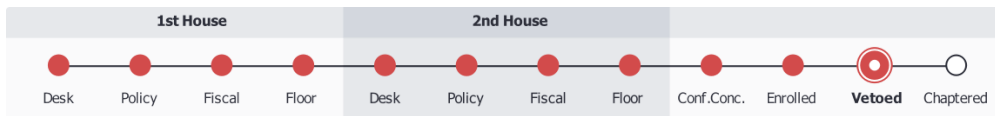
Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 01/24/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1, Statutes of 2025.
Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)
Introduced: 01/20/2025 **Current Text:** 01/24/2025 - Chaptered

Enhanced infrastructure financing districts and community revitalization and investment areas: allocation of taxes: agricultural land exclusion.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.
Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of agricultural land to preserve the land for agricultural use, as specified, in return for reduced property tax assessments. The act also authorizes a landowner of specified agricultural land to petition the city or county to cancel the Williamson Act contract in order to designate the land as a farmland security zone, whereby the land is eligible for a specified property tax valuation and taxed at a reduced rate for specified special taxes. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Current law requires the public financing authority to prepare and adopt a proposed infrastructure financing plan, as specified. Current law authorizes the plan to require a certain portion of specified taxes levied upon property within the district to be allocated to the district each year, as specified. Current law authorizes certain local agencies to form a Community Revitalization and Investment Authority within a community revitalization and investment area to carry out a community revitalization plan in that area for specified purposes.

Current law authorizes the plan to require a certain portion of specified taxes levied upon property within the area to be allocated to the authority to finance improvements, as specified. This bill would exclude the taxes levied upon a parcel of land enrolled in or subject to a Williamson Act contract or a farmland security zone contract, as specified, from the above-described allocations to the district or authority, as applicable. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

SB 9

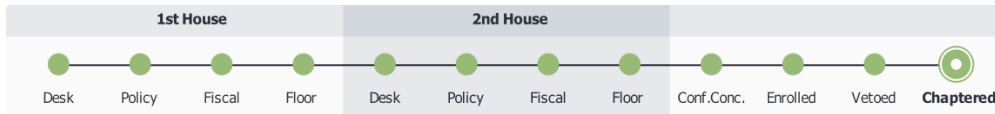
Arreguín, D

HTML

PDF

Accessory Dwelling Units: ordinances.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 510, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency to submit an accessory dwelling unit ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption. The law authorizes the department to submit written findings to a local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with the standards. If the department finds that the ordinance does not comply with the standards, the law requires the department to provide a local agency reasonable time, no longer than 30 days, to respond to its findings. If the local agency does not amend its ordinance in response to those findings or does not adopt a resolution with findings explaining the reason the ordinance complies with the standards and addressing the department's findings, the law requires the department to notify the local agency and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law. This bill would invalidate the ordinance if the local agency fails to submit a copy of the ordinance to the department within 60 days of adoption or fails to respond to the department's findings that the ordinance does not comply with the standards within 30 days, as described above. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/19/2025

SB 21

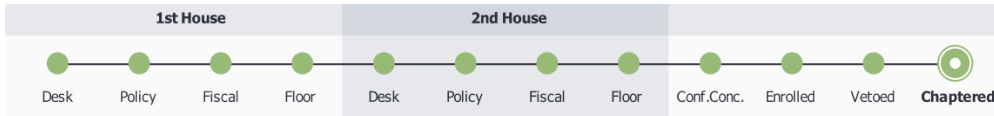
Durazo, D

HTML

PDF

Single-room occupancy units: demolition and replacement: housing assistance programs: eligibility for homeless individuals and families.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 511, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 prohibits an affected city or an affected county, as defined, from approving a housing development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, as defined, or that is located on a site where protected units were demolished in the previous 5 years unless specified requirements are met. Among these requirements, current law requires that the project replace all existing protected units and protected units demolished on or after January 1, 2020, and, if the project is a housing development project, as defined, it will include at least as many residential dwelling units as the greatest number of residential dwelling units that existed on the project site within the last 5 years. Current law requires that specified protected units replaced under these provisions be considered in determining whether the housing development project satisfies certain state and local requirements that the project provide a certain percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for moderate-income, lower income, very low income, or extremely low income households, as specified. This bill would additionally require that the above-described replaced protected units be considered in determining whether the housing development project satisfies requirements that a certain percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for acutely low income households, as specified. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described requirements, in the case of rehabilitation or replacement of an existing single-room occupancy building that meets prescribed criteria, would permit an affected city or an affected county to reduce the number of replacement units required if the project meets specified requirements, including, among others, that the reduction in replacement units is necessary to accommodate the conversion of single-room occupancy units, as provided, and that the converted units will be rental units with affordable rents, as specified. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

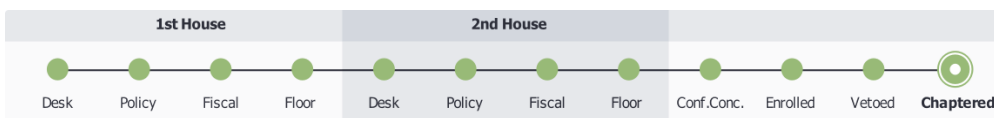
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

SB 27 | **Umberg, D** | [HTML](#) | [PDF](#)

Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 528, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. Current law authorizes a specified individual to commence the CARE process, known as the original petitioner. Current law authorizes the court to dismiss a case without prejudice when the court finds that a petitioner has not made a prima facie showing that they qualify for the CARE process. Current law requires the court to take prescribed actions if it finds that a prima facie showing has been made, including, but not limited to, setting the matter for an initial appearance on the petition. Current law requires the court, if it determines the parties have entered or are likely to enter into a CARE agreement, to either approve or modify the CARE agreement and continue the matter at a progress hearing in 60 days, or continue the matter for 14 days to allow the parties additional time to enter into an agreement. Current law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent. Current law authorizes a court to refer an individual from, among other things, assisted outpatient treatment or conservatorship proceedings, as specified, to CARE Act proceedings. Current law provides that if the individual is referred from assisted outpatient treatment, the county behavioral health director or their designee shall be the petitioner, whereas if the referral is from conservatorship proceedings, the conservator or proposed conservator is the petitioner. This bill would allow the court to make a prima facie determination without conducting a hearing. The bill, in the first hearing to determine competence to stand trial, would authorize the court to consider the petitioner's eligibility for both diversion and the CARE program. The bill would authorize the court to refer the petitioner to the CARE Act court if the defendant or counsel for the defendant agrees to the referral and the court has reason to believe the petitioner may be eligible for the CARE program. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

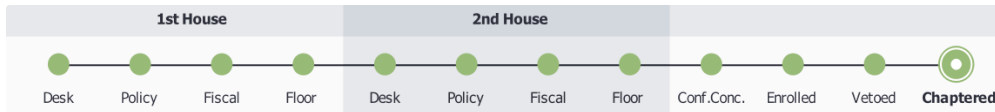
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[SB 71](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects.

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Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

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, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements active transportation plans, pedestrian plans, or bicycle transportation plans for the restriping of streets and highways, bicycle parking and storage, signal timing to improve street and highway intersection operations, and the related signage for bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicles. This bill would extend the operation of the above-mentioned exemption indefinitely. The bill would also exempt a transit comprehensive operational analysis, as defined, a transit route readjustment, or other transit agency route addition, elimination, or modification, from the requirements of CEQA. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a plan qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/14/2025

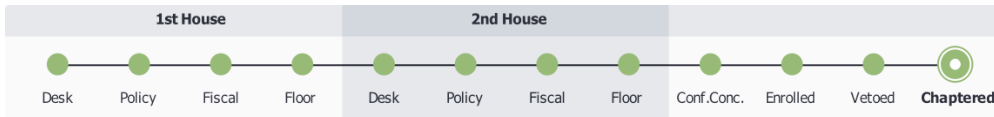
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

SB 72 **Caballero, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

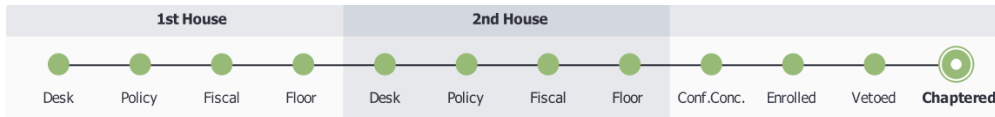
Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025

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)

Introduced: 01/15/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

Housing development: transit-oriented development.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 512, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law, 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 contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, as specified. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to the meeting of these needs, including an inventory of land suitable for residential development, as provided. Existing law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified, and requires the appropriate council of local 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 locality in the region. Existing law requires the inventory of land to be used to identify sites throughout the community that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need. Existing law requires each local government to revise its housing element in accordance with a specified schedule. This bill would require that a housing development project, as defined, within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development (TOD) stop, as defined, be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with applicable requirements, as specified. Among these requirements, the bill would require a project to include at least 5 dwelling units and establish requirements concerning height limits, density, and residential floor area ratio in accordance with a development's proximity to specified tiers of TOD stops, as provided. The bill would provide that, for the purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed development consistent with the applicable standards of these provisions as well as applicable local objective general plan and zoning standards shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with prescribed requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a local government that denies a project meeting the requirements of these provisions located in a high-resource area, as defined, would be presumed in violation of the Housing Accountability Act, as specified, and immediately liable for penalties, beginning on January 1, 2027, as provided. These provisions would not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, except as specified, or within unincorporated areas of counties until the 7th regional housing needs allocation cycle. The bill would specify that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to specified law, except that the bill would

exempt a project under these provisions from specified requirements and would specify that the project is required to comply with certain affordability requirements, under that law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

SB 92

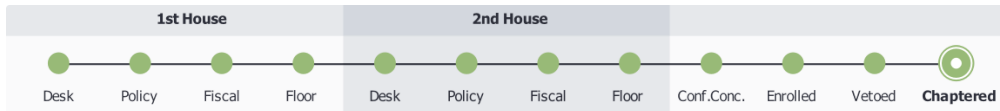
Blakespear, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing development: density bonuses.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 484, Statutes of 2025.

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. This bill would specify that a concession and incentive shall not result in a proposed project, as prescribed, with a specified commercial floor area ratio. The bill would also specify that certain provisions of the Density Bonus Law do not require a city, county, or city and county to approve, grant a concession or incentive requiring approval of, or waive or reduce development standards otherwise applicable to, transient lodging as part of a housing development, except as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

SB 101

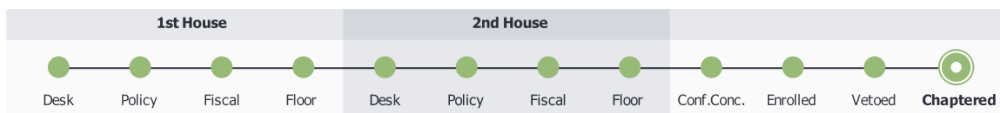
Wiener, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Budget Act of 2025.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 4, Statutes of 2025
Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

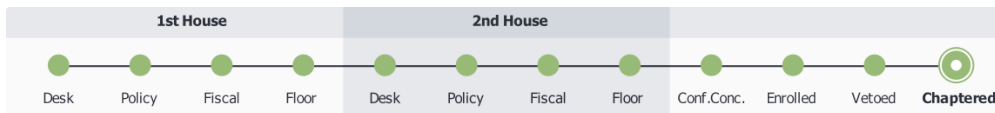
Current Text: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/09/2025

SB 105 **Wiener, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Budget Acts of 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 104, Statutes of 2025
Summary: The Budget Acts of 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22, 2023–24, 2024–25, and 2025–26 fiscal years, respectively. This bill would amend those budget acts by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

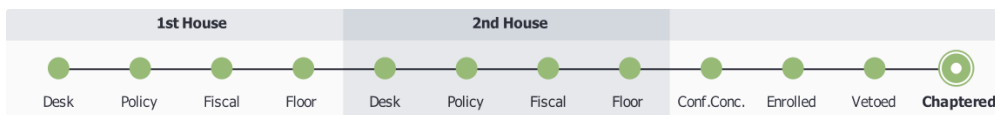
Current Text: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/08/2025

SB 131 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public Resources.

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Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 24, Statutes of 2025
Summary: Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness, with respect to rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, of the program, and the Department of Housing and Community Development, with respect to round 6 of the program, for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop

local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. This bill would establish round 7 of the program. The bill would authorize the Department of Finance to augment Item 2240-001-0001 of the Budget Act of 2025 by \$8,000,000 from the General Fund to prepare to administer round 7 of the program, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Finance to provide notification of any augmentation within 10 days to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

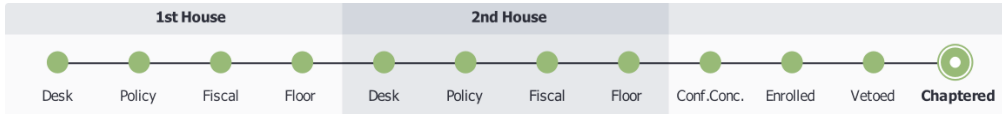
Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/27/2025

SB 153 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation budget trailer bill.

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Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 109, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Current law imposes various functions and duties on the State Air Resources Board relating to reducing emissions of air pollutants. Current law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to adopt airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Transport Refrigeration Unit Regulation to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and other pollutants from diesel-fueled transport refrigeration units used to power electrically driven refrigerated shipping containers and trailers that are operated in California. Current law authorizes the state board under certain circumstances to impose a fee to cover the cost of its regulation of specified activities. This bill would authorize the state board to impose a fee on any entity regulated by the state board under the Transport Refrigeration Unit Regulation for the state board's reasonable regulatory costs associated with the implementation, administration, and enforcement of that regulation, as specified. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

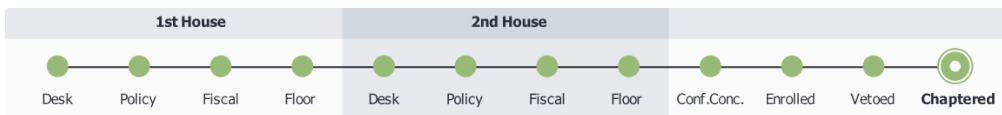
Current Text: 09/17/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/08/2025

SB 158 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Land use.

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Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 650, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Governor’s Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, reorganized specified state agencies and departments, including establishing the Housing Development and Finance Executive Committee (executive committee) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for the purpose of centralizing affordable housing finance policymaking across state government. The GRP requires the executive committee to, among other things, work to align state housing funding sources for the creation of a consolidated application for multifamily affordable housing developers and a coordinated review process for the application of funds. The GRP, beginning July 1, 2026, establishes the Housing Development and Finance Committee within the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, and transfers the executive committee to the Housing Development Finance Committee effective July 1, 2026. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that, in addition to the other duties required of the executive committee created by the GRP to align state housing funding sources, as described above, the executive committee be required to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding improvements the Department of Housing and Community Development may make to optimize loan administration, as specified. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

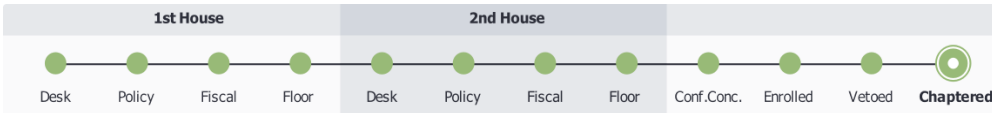
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/08/2025

[SB 233](#)
[Seyarto, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Regional housing need: determination: consultation with councils of governments.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 577, Statutes of 2025.

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, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, where applicable, to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as prescribed. Current law requires, among other things, the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodology to be used by the department to determine the region’s housing needs at least 26 months prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element and before developing the existing and

projected housing need for a region. This bill would require the department to meet and consult with the council of governments, as described above, pursuant to prescribed deadlines. For the 7th revision of the housing element, the bill would require the department to meet and consult with each council of governments at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision, except for specified councils of governments. For the 8th and subsequent revision of the housing element, the bill would require the department to meet and consult with each council of governments at least 38 months prior to the scheduled revision. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/28/2025

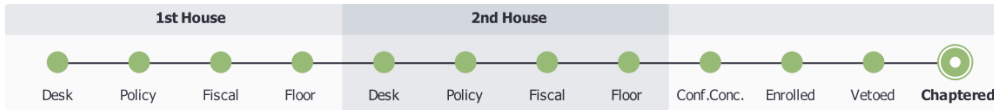
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

SB 254
Becker, D
HTML
PDF

Energy.

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Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/19/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 119, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) within GO-Biz, under the direction of an executive director and governed by, and its corporate power exercised by, a board of directors (bank board). Current law, among other things, authorizes the bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities, as provided. Current law prohibits the financing of economic development facilities unless the bank determines that the financing or assistance meets specified public interest criteria. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes 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. Current law makes \$850,000,000 of that amount available, upon appropriation of the Legislature, for clean energy projects, as provided. This bill would deem the financing of projects related to the clean energy projects funded by the bond act, as described above, to be in the public interest and eligible for financing by the I-Bank or by a special purpose trust established pursuant to the bank act and would, except as specified, require that any such financing be treated as financing of an economic development facility for purposes of the bank act. The bill would authorize the I-Bank to provide any form of financial assistance, including issuing bonds, as provided. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)

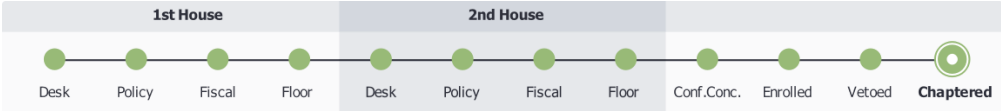
Introduced: 02/03/2025

Current Text: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered

[SB 262](#)
[Wahab, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 513, Statutes of 2025.

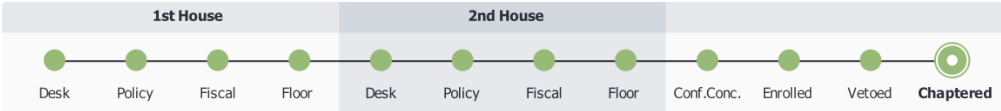
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires 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 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/03/2025 **Current Text:** 10/10/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/03/2025

[SB 283](#)
[Laird, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Energy storage systems.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 407, Statutes of 2025

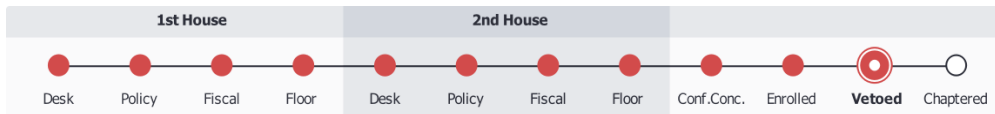
Summary: Existing law authorizes a person proposing an eligible facility, including an energy storage system that is capable of storing 200 megawatt hours or more of energy, to file with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) an application for certification for the site and related facility, as provided. Existing law provides that the certification issued by the Energy Commission is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by a state, local, or regional agency for the use of the site and related facility. This bill would require that an application submitted to the Energy Commission after January 1, 2026, in accordance with the above-described provisions relating to certification of facilities by the Energy Commission, and an application submitted to a local jurisdiction, as defined, for an energy storage system, include the applicant's certification that at least 30 days before submitting the application, the applicant met and conferred with the authority that has jurisdiction over fire suppression in the area where the energy storage system is proposed, as provided. The bill would also prohibit the approval of those applications unless the local jurisdiction requires as a condition of approval that after installation is complete, but before commencing operations or use of the batteries, the energy storage system is inspected by the authority that has jurisdiction over fire suppression, and that the applicant bear the cost of the inspection, as specified. The bill would require, as part of the next update to the California Building Standards Code considered after July 1, 2026, the Office of the State Fire Marshal to review and consider proposing provisions that restrict the location of energy storage systems to dedicated-use noncombustible buildings or outdoor installations, as provided. By imposing additional duties on local officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/05/2025	Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered
	Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[SB 326](#)
[Becker, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Wildfire safety: fire protection building standards: defensible space requirements: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

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Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

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)

Introduced: 02/11/2025

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

SB 340

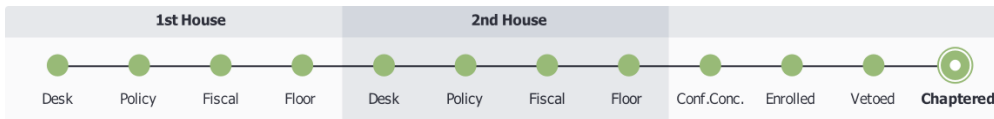
Laird, D

HTML

PDF

General plans: housing element: emergency shelter.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 514, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires a city or county to prepare and adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, among other things. Current law requires the housing element to contain an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs, including by identifying one or more zoning designations that allow residential uses, including mixed uses, where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit and that are suitable for residential uses. Current law requires an emergency shelter to include other interim interventions, including, but not limited to, a navigation center, bridge housing, and respite or recuperative care. This bill would additionally require an emergency shelter to include all services provided onsite, including the addition or expansion of services that are consistent with certain written, objective standards. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/03/2025

SB 346

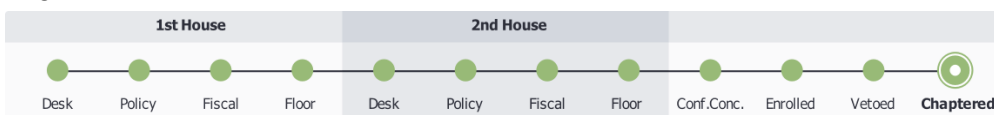
Durazo, D

HTML

PDF

Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

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 09/04/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

[SB 352](#)

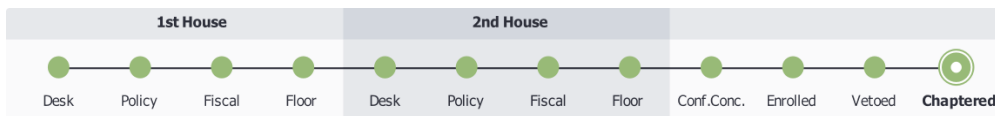
[Reyes, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Environmental justice: Department of Justice: Bureau of Environmental Justice: community air monitoring.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

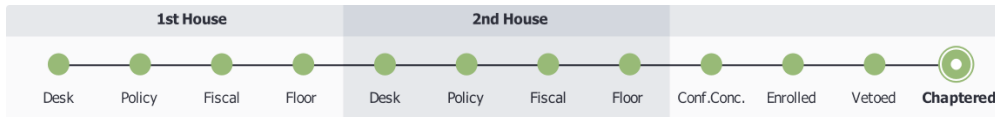
Status: 09/19/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 120, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under current law, the Attorney General may maintain an action for equitable relief in the name of the people of the State of California against any person for the protection of the natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment, or destruction. This bill would continue in existence in the Department of Justice a Bureau of Environmental Justice. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/10/2025

Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

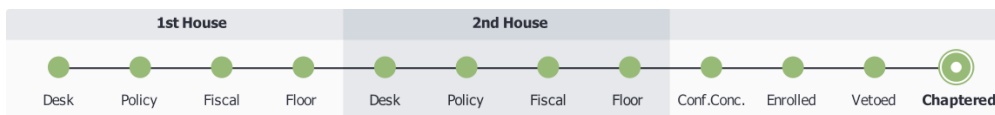
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 515, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for that fee, if the housing development satisfies all of certain prescribed characteristics, to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without the prescribed characteristics, unless the local agency adopts findings after a public hearing establishing that the housing development, even with those characteristics, would not generate fewer automobile trips than a housing development without those characteristics. This bill would require those findings to be supported by substantial evidence in the record before or as part of the housing development project approval process. (Based on 09/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

Planning and zoning: logistics use developments: truck routes.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

SUPP AS AM

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 316, Statutes of 2025.

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 10/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025 (Spot bill)

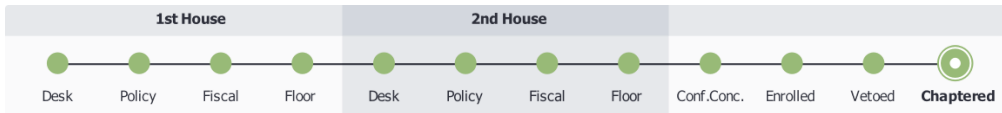
Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/09/2025

[SB 427](#)
[Blakespear, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Habitat Conservation Fund.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 317, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 creates the Habitat Conservation Fund and requires the moneys in the fund to be used for specified purposes generally relating to the acquisition, enhancement, or restoration of wildlife habitat. The act requires the Controller, until June 30, 2020, to annually transfer \$30,000,000 from the General Fund to the Habitat Conservation Fund, less any amount transferred to the Habitat Conservation Fund from specified accounts and funds. The act, until July 1, 2020, continuously appropriates specified amounts from the Habitat Conservation Fund to the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Coastal Conservancy, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the California Tahoe Conservancy, and continuously appropriates the balance of the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board. This bill would require the Controller to continue to annually transfer \$30,000,000 from the General Fund, less any amount transferred to the Habitat Conservation Fund from specified accounts and funds to the Habitat Conservation Fund until June 30, 2035, and would continuously appropriate that amount on an annual basis in the same proportions to the specified entities described above until July 1, 2035. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

SB 429

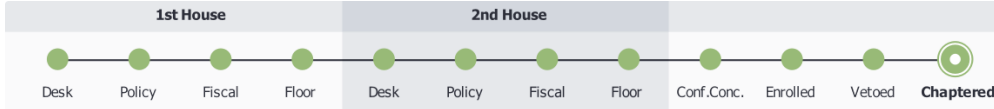
Cortese, D

HTML

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Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 541, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law creates the Department of Insurance and prescribes the department’s powers and duties. Current law generally regulates the business of insurance in the state, including the underwriting and ongoing monitoring of insured risks. Current law generally requires an insurer or insurance producer to have underwriting guidelines that establish the criteria and process under which an insurer makes its decision to provide or to deny coverage. Current law requires an admitted insurer with written California premiums totaling \$10,000,000 or more, to submit a report, as specified, to the commissioner with specified fire risk information on its residential property policies. Current law requires the commissioner to post on the department’s internet website a report on wildfire risk compiled from data collected from specified insurers. This bill, upon appropriation for these purposes, would establish the Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program to fund the development, demonstration, and deployment of a public wildfire catastrophe model, as defined, and to provide grant funding to one or more universities for eligible projects with specified criteria for the purpose of creating a research and educational center responsible for developing, demonstrating, and deploying a public wildfire catastrophe model that provides significant wildfire safety benefits to California communities and assists alignment of federal, state, and local wildfire risk reduction efforts. The bill would create the Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Account within the Insurance Fund for these purposes. The bill, also upon appropriation for these purposes, would require the department to create a framework and multiyear plan with available data for the development, demonstration, and deployment of a public wildfire catastrophe model that includes specified information and to publish the plan on the department’s internet website. (Based on 09/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

SB 470

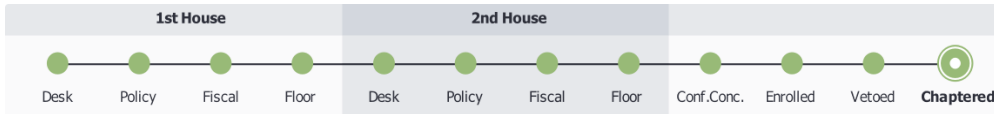
Laird, D

HTML

PDF

Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 222, Statutes of 2025

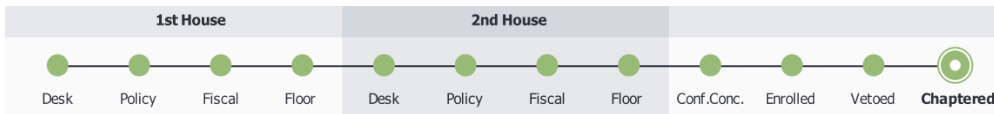
Summary: Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act authorizes meetings through teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that the state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, and that at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting. This bill would instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025	Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered
	Last Amend: 04/10/2025

[SB 484](#)
[Laird, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Coastal resources: coastal development permits: infill area categorical exclusion.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 416, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. The act provides that a coastal development permit is not required for specified types of development in specified areas, as provided. Current law provides that a coastal development permit is not required for any category of development, or any category of development within a specified geographic area, if the commission, after a public hearing, and by a 2/3 vote of its appointed members, finds that there is no potential for any significant adverse effect, as specified, on coastal resources or on public access to, or along, the coast and, where the exclusion precedes certification of the applicable local coastal program, that the exclusion will not impair the ability of local government to prepare a local coastal program.

Current regulation, before a categorical exclusion becomes effective, requires specified things to occur, including that the public agency issuing the permit accepts and agrees to the terms and conditions to which the categorical exclusion has been made subject. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Department of Housing and Community Development, by July 1, 2027, to identify, based on specified considerations, infill areas within at least 3 local jurisdictions that do not have a certified local coastal program for a categorical exclusion from the coastal development permitting requirement. Specifically, until June 30, 2037, if a development in one of those identified infill areas is a residential housing project comprised only of units that are deed restricted for persons of very low, low, or moderate income, as specified, this bill would categorically exclude the development from that requirement. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

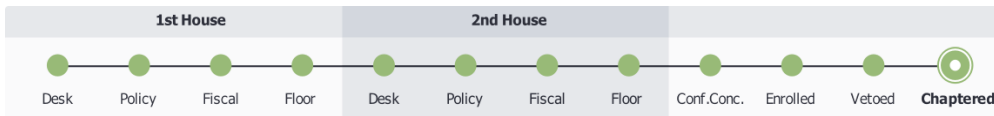
Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/25/2025

SB 486 Cabaldon, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Regional housing: public postsecondary education: changes in enrollment levels: California Environmental Quality Act.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 517, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region, including all economic segments of the population, over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan taking into account net migration into the region, population growth, household formation, and employment growth. This bill would require the sustainable communities strategy, in identifying areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region, to also take into account changes in enrollment levels at institutions of public higher education, as defined. By imposing additional duties on metropolitan planning organizations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/13/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

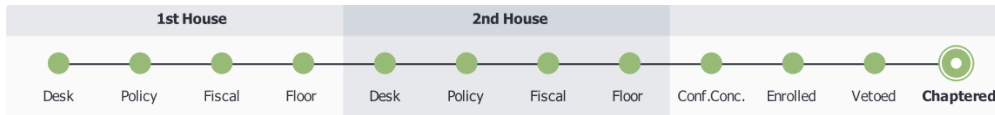
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

SB 489 Arreguín, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local agency formation commissions: written policies and procedures: Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 518, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 governs the procedures for the formation and change of organization of cities and special districts and establishes a local agency formation commission in each county consisting of members appointed as provided. The act expresses the intent of the Legislature that each local agency formation commission, by January 1, 2002, establish written policies and procedures and exercise its powers in a way that encourages and provides planned, well-ordered, efficient urban development patterns, as specified. The act requires these written policies and procedures to include forms to be used for various submittals to the commission, as provided. The act requires each commission to provide access to notices and other information to the public on an internet website, as specified, including notice of all public hearings and commission meetings. This bill would require that each local agency formation commission establish the written policies and procedures described above. The bill would require that the written policies and procedures include any forms necessary for a complete application to the commission concerning a proposed change of organization or reorganization. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

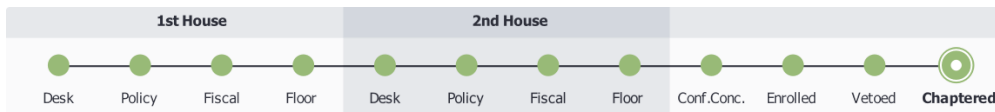
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/26/2025

SB 499 Stern, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Residential projects: fees and charges.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 543, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. If a local agency imposes any fees or charges on designated

residential developments for the construction of public improvements or facilities, current law imposes various conditions on the fees and charges. Among these conditions, existing law prohibits the local agency from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date the first certificate of occupancy or first temporary certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except as specified. Current law, for designated residential development projects, authorizes the local agency to collect utility service fees related to connections at the time an application for service is received if those fees do not exceed the costs incurred by the utility provider resulting from the connection activities. This bill would additionally authorize a local agency to collect utility service charges related to connections at the time an application is received, as described above. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

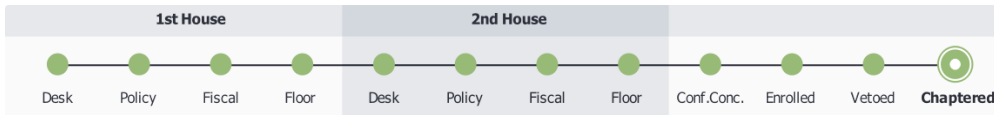
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/20/2025

[SB 507](#)
[Lirón, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: regional housing needs allocation.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 519, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Under current law, a part of the housing element is an assessment of housing needs, which includes the locality’s share of the regional housing need. Under current law, the appropriate council of governments, or for cities and counties without a council of governments, the Department of Housing and Community Development, adopts a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each locality in the region. Current law authorizes a local government to conduct a review or appeal regarding allocation data provided by the department or the council of governments regarding, among other things, the locality’s share of the regional housing need. This bill would authorize a local government within the same county as a tribe to enter into a voluntary agreement with a tribe to allow new tribal housing development projects to count toward the locality’s share of the regional housing needs allocation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local government from requiring a tribe to waive sovereign immunity in order to enter into a voluntary agreement pursuant to these provisions. The bill would define various terms for these provisions. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Housing and Community Development be encouraged to approve units in a tribal housing development as counting toward the locality’s regional housing needs allocation, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

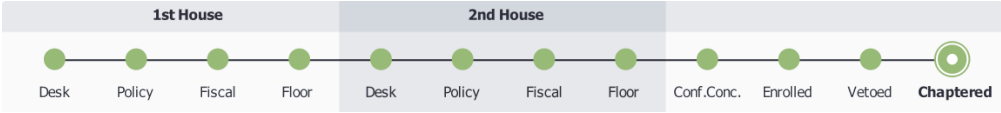
Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/08/2025

Wildfire prevention: qualified entities: assessments: California Fire Service Training and Education Program Act.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

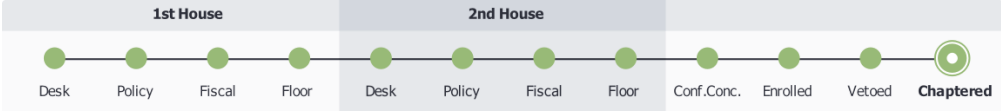
Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary: Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, until January 1, 2026, to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, as defined, who have completed a specific training program developed and administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to support and augment the department in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Current law authorizes these qualified entities to, among other things, assess compliance with defensible space requirements applicable to the state responsibility area. Current law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by qualifying entities, to be reported to the department, and authorizes the director to use this data for specified reasons. This bill would revise and recast these provisions by, among other things, indefinitely extending the operative date of both the above-described statewide program and the associated training program for qualified entities. The bill would add nonprofit entities focused on wildfire resiliency to the list of qualified entities. The bill would authorize qualified entities to additionally assess compliance with defensible space requirements applicable to local responsibility areas, as provided. The bill would require specified data obtained voluntarily from property owners for purposes of the common reporting platform to be anonymized and kept confidential if requested by the property owner, and would prohibit that data from being used for compliance or enforcement purposes associated with ordinances that directly relate to defensible space and home hardening inspections unless specifically requested by the property owner. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025 **Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered
Last Amend: 09/04/2025

California FAIR Plan: manufactured homes.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 476, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law creates the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association formed by insurers licensed to write and engaged in writing basic property insurance within this state, to assist persons in securing basic property insurance, and to formulate and administer a program for the equitable apportionment among insurers of basic property insurance. Current law defines “basic property insurance” for these purposes. This bill would define “basic property insurance” offered through the FAIR Plan to include insurance for manufactured homes and mobilehomes under the same terms and conditions as basic property insurance sold for other residential dwellings. (Based on 10/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/08/2025

[SB 543](#)

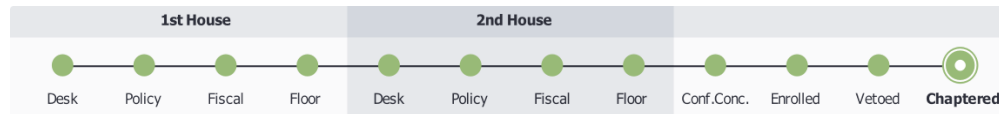
[McNerney, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 520, Statutes of 2025.

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 (ADU) or a junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law defines the term “junior accessory dwelling unit” for these purposes to mean a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family structure. This bill would revise the definition of a “junior accessory dwelling unit” to require the size of a JADU to be no more than 500 square feet of interior livable space. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/08/2025

[SB 598](#)

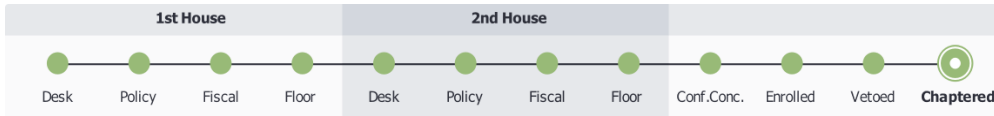
[Durazo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Public contracts: local water infrastructure projects: Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 655, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law defines the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) as a project delivery method in which a construction manager is procured to provide preconstruction services during the design phase of a project and construction services during the construction phase of the project. Under current law, the method allows the contract for construction services to be entered into at the same time as the contract for preconstruction services or at a later time. Current law authorizes the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to utilize the CM/GC method for regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects under specified conditions. Pursuant to existing law, certain information required to be submitted as part of the CM/GC method is required to be verified under oath. Current law makes the provisions described above pertaining to the CM/GC method effective only until January 1, 2028, and inoperative as of that date. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, authorize a local agency, as defined, upon approval of its governing body, to similarly use the CM/GC method for a regional recycled water project or other water infrastructure project undertaken by the district to alleviate water supply shortages attributable to drought or climate change. The bill would require that authorization to apply to no more than 15 capital outlay projects for each local agency and would require a local agency to award a contract pursuant to the bill on a best value basis or to the lowest responsible bidder. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

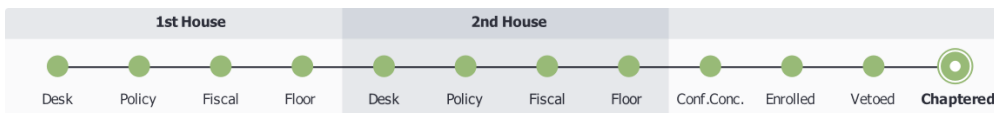
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

[SB 611](#) [Richardson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 228, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development and the development of any land outside its boundaries that, in the planning agency's judgment, bears relation to its planning, as provided. After the legislative body has adopted a general plan, that law also authorizes, or if so directed by the legislative body, requires, the planning agency to

prepare specific plans for the systematic implementation of the general plan for all or part of the area covered by the general plan, as provided.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a court, if it finds that any determination, finding, or decision of a public agency has been made without compliance with CEQA, to enter an order that includes one or more specified mandates, including a mandate to void the determination, finding, or decision of the public agency. Previous law, until January 1, 2025, notwithstanding the above-described requirement for a court to enter an order under CEQA, prohibited a court in an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of the local agency, including a charter city, in adopting an update to a community plan on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA from, on the basis of that noncompliance, invalidating, reviewing, voiding, or setting aside the approval of a development project that meets certain requirements. Previous law specified that those provisions did not affect or alter the obligation for the approval of a development project that was consistent with an approved community plan update to comply with CEQA or, except as expressly provided, preclude or limit an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the approval of a development project that was consistent with an approved community plan pursuant to specified law. Previous law provided that the repeal of those provisions does not affect any right or immunity granted by those provisions to a development project that meets specified requirements before January 1, 2025. This bill would reenact those provisions, with certain changes. The bill would specify that its provisions would apply to an update to a community plan adopted on or after January 1, 2025, and would apply to a development project for which an application has been filed with, and accepted as complete by, the local jurisdiction on or before January 1, 2036. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/14/2025

[SB 614](#)

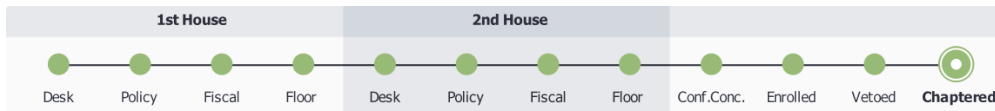
[Stern, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Public resources: transportation of carbon dioxide.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 529, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of "pipeline," for purposes of the act, to include intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, by July 1, 2026, to adopt regulations governing the safe transportation of carbon dioxide in pipelines that, at a minimum, are as protective as certain draft regulations issued by the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on January 10, 2025. The bill would authorize

the State Fire Marshal to amend those regulations, as provided. The bill would prohibit the approval of a pipeline for use in transporting carbon dioxide if the pipeline is originally constructed to transport any other liquid or gas and would prohibit the construction of those pipelines using previously used pipe or components. The bill would prohibit an operator from constructing a pipeline transporting carbon dioxide in a location where one or more sensitive receptors, as defined, are located within the emergency planning zone of the pipeline, which is defined as an area within 2 miles of either side of the pipeline, except as provided. The bill would require an operator of a pipeline transporting carbon dioxide to submit to the State Fire Marshal and the public agency that is the lead agency for the project that includes the pipeline an emergency planning zone inventory and map, as provided, and would require the State Fire Marshal and the lead agency to review, at least once every 3 years, the inventory and map for completeness and accuracy. The bill would require the operator, at least once every 3 years, to provide to local governments providing emergency response services to sensitive receptors within an emergency planning zone the inventory and map determined by the State Fire Marshal and the lead agency to be complete and accurate and any updates to the inventory and map. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal and the lead agency to make publicly available on its internet website all inventories and maps determined to be current, complete, and accurate and would require the State Fire Marshal and the lead agency to redact any personally identifiable information from the publicly available inventories and maps. To the extent this requirement imposes additional duties on a local agency regarding the posting of, and the redaction of information from, the inventories and maps, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the operator to annually provide the map to sensitive receptors within the emergency planning zone of the pipeline. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for a pipeline transporting carbon dioxide, to order a pipeline shutdown for violations of state or federal laws, or if continued pipeline operations present an immediate danger to health, welfare, or the environment. The bill would, in the event of a pipeline rupture, require the pipeline to remain nonoperational until an investigation into the pipeline rupture is completed and the origin and cause of the pipeline rupture is determined. Because the bill would expand the application of a crime to pipelines transporting carbon dioxide and because a violation of the regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal related to pipelines transporting carbon dioxide would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that to be recognized by the state board for meeting any requirement under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, carbon dioxide transported by pipeline be transported only by pipelines meeting or exceeding the standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

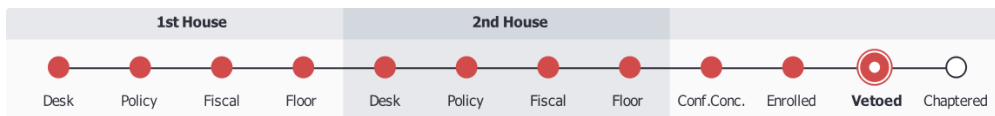
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[SB 616](#)
[Rubio, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor

Summary: Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement, as specified, with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program, known as the California wildfire mitigation financial assistance program, that, among other things, encourages cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting that creates fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. This bill would require the joint powers authority to consider revising the wildfire mitigation program in accordance with prescribed community hardening standards and guidelines developed pursuant to the bill's provisions, as specified below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

SB 625

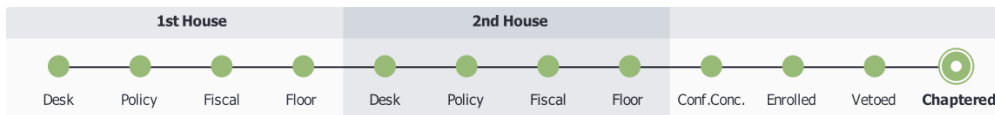
Wahab, D

HTML

PDF

Housing developments: disasters: reconstruction of destroyed or damaged structures.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 548, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law makes any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that either effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use, as specified, void and unenforceable. If the governing documents require association approval before a member may make a physical change to the member's separate interest or to the common area, current law requires an association to satisfy specified requirements, including to provide a fair, reasonable, and expeditious procedure for making its decision in reviewing and approving or disapproving a proposed physical change, as described above. This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument, and any provision of a governing document, void and unenforceable to the extent that it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, a substantially similar reconstruction of a residential structure, as specified, that was destroyed or damaged in a disaster, as defined. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

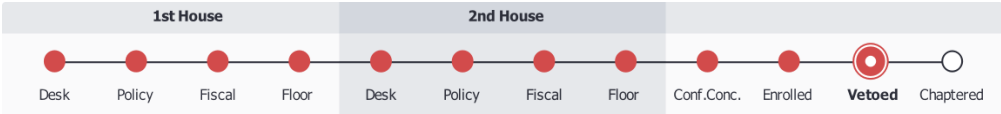
Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Wildfires: fire hazard severity zones: post-wildfire safety areas.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review the areas in the state identified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Current law requires a local agency, within 30 days after receiving a transmittal from the State Fire Marshal that identifies those fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review and comment, and to present the information in a format that is understandable and accessible to the general public, including, but not limited to, maps. Current law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or structure in a very high fire hazard severity zone to take certain fire risk management measures, including maintaining defensible space of 100 feet from each side of the structure, except as provided. Current law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop a model defensible space program, as provided, that includes, but is not limited to, specified components, including enforcement mechanisms for compliance with and maintenance of defensible space requirements. Current law includes among these enforcement mechanisms, among other things, site inspections. This bill would require the factors on which the fire severity zones are based to include areas within the perimeter of a wildfire that burned 1,000 or more acres, destroyed more than 10 structures, or resulted in a fatality, and to include areas at risk for an urban conflagration that accounts for the potential for structures to serve as a fuel source that extends the ember cast outside of wildland areas and areas where agricultural land affects fire hazard. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to publish the model and methodology used to develop the fire hazard severity zones on its internet website at least 60 days before finalizing those designations and to publish the model and methodology for specified factors whenever the State Fire Marshal reviews the fire severity zones. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)

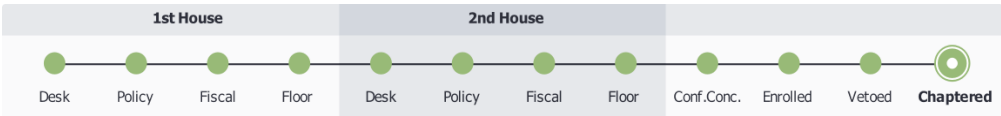
Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Local government: homelessness.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 521, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law establishes procedures for the enactment of ordinances by counties and cities and makes a violation of a county or city ordinance, as applicable, a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that prohibits a person or organization from providing support services, as specified, to a person who is homeless or assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would define various terms for these 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 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/24/2025

SB 653

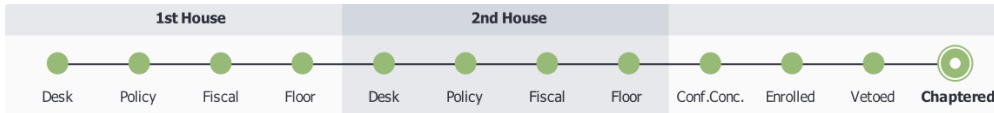
Cortese, D

HTML

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Wildfire prevention: environmentally sensitive vegetation management.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in accordance with policies established by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, to assist local governments in preventing future high-intensity wildland fires and instituting appropriate fuels management by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments, as provided. This bill would define an environmentally sensitive vegetation management project to mean vegetation management that reduces catastrophic wildfire risk over the long term while supporting native wildlife and biodiversity. (Based on 09/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/25/2025

SB 655

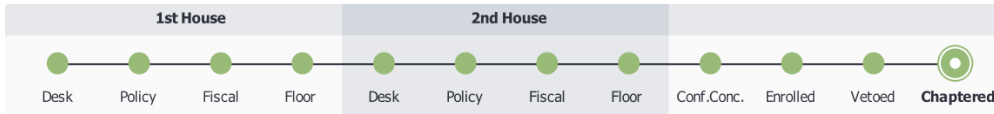
Stern, D

HTML

PDF

Dwelling units: indoor temperature.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 522, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law requires the California Building Standards Commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Current law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety every 3 years, and to publish, or cause to be published, supplements as necessary in the intervening period. Current law requires all state agencies that adopt or propose to adopt a building standard to submit the building standard to the commission for approval and adoption. The State Housing Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards to the commission and to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations for the protection of the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupant and the public relating to specified residential structures, as provided, which apply throughout the state. This bill would declare it to be the established policy of the state that all dwelling units, as defined, are required to be able to attain and maintain a safe maximum indoor temperature. The bill would require all relevant state agencies to consider this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, programs, and criteria, including grant criteria, that are relevant to achieving the state policy and, beginning January 1, 2027, when revising, adopting, or establishing regulations that are relevant to achieving this state policy. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

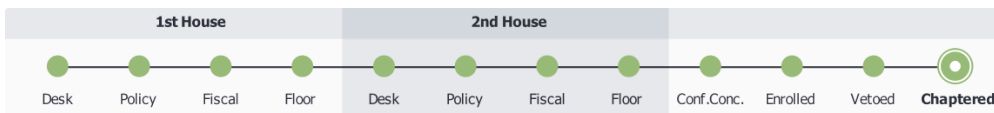
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[SB 663](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Winter Fires of 2025: real property tax: exemptions and reassessment.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 549, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, “full cash value” is defined as the assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under “full cash value” or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased,

newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Current law defines “newly constructed” and “new construction” to mean any addition to real property since the last lien date and any alteration of land or of any improvement since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or that converts the property to a different use. Current law, where real property has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” and “new construction” any timely reconstruction of the real property, or portion thereof, where the property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to damage or destruction. Current law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, authorizes the transfer of the base year value of property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, to comparable replacement property within the same county that is acquired or newly constructed within 5 years after the disaster, as provided. This bill would extend the 5-year time period described above by 3 years if the property was substantially damaged or destroyed by the 2025 Palisades Fire, Eaton Fire, Hurst Fire, Lidia Fire, Sunset Fire, or Woodley Fire, or the 2024 Mountain Fire or Franklin Fire, on or after November 1, 2024, but before February 1, 2025. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

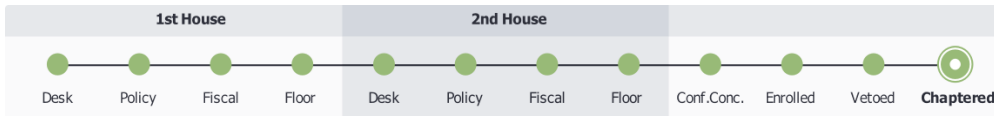
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

[SB 676](#)
[Limón, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: wildfire.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 550, Statutes of 2025.

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. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2027, for a project, located in a geographic area for which the Governor declared a state of emergency on or after January 1, 2023, that is to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed by wildfire, and the project is not otherwise exempt from CEQA, as specified, the lead agency to prepare the record of proceeding concurrently with the administrative process. The bill would also require an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report, or the adoption of a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, for the project to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings. The bill would require an applicant to agree to pay the costs of the trial court and court of appeal in hearing and deciding any action or proceeding brought under these provisions, as provided. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court to implement these requirements. The bill would

require the project to be consistent with the applicable zoning and land use ordinances. By requiring a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings concurrently with the administrative process, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

SB 686

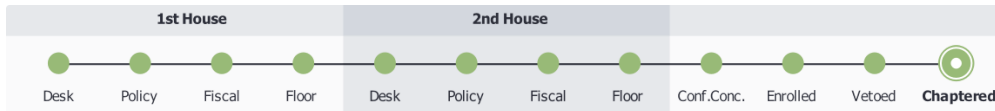
Reyes, D

HTML

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Housing programs: financing.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 523, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and home loans. 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. Current law requires the department, subject to certain conditions, to allow property owners subject to a regulatory agreement with the department to take out additional debt on the development in order to finance, with the department's approval, the rehabilitation of the property or investment in new affordable housing. Under current law, one of those conditions is that any extracted equity is required to meet at least one of several conditions, as specified. Current law defines "extracted equity" for these purposes to mean debt added to a department-regulated property that is not used in prescribed ways. This bill would, additionally, require the department to allow property owners to take out additional debt, as described above, if any extracted equity is utilized for reimbursement of borrower advances for predevelopment costs, unreimbursed capital improvements, and unreimbursed operating deficits. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/07/2025

SB 695

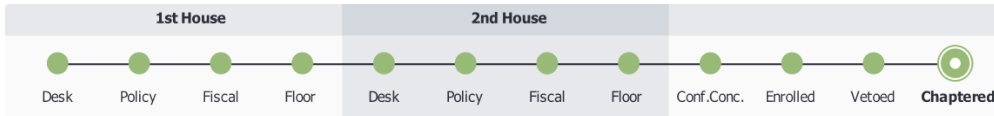
Cortese, D

HTML

PDF

Transportation: climate resiliency: projects of statewide and regional significance.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

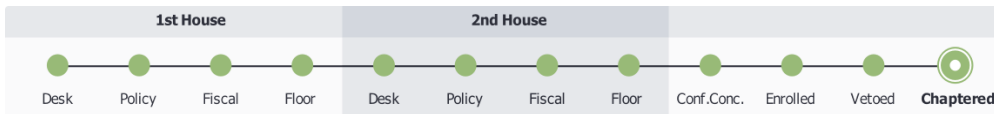
Summary: Current law establishes the State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, for purposes of planning, developing, and implementing projects adapting state transportation infrastructure to climate change. Current law requires the department, in consultation with, among others, the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, to develop a program of its top priority climate adaptation projects and to submit projects in this program to the commission for adoption. Current law requires the department, in developing the program of projects, to consider specified criteria, including, but not limited to, the benefits of the project to preserving or enhancing regional or statewide mobility, economy, goods movement, and safety, and other benefits associated with protecting the asset. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the commission and the agency, and on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to create a prioritized list of projects of statewide and regional significance, as defined, to better prepare the state for extreme weather-related events, with priority based on specified criteria. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)	Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered
	Last Amend: 03/26/2025

[SB 707](#)
[Durazo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

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)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[SB 748](#)

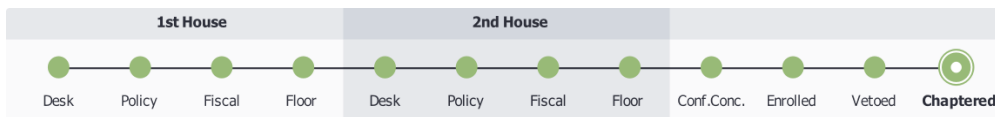
[Richardson, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Encampment Resolution Funding program: safe parking sites: reporting.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 524, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law establishes the Encampment Resolution Funding program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to, upon appropriation of the Legislature, increase collaboration between the department, local jurisdictions, and continuums of care for, among other things, providing encampment resolution grants to local jurisdictions and continuums of care to resolve critical encampment concerns and transition individuals into safe and stable housing. Current law authorizes a continuum of care or a local jurisdiction to submit a specified application to the department for a program grant. Current law, for additional rounds moneys, defined as moneys appropriated for the program in or after the 2021–22 fiscal year, requires that an applicant submit an application for a program grant that includes a description of how the applicant intends to use the funds to connect all individuals living in encampments to services and housing, among other things. This bill would, as part of this description, additionally require the applicant to include specified information about safe parking sites, when the application includes operating safe parking sites while locating interim or permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness living in vehicles or recreational vehicles. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[SB 757](#)

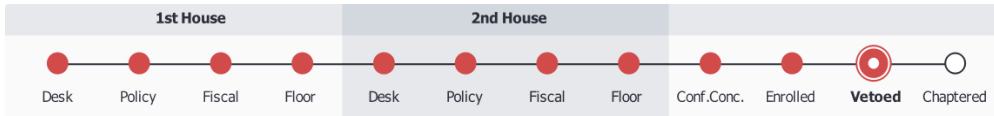
[Richardson, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local government: nuisance abatement.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2035, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines for specified violations related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used to fund efforts within city or county government, as applicable, to streamline the issuance of permits for housing development or to establish a revolving loan fund for specified housing purposes. This bill would require the city or county to create a process for granting a hardship waiver, to reduce the amount of the fine, upon a specified showing by the responsible person. The bill would require the hardship waiver to totally waive fines and penalties for persons with income equal to or less than 200% of the federal poverty line, as defined. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

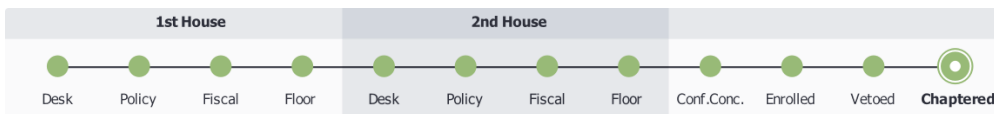
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoes

Last Amend: 07/03/2025

[SB 782](#) [Pérez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Enhanced infrastructure financing district: climate resilience districts.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 552, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district, as described, for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. Current law deems each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and requires each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts,

except as specified. Current law requires a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project, including projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. This bill would authorize a city or county to adopt a resolution providing for the division of taxes of any participating entity without following specified procedures for the preparation and adoption of an infrastructure financing plan, if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the city or county entity proposing formation of the district to hold a public meeting to consider the resolution of intention to establish the district and the governing board of the district to hold a public meeting to consider the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan. The bill would require the city and county entity and the governing board of the district to post specified notices prior to the respective meetings, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

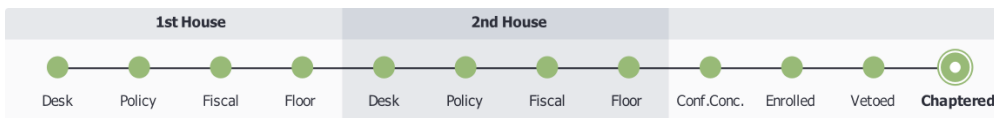
Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/27/2025

[SB 786](#)
[Arreguín, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: general plan: judicial challenges.

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

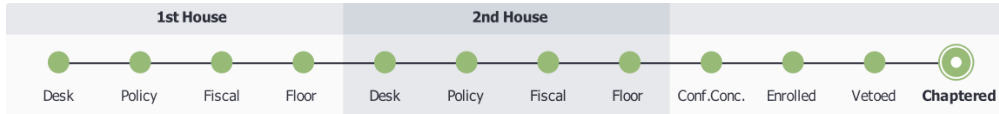
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 526, Statutes of 2025.

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 of certain land outside its boundaries, and requires the general plan to contain specified mandatory elements. Current law specifies that these provisions generally do not apply to a charter city, but requires a charter city to adopt a general plan that contains the mandatory elements, among other things. Current law prescribes a process to challenge the validity of a general plan. Among other things, existing law requires a petitioner to request a hearing or trial, as specified. Current law requires a court to set a date for the hearing or trial to be heard no later than 120 days after the filing of the request, as specified. Current law authorizes a court to continue for a reasonable time the date of the hearing or trial upon written motion and finding of good cause. Current law requires a court to grant the petitioner temporary relief if the court grants a continuance to a respondent, as specified. This bill would apply to the above-described process to challenge the validity of a general plan to a charter city and state that this is declaratory of existing law. The bill would limit the period for which a court may continue a trial or hearing, as described above, to no more than 60 days and would additionally authorize a court to grant a continuance on the court's own motion. The bill would extend the requirement that a court grant temporary relief, as described above, in any instance in which the court orders a continuance, rather than only if the court grants a continuance to a respondent. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

[SB 808](#)[Caballero, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Civil Actions: writs: housing development projects.****Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

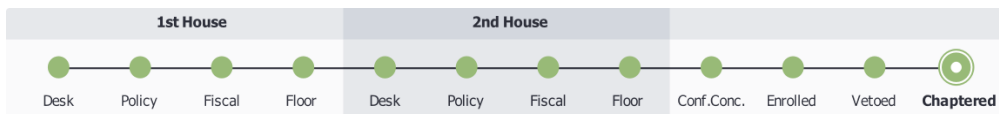
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 527, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law sets forth an expedited procedure for judicial review of decisions by a local public agency regarding the issuance, revocation, suspension, or denial of a permit involving expressive conduct protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as specified. This bill would provide similar expedited judicial review for denials of permits or other entitlements for housing development projects or residential units at the trial and appellate level, as specified. The bill would authorize a petitioner, the Attorney General, or the Department of Housing and Community Development to file a petition for writ of mandate under these provisions. The bill would require a local agency, upon the request of an applicant or notice from the department or the Attorney General, to compile a record of its proceedings as they occur and to certify the record within 15 days of the service of a writ. The bill would require that a hearing be set no later than 45 days after the filing of the writ and that the court issue a decision no later than 30 days after the matter is submitted or 75 days after the writ was filed, whichever is earlier. The bill would authorize the temporary assignment of judicial officers to ensure the timelines are met. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 10/10/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

[SB 827](#)[Gonzalez, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Local agency officials: training.****Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 661, Statutes of 2025.

Summary:

Current law imposes ethics training on specified local agency officials. Current law requires each training to be 2 hours and requires the officials to receive each training every 2 years, and as described otherwise, with the first training within one year of commencing service. Existing law requires the local agency to maintain records of the trainings, as prescribed. This bill would expand which local agency officials are required to complete the above-described ethics training to include department heads, or other similar administrative officers, as specified, and would instead require officials who commence service on or after January 1, 2026, to receive their initial training within 6 months of commencing service. The bill would require the local agency to publish post clear instructions and contact information for requesting the training records on its internet website, as specified. This bill would additionally require all local agency officials, as defined, to receive at least 2 hours of fiscal and financial training, as described. The bill would require the training to be received at least once every 2 years, as provided. The bill would exempt from these requirements specified local agency officials if they are in compliance with existing education requirements specific to their positions. This bill would authorize a local agency or an association of local agencies to contract with or otherwise collaborate with a provider of a training course to offer one or more training courses, or sets of self-study materials with tests, to its local agency officials to meet the training requirement, as described. The bill would require the training courses and materials to be developed in consultation with experts in local government finance. finance, as specified. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

Introduced:

02/21/2025

Current Text:

10/11/2025 - Chaptered

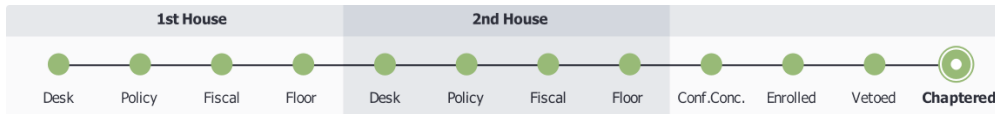
Last Amend:

09/02/2025

[SB 838](#)
[Durazo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing Accountability Act: housing development projects.

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

10/13/2025 - Signed by the Governor

Summary:

Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. Existing law defines, for its purposes, a housing development project as a use consisting of, among other things, mixed-use developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses meeting one of several conditions, including that at least 2/3 of the new or converted square footage is designated for residential use. This bill would revise the definition of "housing development project" to, in the case of mixed-use developments with at least 2/3 of the new or converted square footage designated for residential use, require that no portion of the project be designated for use as a hotel, motel, bed and breakfast inn, or other transient lodging, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 09/18/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

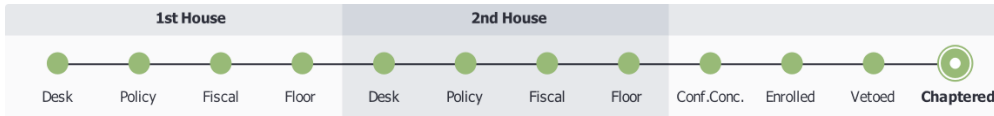
Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

[SB 840](#)
[Limón, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Greenhouse gases: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: studies.

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/19/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 121, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations for greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined. The act authorizes the state board to revise regulations or adopt additional regulations to further the act. The act authorizes that state board to include in those regulations the use of a market-based compliance mechanism to comply with those regulations. Current law requires the state board, in regulations implementing the market-based compliance mechanism to, among other things, establish limits on the use of offset credits as a means for a covered entity to meet its compliance obligations. Current law requires moneys collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and continuously appropriates a portion of the moneys in the fund for various purposes. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to direct specific percentages of the revenues deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to individual funds dedicated to funding clean transportation, housing and community investment, clean air and water, wildfire prevention and resilience, agriculture, clean energy, and climate-focused innovation. (Based on 09/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

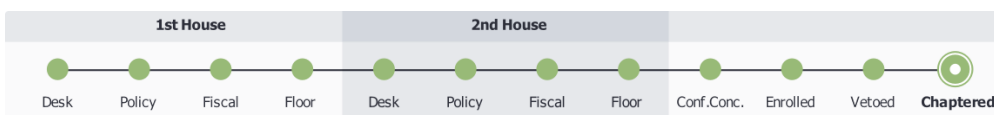
Current Text: 09/19/2025 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 09/10/2025

[SB 856](#)
[Committee on Natural Resources and Water](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Coastal Act of 1976: filing fee waiver: Marine Invasive Species Act: biennial reports: semiannual updates.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 102, Statutes of 2025

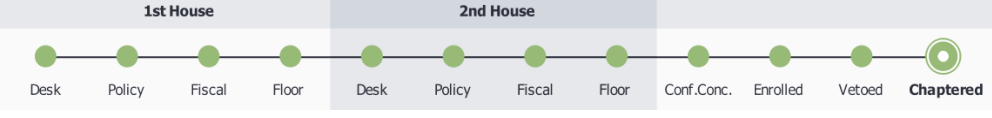
Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission and requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act authorizes the commission to waive the filing fee for an application for a coastal development permit. This bill would clarify the commission is authorized to also waive the filing fee for an application for a coastal development permit amendment. The bill would authorize the commission to, when the commission waives the filing fee for an application for a coastal development permit or permit amendment for a project meeting certain criteria, specify whether the waiver also applies to future applications for an amendment to the permit. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes and update erroneous cross references. (Based on 08/28/2025 text)

Introduced: 03/11/2025 **Current Text:** 08/28/2025 - Chaptered **Last Amend:** 04/21/2025

[SB 858](#) [Committee on Local Government](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local Government Omnibus Act of 2025.

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Position

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 242, Statutes of 2025

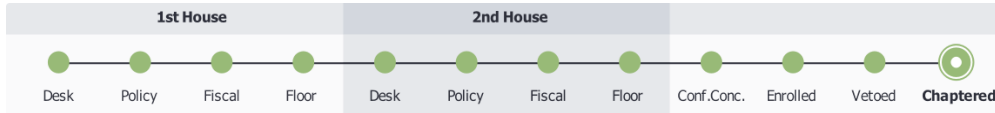
Summary: Current law authorizes a county board of supervisors, by resolution, to authorize the use of a facsimile signature of the chairperson of the board on all papers, documents, or instruments requiring the signature of the chairperson, as provided, if certain requirements are met relating to the personal signature of the chairperson. Under current law, if those requirements are met, the papers, documents, or instruments bearing the facsimile signature are accorded the same force and effect as though personally signed by the chairperson. This bill would remove the requirement for that authorization to occur by resolution of the board. The bill would authorize the board, in addition to authorizing a facsimile signature, to authorize the use of an electronic or digital signature of the chairperson on all papers, documents, or instruments requiring the signature of the chairperson. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 03/12/2025 **Current Text:** 10/01/2025 - Chaptered **Last Amend:** 07/08/2025

[SBX1 3](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Budget Act of 2024.

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Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 01/23/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025
Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2025

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Chaptered

Total Measures: 147

Total Tracking Forms: 147