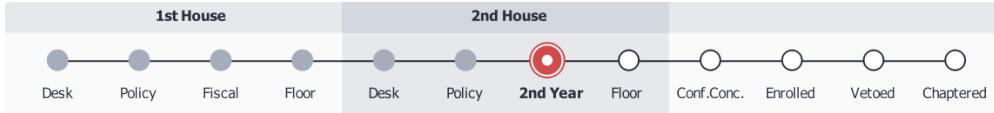


[AB 6](#)
[Ward, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Residential developments: building standards: review.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

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

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission (commission) within the Department of General Services and sets forth its powers and duties, including approval and adoption of building standards and codification of those standards into the California Building Standards Code (code). Current law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety once every 3 years. Current law requires the building standards and rules and regulations to impose substantially the same requirements as are contained in the most recent editions of specified international or uniform industry codes, including the International Residential Code of the International Code Council. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would require the department to convene a working group no later than December 31, 2026, to research and consider identifying and recommending amendments to state building standards allowing residential developments to be built under the requirements of the California Residential Code, as specified. The bill would require the department, no later than December 31, 2027, 2028, to provide a one-time report of its findings to the Legislature in the annual report described above. The bill, if the report identifies and recommends amendments to building standards, would require the department to research, develop, and consider proposing the standards for adoption by the commission, as specified. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

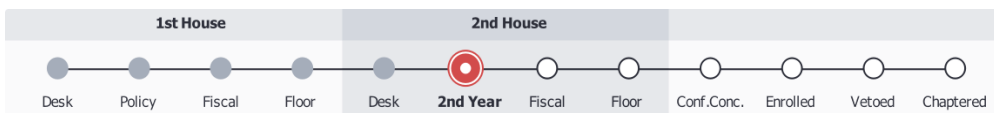
Current Text: 05/05/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/05/2025

[AB 11](#)
[Lee, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

The Social Housing Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Would enact the Social Housing Act and would create the California Housing Authority as an independent state body, the mission of which would be to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with the goals of eliminating the gap between housing production and regional housing needs assessment targets and preserving affordable housing. The bill would prescribe a definition of social housing that would describe, in addition to housing owned by the authority, housing owned by other entities, as specified, provided that all social housing developed or authorized by the authority would be owned by the authority. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced

AB 35

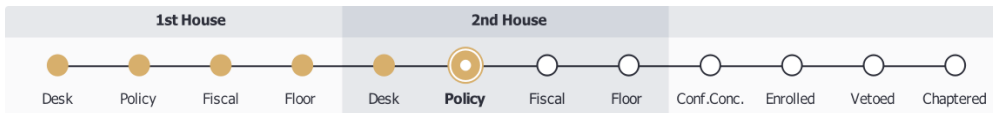
Alvarez, D

HTML

PDF

Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: 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, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Current law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Current law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. The bill would require the

Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by a state entity and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency's internet website. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

AB 66

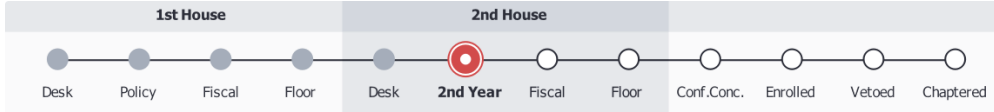
Tangipa, R

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 7/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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, until January 1, 2032, exempt from CEQA egress route projects undertaken by a public agency to improve emergency access to and evacuation from a subdivision without a secondary egress route if the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has recommended the creation of a secondary access to the subdivision and certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/03/2024 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/03/2025

AB 90

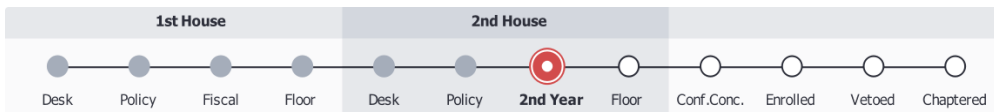
Jackson, D

HTML

PDF

Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Under current law, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges appoints a chief executive officer, who is known as the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges. Current law establishes community college districts throughout the state and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate and maintain. Current law requests the campuses of the California Community Colleges to give priority housing to current and former homeless youth and current and former foster youth, as specified. This bill would require the governing board of each community college district to adopt a plan to offer an overnight parking program to eligible students, as defined, and would require the plan to be developed in consultation with basic needs coordinators and campus security, as specified. The bill would require the plan to include, among other things, a procedure for issuing an overnight parking permit at no cost to students. The bill would impose duties on basic needs coordinators related to the community college programs, including when acceptance of applications from eligible students would begin. The bill would require the governing board of each community college district, on or before December 31, 2026, to vote to determine if the community colleges within the district will establish an overnight parking program that aligns with the plan. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/06/2025

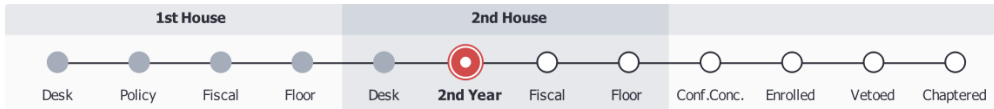
Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/08/2025

[AB 259](#) [Rubio, Blanca, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including

prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would extend the alternative teleconferencing procedures until January 1, 2030. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/16/2025

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

[AB 261](#)

[Quirk-Silva, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review designated and rated zones and, as necessary, revise zones or their ratings or repeal the designation of zones. Current law also requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state that are not state responsibility areas as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas, and to periodically review and, as necessary, make recommendations relative to very high fire hazard severity zones. This bill would prohibit the State Fire Marshal's determination of fire hazard severity zone, in both state responsibility areas and lands that are not state responsibility areas, from being based on risk mitigation activities. The bill would, as applied to both state responsibility areas and lands that are not state responsibility areas, authorize the State Fire Marshal, in periods between the State Fire Marshal's review of areas of the state for recommendations regarding an area's fire hazard severity zone, to confer with entities, including, but not limited to, public agencies, tribes, nonprofit organizations, project applicants, and members of the public, on actions that may impact the degree of fire hazard in an area or the area's recommended fire hazard severity zone designation. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to provide a written response to an entity on actions that may impact the degree of fire hazard and would require this written response to be posted on the State Fire Marshal's internet website. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/16/2025

Current Text: 07/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

[AB 262](#)

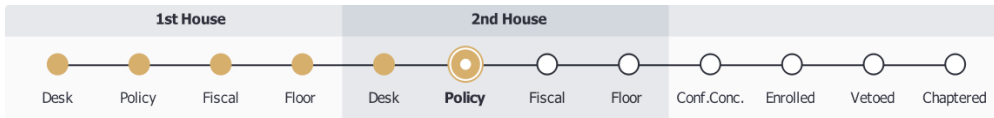
[Caloza, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Housing and Homelessness Agency: PINK Alert.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.

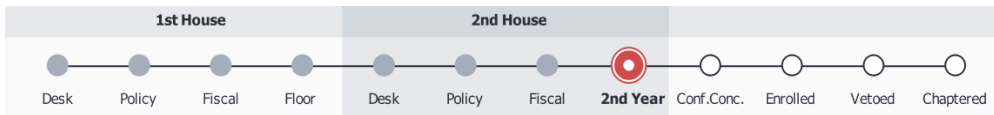
Summary: Existing law, the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025, beginning July 1, 2026, eliminates the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and instead establishes the Business and Consumer Services Agency and the California Housing and Homelessness Agency (agency). Existing law requires the agency to coordinate with the California Health and Human Services Agency and the California Consumer Protection Agency on various state policies, including housing. This bill would require the agency to create a study on issues impacting pregnant people experiencing homelessness and report the results of the study, as well as recommendations to establish a PINK Alert, to the Legislature by July 1, 2028. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/16/2025 **Current Text:** 05/27/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/27/2026

[AB 282](#) [Pellerin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Discrimination: housing: source of income.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes unlawful various practices connected to obtaining and financing housing accommodations, among other things, if those practices discriminate based on source of income. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would provide that the establishment by a public agency or a similar entity, as specified, of policies or preferences in favor of an applicant or tenant who qualifies for or participates in federal, state, or local housing subsidy programs, as specified, does not constitute discrimination based on source of income for purposes of the above-described provisions of FEHA. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2025 **Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended

[AB 300](#) [Lackey, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

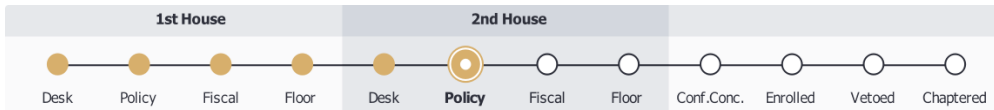
Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Current law also requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, to designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review very high fire hazard severity zones that are not state responsibility areas, and designated and rated zones that are state responsibility areas, as provided. This bill would instead require the State Fire Marshal, at least once every 5 years, to review areas in the state identified as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, and to review lands within state responsibility areas classified as fire hazard severity zones. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 **Current Text:** 05/05/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/05/2025

[AB 306](#) [Schultz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code equivalence determinations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of

any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission determines that the issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, being adversely affected by any building standard or local amendment to a building standard or any reasonable interpretation of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would expand the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by revising the required statewide significance determination of the commission to instead only require that statewide significance to be potential, as provided. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025

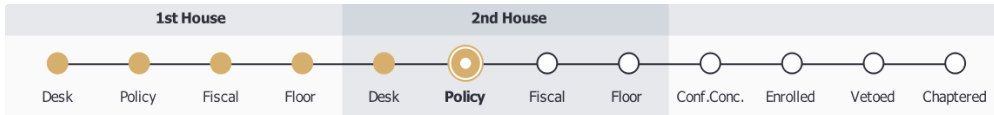
Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/21/2026

[AB 311](#)
[McKinnor, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

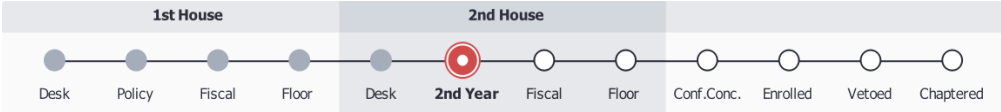
Summary: Prior law, until January 1, 2024, authorized a tenant to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness, as defined, regardless of the terms of the lease or rental agreement, with the written approval of the owner or landlord of the property, and subject to extension under certain circumstances. Prior law further authorized an owner or landlord to adjust the rent payable under the lease during the time the person who is at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for the occupancy of that person, and required the terms regarding the rent payable in those circumstances to be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would reinstate the above-described provisions, and would include certain new provisions regarding occupancy. The bill would additionally define “person at risk of homelessness” to include any person who is displaced from their residence as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor. The bill, among other things, would permit a tenant, with written approval of the owner or landlord, to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness and one or more common household pets owned or otherwise maintained by the person. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced

California First Time Homeowner Dream Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

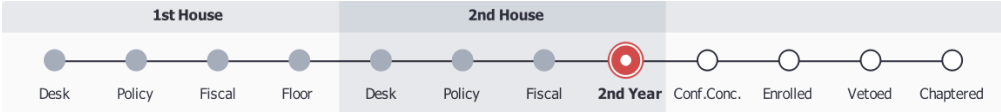
Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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 exempts various projects from CEQA, including projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. This bill would exempt from CEQA the new construction of a single-family dwelling that meets specified conditions, including that the project contains one single-family dwelling that is 1,500 square feet or less with no more than 3 bedrooms, the property is intended to be sold to a first-time home buyer, and the lead agency determines that the developer of the project or the property owner provided sufficient legal commitments to meet the requirements of the exemption. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project qualifies for the exemption, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, formerly known as the Office of Planning and Research, and the county clerk, as specified. By placing additional requirements on the lead agency to make a determination on whether the CEQA exemption applies, and on local agencies to determine whether the project developer provided sufficient legal commitments, as described, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/29/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/24/2025 **Current Text:** 04/29/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/29/2025

Office of Emergency Services: state matching funds: water system infrastructure improvements.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law charges the Office of Emergency Services (OES) with coordinating various emergency activities within the state. The California Emergency Services Act, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the OES to enter into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program relating to structure hardening and retrofitting and prescribed fuel modification activities. Current law authorizes the joint powers authority to establish financial assistance limits and matching funding or other recipient contribution requirements for the program, as provided. This bill, contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the Rural Water Infrastructure for Wildfire Resilience Program within the OES for the distribution of state matching funds to urban wildland interface communities, as defined, in designated high fire hazard severity zones or very high fire hazard severity zones to improve water system infrastructure, as prescribed. The bill would require the OES to work in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and other state entities as the OES determines to be appropriate, to achieve the purposes of the program. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/03/2025

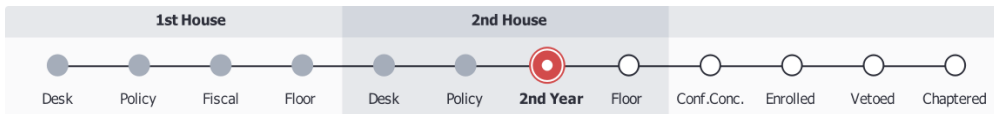
Current Text: 08/29/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

[AB 380](#)
[González, Mark, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Price gouging.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

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

Summary: Under current law, upon the proclamation of a state of emergency by the President of the United States or the Governor, or upon the declaration of a local emergency by the executive officer of any county, city, or city and county, and for 30 days or 180 days, as specified, following the proclamation or declaration of emergency, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in county jail, a fine of \$10,000, or both that imprisonment and fine, for a person, contractor, business, or other entity to sell or offer to sell certain goods or services for a price of more than 10% greater than the price charged by that person immediately prior to the proclamation or declaration of emergency. This bill would instead make that misdemeanor applicable, for those provisions for which the misdemeanor is applicable for a period of 30 days following the proclamation or declaration of emergency, for a period of 60 days. The bill would, for an entity or person other than a natural person, make that misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$25,000. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/03/2025

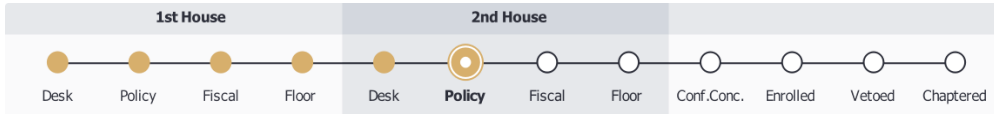
Current Text: 06/27/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/27/2025

[AB 441](#)
[Hadwick, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Wildfire prevention: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development: wildfire mitigation program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. (Set for hearing on 06/09/2026)

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development in state government within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to study, test, and advise regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires within the state. For those purposes, current law requires the office to, among other things, develop a balanced, multimodal research and development program designed to identify, research, test, and evaluate emerging technologies and tools designed to improve the state's preparation for, and response to, wildfires in the state, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2029. This bill would extend the repeal date of the above provisions to January 1, 2031. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

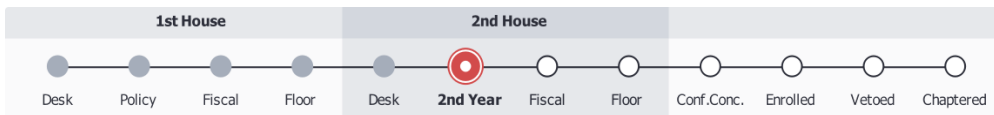
Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

[AB 550](#)
[Petrie-Norris, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

The California Endangered Species Act: take of species: renewable electrical generation facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and

Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. The act allows take by permit if, among other things, the impact of the authorized take is fully minimized and mitigated. This bill would provide that if an at-risk species, as defined, becomes listed as an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, further authorization or approval shall not be required for a take of that species, if specified conditions are met, including that the potential listing of the at-risk species was anticipated in a permit previously issued by the department for incidental take caused by a renewable electrical generation facility. The bill would authorize the department, in partnership with a permit applicant for an incidental take caused by a renewable electrical generation facility, to develop a research project that evaluates specified factors. The bill would authorize a research project reviewed and approved by the department to contribute to a renewable electrical generation project's mitigation, as provided. (Based on 05/06/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/11/2025

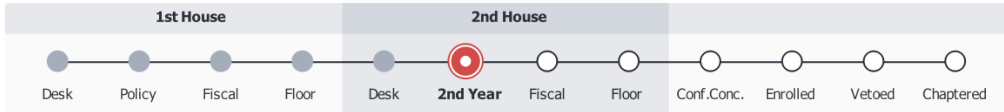
Current Text: 05/06/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/06/2025

[AB 557](#) [McKinnor, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Factory-Built Housing Law.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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

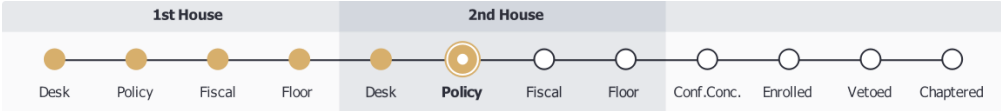
Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended

[AB 609](#)
[Wicks, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: housing development projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

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

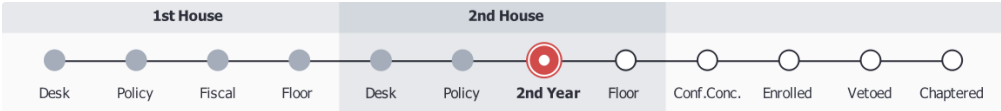
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the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

Introduced: 02/13/2025 **Current Text:** 05/05/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/05/2025

[AB 660](#)
[Wilson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

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

Introduced: 02/14/2025 (Spot bill)

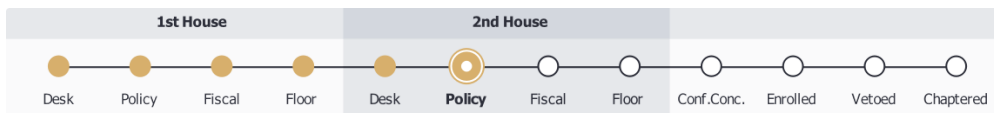
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[AB 673](#) [Jackson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Unaccompanied homeless pupils: Unaccompanied Youth Support Grant Program.

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Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on ED. and HUMAN S.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, to administer competitive grants as part of a pilot program, to be known as the Unaccompanied Youth Support Grant Program, for school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide supports necessary to improve school attendance, pupil engagement, pupil graduation rates, and pupil wellbeing for unaccompanied youth, as defined, who are 16 and 17 years of age, including connecting youth with resources to find stable housing. The bill would require 5-year grants to be awarded to local educational agencies to support unaccompanied youth, and would require grant funds to be used for, among other things, referrals to existing social services support systems, and providing basic needs supports and educational support services, as specified. The bill would require funding preference under the program to be given to local educational agencies that have significant experience working with unaccompanied

youth and existing partnerships with certain entities, as specified. The bill would require local educational agencies applying for grant funds under the program to submit an application that includes, among other things, a detailed plan describing how grant funds will be used to identify eligible pupils, the types of supports to be provided based on the eligible uses of grant funds, and the methods and metrics the local educational agency will use to measure progress towards program goals. The bill would require local educational agencies awarded grant funds under the program to submit annual reports to the department that include, among other things, a description of the expenditure of funds and the number and characteristics of unaccompanied youth served. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

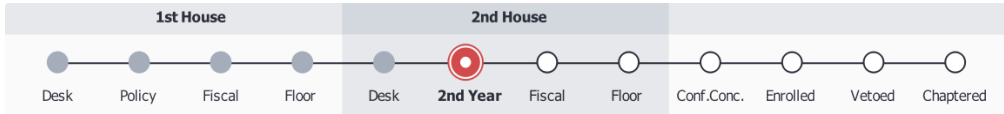
Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/12/2026

AB 687 **Patterson, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act provides that any person who willfully violates any provision of the act or rule or regulation of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize up to 35 projects per year that are exclusively for noncommercial wildfire fuels reduction in timberland, less than 1,500 acres in size, and paid for in part or in whole with public funds, to prepare a timber harvesting plan to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2031. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

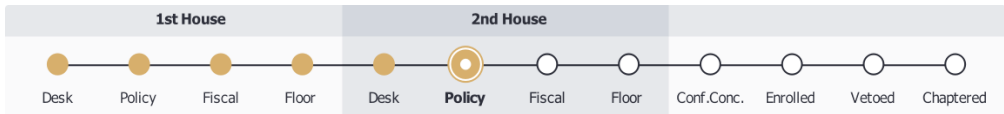
Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

AB 698 **Wicks, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local taxation: real property transfers.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 06/09/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current statutory law, enacted by Proposition 62, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election, prohibits a local government or district from imposing any transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within the city, county, or district, except as provided. The California Constitution authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. Existing law, the Documentary Transfer Tax Act, authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. This bill would require a legislative body of a city, as specified, before it adopts any transfer tax on the sale of real property, to develop and post on its internet website an analysis that examines, at a minimum, the effect of the proposed transfer tax on, among other things, the production of affordable housing, including affordable housing produced by market-rate housing projects. (Based on 06/02/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Current Text: 06/02/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/02/2025

[AB 716](#)

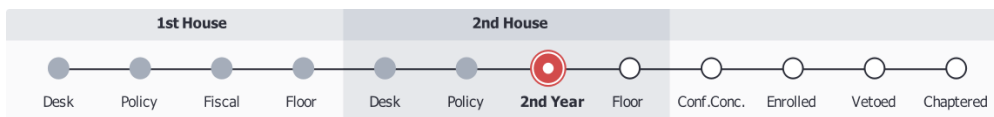
[Carrillo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Fire safety standards: hydrogen facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Would require the State Fire Marshal to appoint a hydrogen fire expert to answer questions and provide clarification on the implementation of hydrogen production, storage, and distribution facilities, ensuring that hydrogen facilities comply with the most up-to-date fire safety standards. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to provide ongoing training to local fire departments and building inspectors to ensure that hydrogen-related safety protocols are understood and enforced statewide. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/14/2025

[AB 736](#)

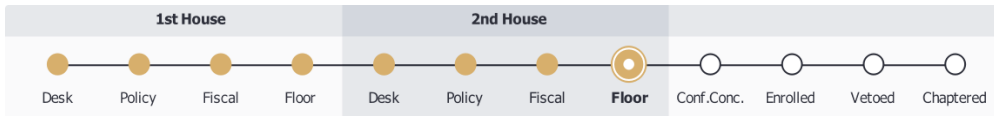
[Wicks, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 05/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (May 14). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

[AB 748](#)

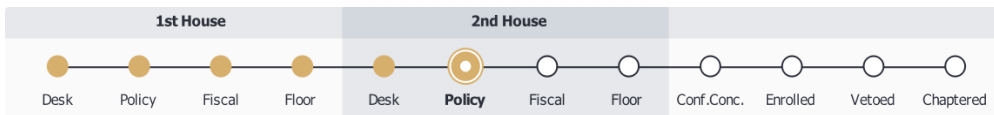
[Harabedian, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. In that regard, current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill would require each local agency, as defined, to develop a program for the preapproval of single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, whereby the local agency accepts single-family and multifamily plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would require a large jurisdiction, as defined, to develop this program by July 1, 2027, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2029. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved single-family or multifamily residential housing plans and the contact information of the applicant on the local agency's internet website. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

AB 750

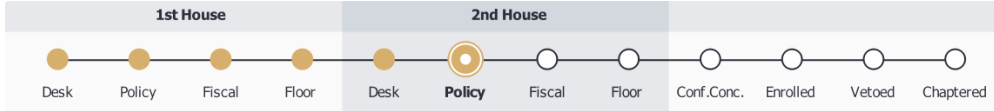
Quirk-Silva, D

HTML

PDF

Department of Housing and Community Development.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/13/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify as a challenged development, as defined. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 04/29/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/29/2026

AB 760

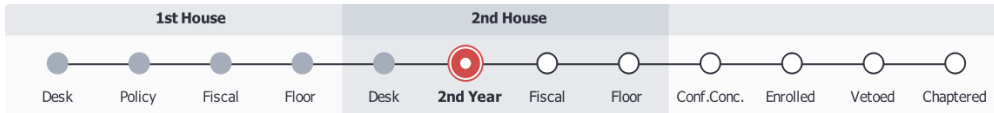
Ta, R

HTML

PDF

Mobilehome parks: rental restrictions: exemptions: emergencies.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/28/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, regulates mobilehome parks and generally subjects management of a mobilehome park to all park rules and regulations to the same extent as residents and their guests. In this regard, if a rule or regulation prohibits either renting or subleasing by a homeowner, existing law prohibits management from renting a mobilehome it owns, except to house onsite employees, avoid a vacancy, or continue a rental agreement executed before January 1, 2022, as specified. This bill would

additionally exempt from the above-described provisions a mobilehome park that is located in a city or county that is, or has been in the prior 6 months, under a state of emergency caused by a disaster or conditions that resulted in housing units being damaged, destroyed, or rendered uninhabitable, or that is located in an adjacent city or county. In this regard, the bill would allow the mobilehome park to directly rent a mobilehome to a tenant on a limited emergency basis, as specified, not to exceed 36 months from the expiration of the state of emergency. The bill would specify that this exemption would apply for the duration of a tenancy in which the tenant is using the mobilehome as their personal and actual residence. (Based on 05/08/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 05/08/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/08/2025

AB 768

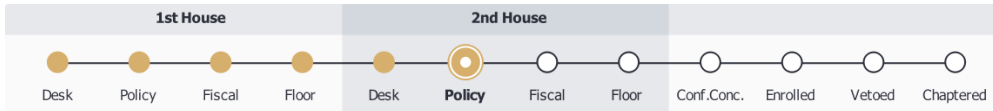
Ávila Farías, D

HTML

PDF

Mobilehome parks: rent protections: local rent control.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

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. These provisions set forth the rights of residents and homeowners regarding the use of the property. Current law exempts the rental of certain mobilehome spaces by a homeowner, if the mobilehome space is not the principal residence of the homeowner and the homeowner has not rented the mobilehome to another party, from any ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure adopted by any city, county, or city and county, that establishes a maximum amount that the landlord may charge a tenant for rent, as specified. This bill would, instead, apply that exemption to the rental of a mobilehome space that is not used as permanent housing, as defined, by the homeowner or an approved tenant, except as specified. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

AB 782

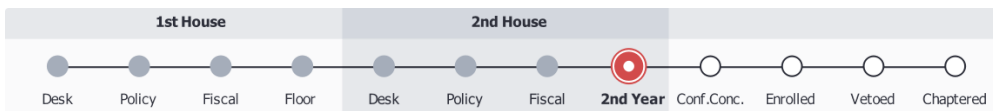
Quirk-Silva, D

HTML

PDF

Subdivisions: security.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act requires prescribed security from a developer if the act or a local ordinance authorizes or requires the furnishing of security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement. Current law requires the Real Estate Commissioner to make an examination of any subdivision, and to, unless there are grounds for denial, issue to the subdivider a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the lots or parcels within the subdivision. Current law specifies the grounds for denial, including, among other things, the inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for all offsite improvements included in the offering or the inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for any community, recreational, or other facilities included in the offering. This bill would prohibit the Real Estate Commissioner, in issuing a public report for a residential development or project, from requiring the furnishing of a security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement related to an improvement if the Real Estate Commissioner determines that security sufficient to protect the interests of purchasers, owners, and lessees, as necessary, has been furnished to a local agency for the same improvement pursuant to the provisions above requiring security under the Subdivision Map Act. (Based on 07/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

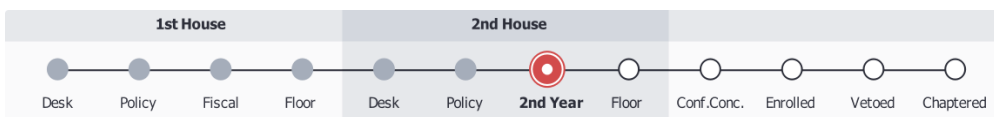
Current Text: 07/16/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/16/2025

[AB 803](#)
[Garcia, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Urban forestry: school greening.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

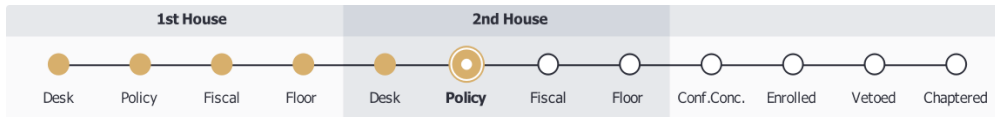
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Urban Forestry Act of 1978 has a stated purpose of the promotion of the use of urban forest resources for the purpose of increasing integrated projects with multiple benefits in urban communities, including, but not limited to, the benefit of expanded urban forest canopy and community greening. This bill would also include school greening, as defined, as a benefit of the act. (Based on 04/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/30/2025

California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: sustainable aviation fuel projects.**Progress bar**

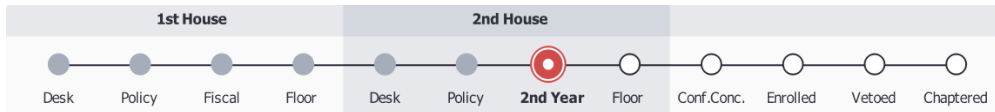
Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 05/28/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) authorizes the Governor to certify projects meeting certain requirements as infrastructure projects and provide those certified projects with certain streamlining benefits, including requiring the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings concurrently with the environmental review process and requiring the resolution of an action or proceeding challenging the certification of an EIR for certified projects or the granting of any project approvals, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the record of proceedings with the court, as specified. Existing law requires the lead agency, within 10 days of the certification of an infrastructure project, to provide a public notice of the certification, as provided. If a lead agency fails to approve a project certified as an infrastructure project before January 1, 2033, existing law specifies that the certification is no longer valid. This bill would authorize the Governor to certify up to 3 sustainable aviation fuel projects, as defined, meeting certain requirements, as infrastructure projects, thereby providing the above streamlining benefits to those projects. By expanding the duties of a lead agency as they relate to infrastructure projects and to sustainable aviation fuel projects, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/26/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)**Current Text:** 05/26/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 05/26/2026**Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and

Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would require the department to impose a fee on a local agency for the cost of reviewing a wildfire preparedness plan submitted by that local agency, as specified. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other state permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

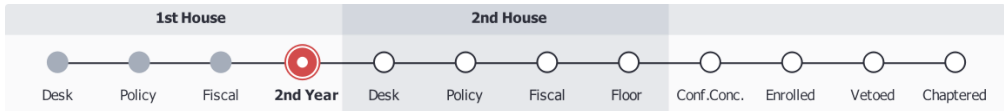
Current Text: 06/26/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/26/2025

[AB 881](#)
[Petrie-Norris, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public resources: [transportation of carbon dioxide.](#)

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Tracking form

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|-----------------|
| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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. 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 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 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. (Based on 08/28/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

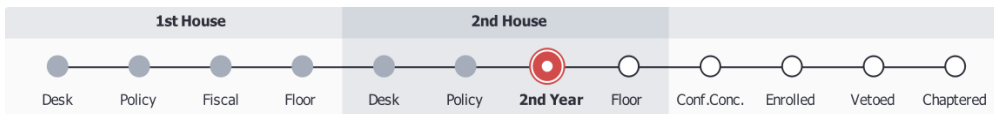
Current Text: 08/28/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 08/28/2025

AB 891 **Zbur, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation: Quick-Build Pilot Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Would establish the Quick-Build Pilot Program to expedite development and implementation of low-cost improvements on the state highway system, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, on or before December 31, 2027, to develop and publish guidance for the deployment of district quick-build improvements. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2028, to identify and commit to funding a minimum of 6 quick-build improvements statewide. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/25/2025

AB 902 **Schultz, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation projects: barriers to wildlife movement.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), for any project on the state highway system in a connectivity area that adds a traffic lane or that has the potential to significantly impair wildlife connectivity, to perform an assessment, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), to identify potential wildlife connectivity barriers and any needs for improved permeability, as specified. Current law requires the implementing agency to remediate barriers to wildlife connectivity in conjunction with the project if any structural barrier to wildlife connectivity exists or will be added by the project for target species in the connectivity area, as provided. Current law authorizes Caltrans to use compensatory mitigation credits to satisfy this requirement if DFW concurs with the use of those credits. This bill would require a lead agency to incorporate appropriate wildlife passage features into a transportation infrastructure project in a connectivity area, as specified. By requiring a lead agency to expand the scope of its transportation project, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 07/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

AB 906

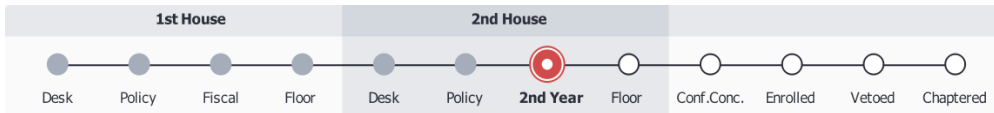
González, Mark, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and zoning: housing elements: affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

CONCERNS

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including specified sites, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites (first analysis), and

an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing (2nd analysis). This bill would remove the requirement on cities and counties to include the 2nd analysis in their housing elements. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/23/2025

AB 913

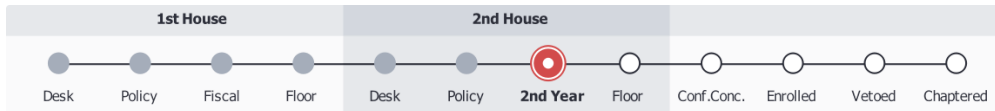
Rodriguez, Celeste, D

HTML

PDF

Housing programs: financing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The Department of Housing and Community Development is required to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. This bill would authorize the department to take prescribed action, including authorizing the transfer of excess reserves or excess operating income, as defined, from one rental housing development to another rental housing development with the same owner, as specified, and waiving payment of residual receipts or minimum annual loan payments, as provided. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced

AB 939

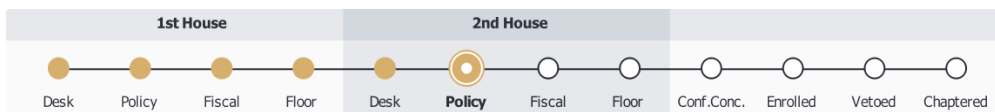
Schultz, D

HTML

PDF

Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2025

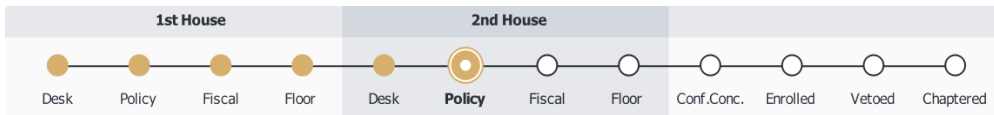
Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/15/2026

[AB 946](#) [Bryan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Natural resources: equitable outdoor access: 30x30 goal: urban nature-based projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

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. Current law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current 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. Current law establishes the Equitable Outdoor Access Act, which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. Current law declares that it is state policy, among other things, to ensure that all Californians have equitable opportunities to safe and affordable access to nature and access to the benefits of nature, and to prevent and minimize the intentional and unwarranted limitation of sustainable public access to public lands, where

appropriate, including, but not limited to, local, regional, state, and federal parks, rivers, lakes, beaches, forests, mountain ranges, deserts, and other natural landscapes. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental, conservation, and public access policies and budget actions, the Governor's office, state agencies, and the Legislature, when distributing resources, shall aspire to recognize the coequal goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, and, to the extent practical, maximize investment in historically underserved urban communities consistent with those initiatives. The bill would encourage decisionmakers, when distributing resources to achieve the goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and the Outdoors for All initiative, to consider factors that are unique to urban settings, including, among other things, higher land value acquisition and development costs per acre, the acute health needs of a local population due to historic lack of greenspace access and development externalities, local park needs assessment plans, current or impending loss of parks or greenspace as a result of state or federal infrastructure projects, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

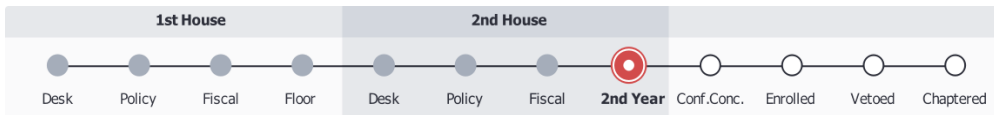
Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

[AB 954](#)
[Bennett, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Interregional transportation strategic plan: bicycle highways.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires transportation projects included in the interregional transportation improvement program (ITIP) to be consistent with the interregional transportation strategic plan (ITSP). Current law requires the Department of Transportation to submit the ITSP to the California Transportation Commission for approval and requires the ITSP, among other things, to be directed at achieving a high functioning and balanced interregional transportation system and consistent with the California Transportation Plan. This bill would require, to the extent feasible and consistent with the California Transportation Plan, the department to assess incorporating bicycle highways into strategic interregional corridors within the ITSP. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

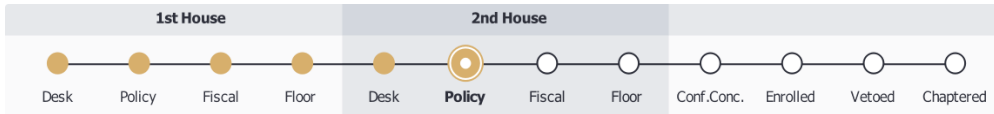
Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/30/2025

[AB 956](#)
[Quirk-Silva, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

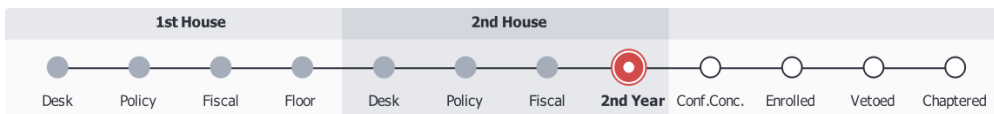
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law also 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 single-family residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law defines "common interest development" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, a planned development and a condominium project. Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that 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 that meets the above-described standards and conditions for those units. This bill would expand the provision that makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development to include any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in an instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a common interest development. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025 **Current Text:** 05/27/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/27/2026

[AB 982](#) [Carrillo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: idle reserve mine status.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary:

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. Current law requires, within 90 days of a surface mining operation becoming idle, as defined, the operator to submit an interim management plan to the lead agency for review. Current law authorizes the interim management plan to remain in effect for a period not to exceed 5 years, which may be renewed for an additional period not to exceed 5 years, and which may be renewed for one additional 5-year renewal period at the expiration of the first 5-year renewal period, if the lead agency finds that the surface mining operator has complied fully with the interim management plan, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, authorize a surface mining operation that is authorized to extract construction aggregate materials, as defined, but currently idle, to apply for and request the Division of Mine Reclamation to review and approve an application for "Idle Reserve Mine Status" if specified conditions are met. If the division concludes that all of the specified conditions are met and approves the application for "Idle Reserve Mine Status," and if the lead agency concurs with the division's review and other specified conditions are met, the bill would authorize the lead agency to extend the maximum renewal period that an interim management plan may remain in effect by up to 10 years, as provided. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

Introduced:

02/20/2025

Current Text:

08/29/2025 - Amended

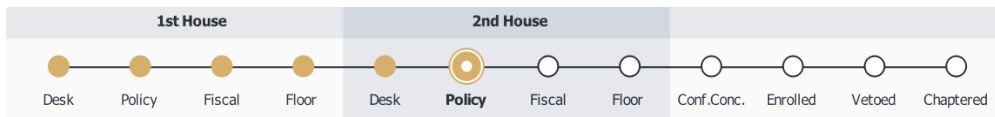
Last Amend:

08/29/2025

[AB 1070](#)
[Ward, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Residential developments: building standards: review.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status:

05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary:

The California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services and sets forth its powers and duties, including approval and adoption of building standards and codification of those standards into the California Building Standards Code. Current law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety once every 3 years. Current law requires the building standards and rules and regulations to impose substantially the same requirements as are contained in the most recent editions of specified international or uniform industry codes, including the International Residential Code of the International Code Council. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and requires the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would require the department to convene a working group no later than December 31, 2027, to research and consider identifying and recommending amendments to state building standards allowing residential developments

of between 3 and 10 units to be built under the requirements of the California Residential Code, as specified. The bill would require the department, no later than December 31, 2028, to provide a one-time report of its findings to the Legislature in the annual report described above. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

[AB 1131](#)

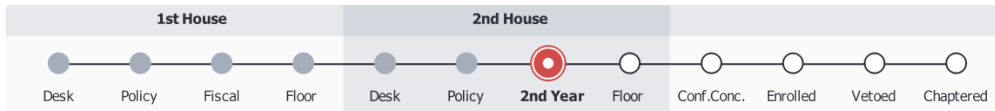
[Ta, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan containing specified elements, including a housing element. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, current law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region's existing and projected housing need, as provided. Current law requires each council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county and that furthers specified objectives. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

[AB 1156](#)

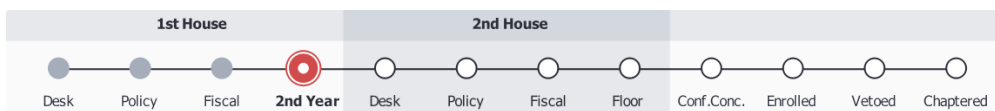
[Wicks, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Solar-use easements: suspension of Williamson Act contracts: terms of easement: termination.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to contract with a landowner to limit the use of agricultural land to agricultural use if the land is located in an agricultural preserve designated by the city or county, as specified. The act authorizes the parties to mutually agree to rescind the contract in order to simultaneously enter into a solar-use easement if approved by the Department of Conservation, as specified. Current law defines the term "solar-use easement" for these purposes to mean any right or interest acquired by a county, or city in a parcel or parcels determined to be eligible, as provided, where the deed or other instrument granting the right or interest imposes certain restrictions that effectively restrict the use of the land to photovoltaic solar facilities for the purpose of providing for the collection and distribution of solar energy and certain other incidental or subordinate uses or other alternative renewable energy facilities. This bill would revise the definition of the term "solar-use easement" to, among other changes, expand the authorized uses of the land under the easement to include solar energy storage and appurtenant renewable energy facilities. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 09/09/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/09/2025

AB 1162

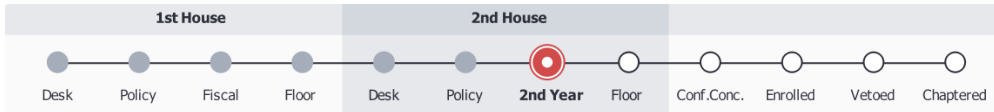
Bonta, D

HTML

PDF

Challenges to housing and community-serving projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action would result in preventing or delaying the project, as specified. Current law authorizes the court to limit the amount of the undertaking or to decline to require the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking if the court determines that, based on evidence submitted by the plaintiff, furnishing an undertaking would cause the plaintiff to suffer undue economic hardship. This bill would expand the type of civil actions for which motions for undertaking may be filed to include actions that challenge a community-serving project, as defined. (Based on 04/28/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

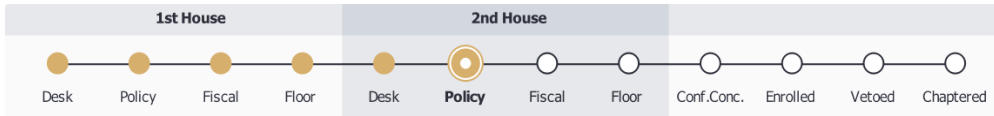
Current Text: 04/28/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/28/2025

[AB 1165](#)
[Gipson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Housing Justice Act of 2025.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency 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 homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law also establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the Housing for a Healthy California Program, and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. This bill would enact the California Housing Justice Act of 2025, which would require the department to create, by January 1, 2028, and in collaboration with specified entities, including local entities, finance plans to solve homelessness and to solve the housing unaffordability crisis, and related statewide performance metrics. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

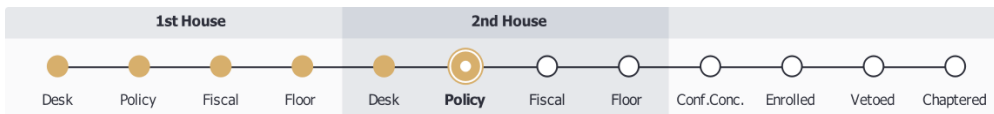
Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

[AB 1198](#)
[Haney, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public works: prevailing wages.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers

employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

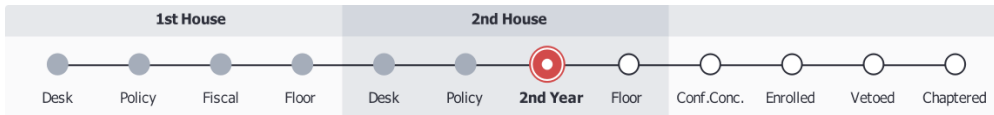
Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

[AB 1206](#)
[Harabedian, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. Current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill would require each local agency, as defined, to develop a program for the preapproval of single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, whereby the local agency accepts single-family and multifamily plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would require a large jurisdiction, as defined, to develop this program by July 1, 2026, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2028. The bill would authorize a local agency to charge a fee to an applicant for the preapproval of a single-family or multifamily residential housing plan, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved single-family or multifamily residential housing plans and the contact information of the applicant on the local agency's internet website. The bill would

require an application for preapproval to include a statement by the applicant that the applicant has sufficient authority, license, or ownership interest in the plan to submit the plan for preapproval and, if approved, posted as described above. This bill would prohibit the preapproval program from applying to single-family or multifamily residential housing plans intended for use in certain communities and developments, as specified. The bill would require a local agency to either approve or deny an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit, both as defined, within 30 days if the lot meets certain conditions and the application utilizes either a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit plan preapproved within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle or a plan that is identical to a plan used in an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit approved by the local agency within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle. (Based on 08/18/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

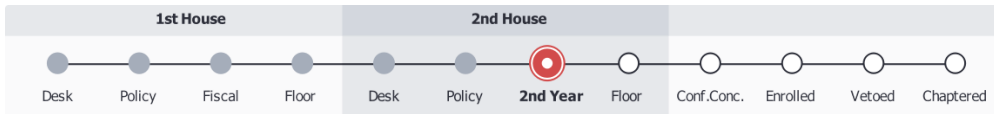
Current Text: 08/18/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 08/18/2025

[AB 1227](#)
[Ellis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law authorizes the Governor, during a state of emergency, to suspend any regulatory statute, or statute prescribing the procedure for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, if the Governor determines and declares that strict compliance with any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the emergency. Under the authority of the California Emergency Services Act, on March 1, 2025, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a proclamation of a state of emergency that suspends applicable state statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements that fall within the jurisdiction of boards, departments, and offices within the California Environmental Protection Agency or the Natural Resources Agency to the extent necessary for expediting critical fuels reduction projects, as provided. The proclamation requires an individual or entity desiring to conduct a critical fuels reduction project to request the secretary of the appropriate agency to make a determination that the proposed project is eligible for the suspension and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency to maintain on their respective internet website a list of all suspensions approved. This bill would, on or before January 31, 2026, require the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency to each report to the Legislature information on the implementation of the above-described proclamation of emergency, as provided. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

AB 1240

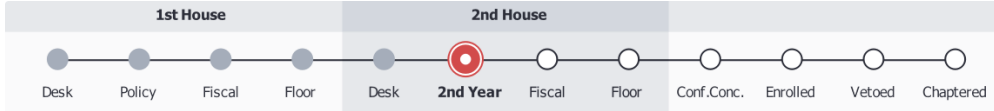
Lee, D

HTML

PDF

Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law provides that real property within the state is governed by the law of this state, except where title is in the United States. Existing law generally regulates the obligations of owners with respect to real property. This bill would prohibit a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action for a violation of these provisions, and would require a court in a civil action in which the Attorney General prevails to order specified relief, including that the business entity pay a civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation and that the business entity sell the property to an independent third party within one year of the date that the court enters judgment. (Based on 06/19/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/19/2025

AB 1244

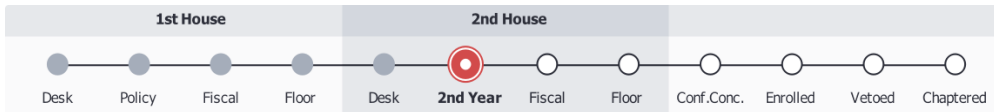
Wicks, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impact mitigation: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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. Under current law, the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program is administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide local assistance to developers for the purpose of developing higher density uses within close proximity to transit stations as provided. Current law establishes the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund and, to the extent funds are available, requires the department to make loans for the development and construction of housing development projects within close proximity to a transit station that meet specified criteria. This bill would authorize a project, to the extent that the project is required to mitigate transportation impacts under CEQA, to satisfy the mitigation requirement by electing to contribute an amount of money, at a price per vehicle mile traveled, as determined by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund for the purposes of the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, as provided. The bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2029, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, to update the price per vehicle mile traveled based on specified factors. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the contributions to be available to the department to fund developments located in the same region, as defined, with preference given to specified projects. The bill would require the department to, for each award, confirm the estimated reduction in vehicle miles traveled, as provided, and would require the department to post specified information on its internet website. (Based on 04/23/2025 text)

Introduced:

02/21/2025

Current Text:

04/23/2025 - Amended

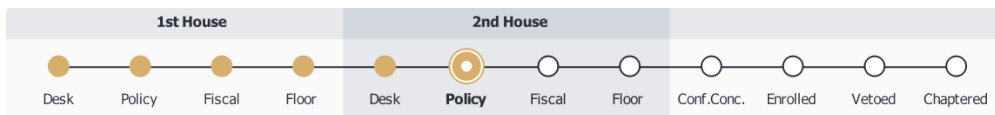
Last Amend:

04/23/2025

[AB 1265](#)
[Haney, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Income taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status:

05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit against the taxes imposed by those laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2027, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures, as defined, and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence, as defined. Current law allows an increased credit of 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a certified historic structure meeting any of certain criteria, including a rehabilitated structure that includes affordable housing for lower income households. Current law requires a taxpayer to receive an allocation from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) to be eligible for the credit. Current law limits the aggregate amount of money that can be allocated for these credits per calendar year and reserves a portion of that money to be allocated for a qualified residence or for projects less than

\$1,000,000. Current law requires, on an annual basis beginning January 1, 2021, until January 1, 2027, the Legislative Analyst to collaborate with the CTCAC and the Office of Historic Preservation to review the effectiveness of these tax credits, as described. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to submit a review of the effectiveness of the tax credits for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2027, to the Legislature, as specified. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2031, would enact a similar credit for the rehabilitation of certified historic structures, as provided. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

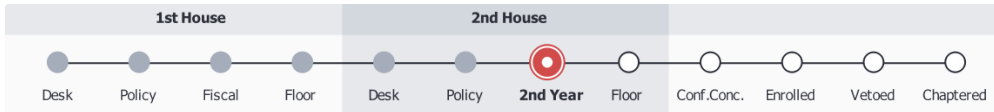
Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/16/2026

[AB 1276](#)
[Carrillo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

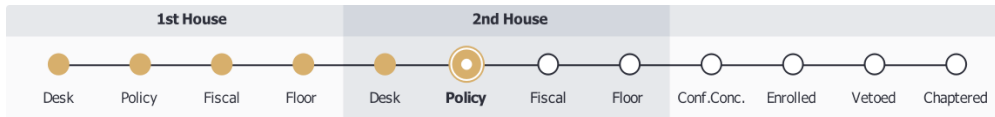
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project, as defined for purposes of the act, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act provides that for its purposes, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines "ordinances, policies, and standards" to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of "ordinances, policies, and standards" materials requirements, posttitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/14/2025

Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.**Progress bar**

Tracking form

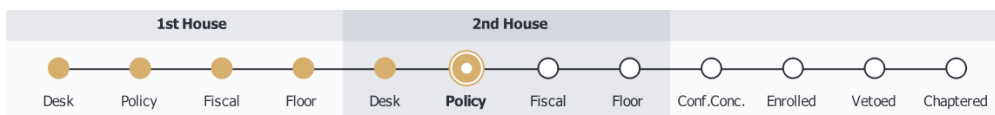
Position

CONCERNS

Bill information

Status: 04/28/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a public agency that has received an application for a development project to determine in writing whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days and to immediately transmit the determination to the applicant of the development project. This bill, except with respect to applications for housing development projects located in certain jurisdictions, would require that an application for a housing entitlement, as defined, be deemed complete upon payment of the permit processing fees and upon completing specified requirements, when applicable, including, among other things, providing a description of the proposed housing development project and a list of the approvals requested by the applicant to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the housing entitlement is being sought. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt a standardized application form that applicants for a housing entitlement may use for the purpose of satisfying these requirements and would require, on or after October 1, 2027, a city, county, or city and county to accept an application submitted on the standardized application form. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025**Current Text:** 04/28/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 04/28/2026**Attached residential condominium sales: liquidated damages.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Current law establishes that for the initial sale of a newly constructed condominium unit, as specified, the amount actually paid to the seller in the event of a buyer's default pursuant to a liquidated damages provision that exceeds 3% of the purchase price of the residential unit is subject to specified requirements, including an accounting of the seller's costs and revenues, as specified. This bill would delete the above-specified percentage and, instead, increase that percentage to 6%. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

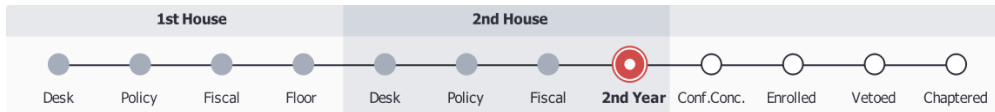
Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

AB 1413 **Papan, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to periodically review the groundwater sustainability plans developed by groundwater sustainability agencies pursuant to the act to evaluate whether a plan conforms with specified laws and is likely to achieve the sustainability goal for the basin covered by the plan. Current law requires a groundwater sustainability agency to evaluate its groundwater sustainability plan periodically. This bill would require a groundwater sustainability agency to, at least once every 7 years, review, and update if appropriate, its sustainable yield to ensure that the sustainable yield is based on the best available information and best available science, as defined, and will achieve sustainable groundwater management. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency to provide an opportunity for public review and comment before making a determination whether to update its sustainable yield. To the extent that these requirements impose additional duties on groundwater sustainability agencies that are local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/02/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

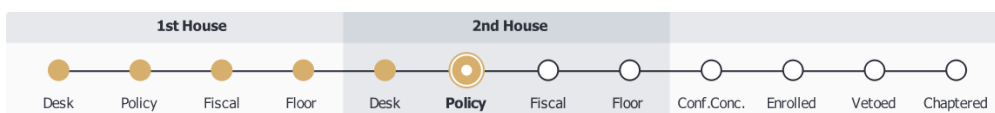
Current Text: 09/02/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

AB 1421 **Wilson, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

[AB 1448](#)

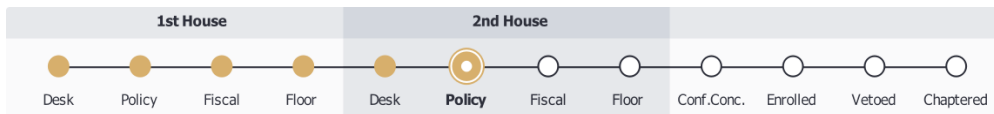
[Hart, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Coastal resources: California Coastal Sanctuary: tidelands and submerged lands: oil and gas development.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/13/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law creates the California Coastal Sanctuary and provides that it includes all state waters subject to tidal influence, except as provided. Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into any lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in the California Coastal Sanctuary if the commission determines both that oil and gas deposits in the California Coastal Sanctuary are being drained by means of producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and that the lease is in the best interest of the state. This bill would repeal that authorization. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

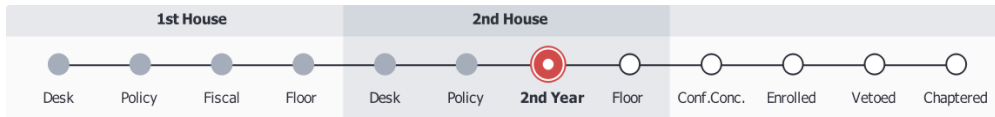
Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

[AB 1456](#)[Bryan, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: California Vegetation Treatment Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

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 authorizes the preparation and certification of an EIR for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance, commonly known as a "program EIR," and requires a lead agency to examine later activities in the program in light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document is required to be prepared. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to update the California Vegetation Treatment Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR) to, among other things, expand the area that is treatable landscape under the FPEIR to portions of the state suitable for vegetation treatment consistent with the FPEIR, regardless of fire suppression responsibility designation, and recognize cultural burning conducted pursuant to a specified law as a covered treatment activity. The bill would authorize a public agency to partner with a federally recognized California Native American tribe to conduct a project under the FPEIR in the agency's jurisdiction. (Based on 07/18/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

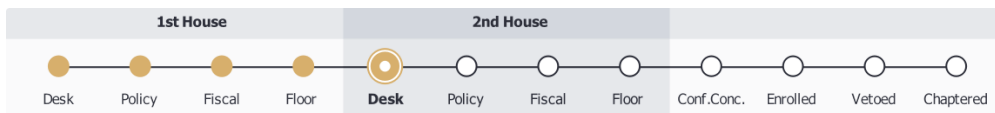
Current Text: 07/18/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/18/2025

[AB 1457](#)[Bryan, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Wildfires: training: defensible space: inspections.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/03/2025 - In Senate. Held at Desk.

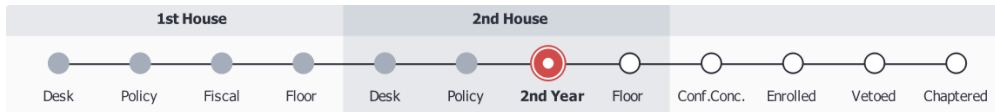
Summary: Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, until January 1, 2026, to establish a statewide program to allow certain persons and entities that have completed specific training developed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for these purposes to support and augment the department in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data collected by those persons and entities to be reported to the department and authorizes the department to use that data to direct its inspection and enforcement resources and for other specified purposes. This bill would extend the operation of the program described above indefinitely, and would require the training, beginning July 1, 2026, to include training consistent with the “Home Ignition Zone/Defensible Space Inspector” course plan, established by the State Fire Marshal, to ensure that individuals are trained to conduct home ignition zone inspections. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 **Current Text:** 08/29/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/23/2025

[AB 1470](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Food facilities: retail food safety.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

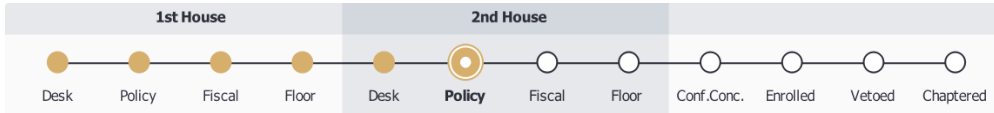
Summary: The California Retail Food Code establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing these standards. Current law prohibits a food facility from locating a grease trap or grease interceptor in a food handling area, unless approved by an enforcement agency. Current law exempts from the prohibition a food facility with an approved grease trap or grease interceptor that was in operation before the effective date of the code. This bill would instead prohibit a food facility from locating a grease trap or grease interceptor in a food preparation area. The bill would additionally exempt a grease trap or grease interceptor from this prohibition if (1) a structural hardship can be determined preventing the grease trap or grease interceptor from being installed in an area not designated for food preparation or food storage or a utensil handling area, (2) the site can provide a cleaning or maintenance plan that indicates how and when the grease trap or grease interceptor will be accessed for service to prevent any cross contamination of food or food contact surfaces, and (3) the site can provide procedures that will be taken to properly clean and sanitize the area following servicing. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 **Current Text:** 07/14/2025 - Amended
Last Amend: 07/14/2025

[AB 1556](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Recovery residences: funding.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing 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 require a recovery residence, defined as housing in a residence that serves individuals who seek a cooperative living arrangement that supports personal recovery from a substance use disorder and that does not require licensure or does not provide licensable services, to meet specified requirements in order to be eligible for state funding, including that the residence satisfies the core components of Housing First, relapse is not, unless there is another lease violation, grounds for eviction and residents receive relapse support, the residence provides emergency preparedness and overdose prevention and response training to staff and residents and makes overdose reversal medication available and readily accessible to staff and residents onsite, the residence has consent and confidentiality protections for its residents consistent with state and federal law, and the residence adopts and maintains a written return-to-use policy, as specified. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced:

01/08/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text:

05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend:

05/22/2026

AB 1563

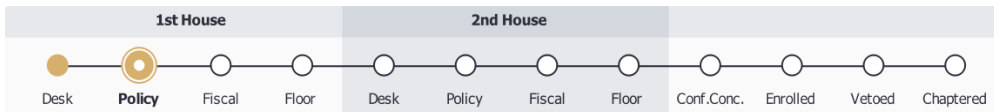
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

Budget Act of 2026.

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Tracking form

Position

SPOT

Bill information

Status:

04/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Summary:

Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

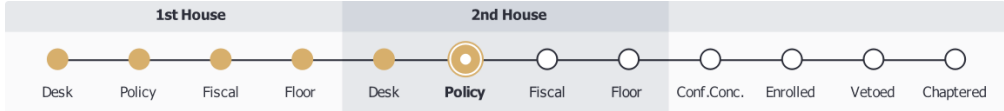
Introduced: 01/09/2026

Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1567](#)
[Ta, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan containing specified elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, existing law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly or residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction’s regional housing need allocation for any income category. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/12/2026

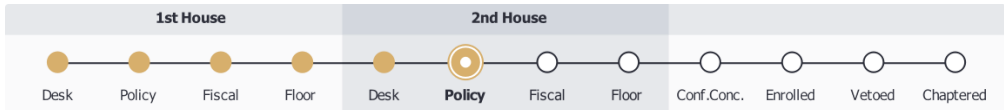
Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/16/2026

[AB 1573](#)
[Bryan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Land use: housing elements: target population.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/13/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

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 containing specified information, including an analysis of its special housing, emergency shelter, and supportive housing needs, as defined. Existing law defines the term “target population” for

purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element to include certain persons, including persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities and individuals eligible for specified developmental disability services. This bill would provide that the definition of the term “target population” for the purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element, as described above, may include victims of domestic violence, victims of sexual assault, and victims of human trafficking, as specified. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/16/2026

AB 1584

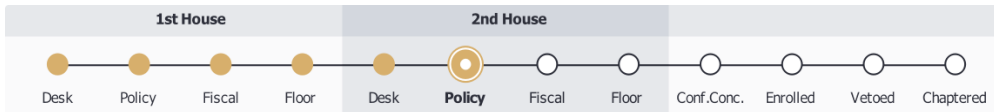
Jackson, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

State Air Resources Board: Office of Civil Rights.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 18.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law establishes within the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Air Resources Board. Current law provides for the establishment of air pollution control districts and air quality management districts. Current law generally vests regulatory jurisdiction over stationary sources of air pollution to the air pollution control districts and air quality management districts and regulatory jurisdiction over mobile sources of air pollution to the State Air Resources Board. This bill, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another act for its purposes, would create the Office of Civil Rights within the state board. The bill would set forth the responsibilities of the office, including providing training on civil rights obligations to board staff, grantees, contractors, and subrecipients, and coordinating with air pollution control districts and air quality management districts and the California Environmental Protection Agency to align civil rights compliance efforts statewide. (Based on 01/13/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/13/2026

Current Text: 01/13/2026 - Introduced

AB 1600

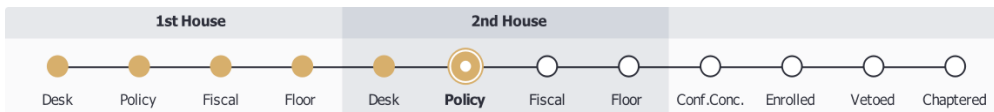
Arambula, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Disadvantaged communities: farmworker communities.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

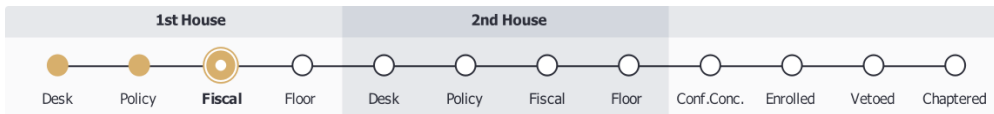
Summary: Existing law defines “disadvantaged communities” and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and for other purposes. This bill would expand the definition of “disadvantaged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

Introduced: 01/16/2026 **Current Text:** 03/17/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/17/2026

[AB 1606](#) [Nguyen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: cleanup costs.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/14/2026 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

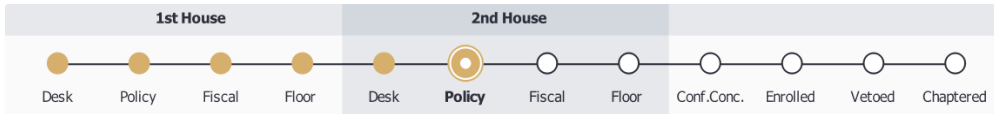
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, for 30% of the qualified cleanup expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year, and would limit the credit to \$20,000 per taxable year. The bill would define qualified cleanup expenses for this purpose to mean costs directly related to the one-time removal and disposal of unauthorized encampments, illegal dumping, and abandoned property, as provided. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2026 **Current Text:** 04/29/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/29/2026

[AB 1608](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Office of the Inspector General, High-Speed Rail.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

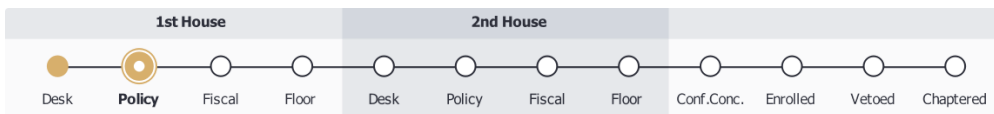
Summary: Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Existing law authorizes the Inspector General to select, appoint, and employ officers and employees necessary to carry out the functions of the office, as specified. This bill would rename the office as the Office of the Inspector General, High-Speed Rail and revise the title of the Inspector General as the Inspector General of the High-Speed Rail. This bill would authorize the Inspector General to adopt and make use of the classifications, associated salary ranges, and other forms of compensation established or otherwise used by other state agencies identified by the Inspector General as performing comparable oversight work, as specified.
(Based on 03/10/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2026 **Current Text:** 03/10/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/10/2026

[AB 1611](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Taxation: capital gains and losses: single-family rental homes.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, exclude the recognition of any gain or loss on the exchange of property held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, if that property is exchanged solely for property of a like kind that is to be held either for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, unless an exception applies. This bill would, under both the Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law, prohibit the application of the above-described law to gain from the exchange of single-family residential rental real property, as defined, in this state if the taxpayer owns, as defined, 50 or more single-family residential rental real properties at the time of the sale. The bill would apply to

exchanges completed on or after January 1, 2026, for purposes of taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 2026. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2026

AB 1621

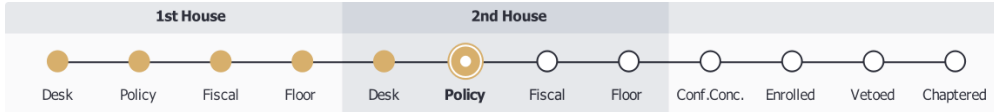
Wilson, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. Existing law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency or state agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency or state agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency or state agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. (Based on 03/04/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Current Text: 03/04/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/04/2026

AB 1622

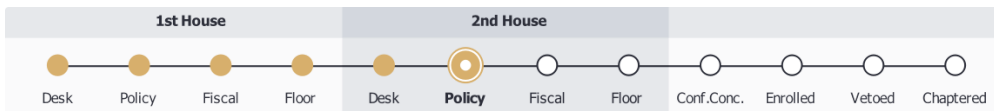
Rubio, Blanca, D

HTML

PDF

Electrified security fences.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure manufacturing or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles or other materials, subject to specified conditions. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting or conditioning the installation of an electrified security fence, as described above, except for requiring an administrative permit to confirm a fence abutting a property in residential use, or within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility, meets certain requirements. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2028. Current law, starting January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, and used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose, subject to specified conditions and subject to prohibitions imposed by a city, county, or city and county through a local ordinance. This bill would indefinitely extend the operation of the electrified security fence provisions subject to repeal on January 1, 2028, and would repeal the provisions that become operative on January 1, 2028. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1624](#)

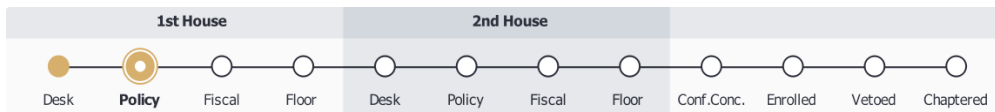
[Zbur, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Public Lands Protection Act.

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Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

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 any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes, as provided. For these purposes, current law authorizes the legislative body to divide a county or city into zones, but requires that regulations adopted be uniform for each class or kind of building or use of land throughout each zone. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, the Public Lands Protection Act, would, upon transfer to any private or nonfederal entity of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States government on or after January

1, 2025, and that has been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance as open space, public land, resource conservation, or an equivalent conservation-oriented designation, immediately subject that parcel to the zoning designation and associated state and local restrictions. The bill would also, upon transfer of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States government on or after January 1, 2025, and that has not been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance at the time of transfer to any private or nonfederal entity, automatically subject that parcel to the most restrictive conservation-oriented zoning designation currently applied in the jurisdiction, by operation of law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1663](#)

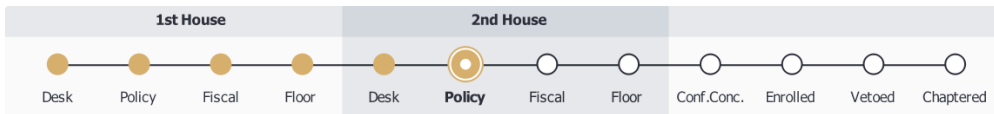
[Wallis, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: removal: trimming.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 72. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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 specified. The act authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to permit the taking of a western Joshua tree if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree through measures that are roughly proportional in extent to the authorized taking of the western Joshua tree. The act authorizes, in lieu of completing the mitigation measures, a permittee to elect to satisfy the mitigation obligation by paying fees pursuant to a specified fee schedule, as provided. The act authorizes the department to permit the removal or trimming of a dead western Joshua tree or trimming of a live western Joshua tree, without payment of fees or other mitigation, provided that the dead western Joshua tree or any limb to be removed satisfies a specified condition, including that the tree is leaning against an existing structure. This bill would additionally authorize the department to issue a permit, without payment of fees or other mitigation, for the removal or trimming of any western Joshua tree that meets certain criteria, as specified. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

[AB 1679](#)

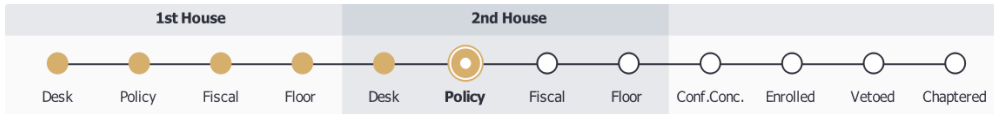
[González, Mark, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local pop-up small business program.

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Tracking form

Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

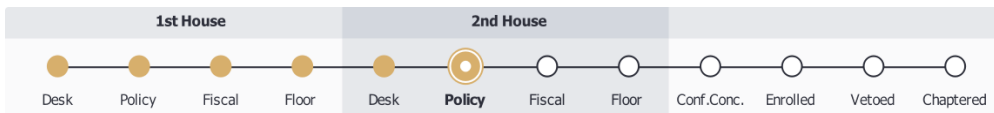
Summary: Existing law establishes various programs to promote small businesses operating in nonstandard locations, including cottage food operations and sidewalk vendors, and imposes requirements on, and provides authorizations to, local governments relating to these programs. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city or the board of supervisors of a county, as applicable, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law, transacted and carried on within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city or county, and to fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, defined as a local jurisdiction to allow temporary commercial activation authorization for a pop-up small business, as those terms are defined, to operate for no more than 120 days in an eligible commercial space without requiring full compliance with standards applicable to permanent occupancy, as specified. The bill would require a local jurisdiction to consider temporarily suspending, deferring, or modifying specified standards and discretionary requirements. The bill would require a temporary commercial activation to comply with health and safety standards governing temporary use and structures, as specified. This bill would further require a local jurisdiction to provide written accessibility compliance guidance materials to an applicant. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/02/2026 **Current Text:** 04/23/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[AB 1684](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Common interest developments: cooling systems.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/13/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

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. Existing law makes any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system in a mobilehome void and unenforceable. Existing law provides that a

“cooling system” includes a portable air-conditioning unit, a window air-conditioning unit, a swamp cooler or any evaporative cooler, a cooling fan system, a heat pump, or any other technology that reasonably creates an internal temperature cooling benefit, and meets applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by law. This bill would, under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, make any provision of the governing documents, architectural guidelines, or policies void and unenforceable if the provision prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system that complies with all applicable state and local building codes. The bill would also make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any, among other specified agreements, deed that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, void and unenforceable. The bill would make it unlawful for an association to prohibit or restrict a member from installing, upgrading, replacing, or using a cooling system in the member’s separate interest, or to take other specified actions in connection with the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, subject to specified exceptions. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/02/2026

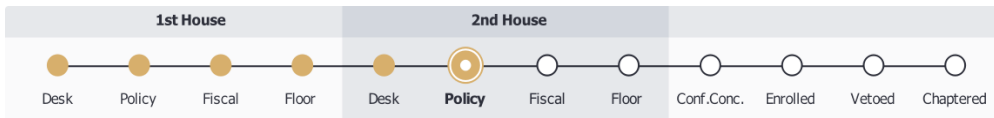
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 1693](#)
[Zbur, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/14/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Current law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. Current law establishes a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement related to a restaurant, as defined. This bill would establish a similar streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, as defined. 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. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

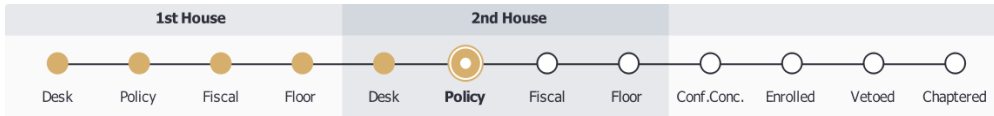
Introduced: 02/03/2026

Current Text: 02/03/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1699](#) [Rogers, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2028, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program, to be administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to increase the pace and scale of the use of prescribed fire and cultural burning and to reduce barriers for conducting prescribed fires and cultural burning. Existing law creates the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund in the State Treasury to support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning by nonpublic entities, such as cultural fire practitioners, private landowners, and nongovernmental entities. Under existing law, moneys in the fund are under the control of the department, and the department or a contracted third-party administrator is authorized to direct payments for claims from the fund, consistent with specified guidelines adopted by the department. These guidelines include, among other things, (1) a requirement that an eligible claim relate to either a prescribed fire conducted or supervised by a burn boss, as defined, or a cultural burn conducted or supervised by a cultural fire practitioner, and (2) a requirement that a claim shall not be paid from the fund unless the department reviewed and approved a burn plan before the prescribed fire or cultural burning. Existing law requires, upon order of the Department of Finance, the \$20,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021 be transferred into the fund, and provides that all moneys deposited or transferred into the fund be continuously appropriated to the department for these purposes. By Executive Order N-35-25, Governor Gavin Newsom suspended the limitation on public and governmental agencies enrolling in the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to the extent that the limitation would prohibit resource conservation districts and volunteer fire departments or districts from such enrollment. This bill would establish the Good Fire Act, which would indefinitely extend the Prescribed Fire Liability Program. The bill would also expand program eligibility by changing the entities who may receive coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning from nonpublic entities to individuals and entities other than the department or the federal government, as provided. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

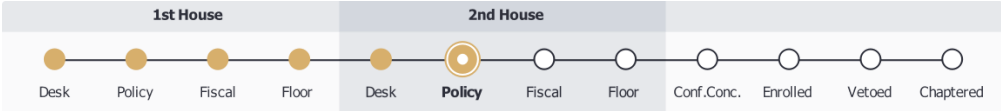
Introduced: 02/03/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

[AB 1710](#)
[Carrillo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

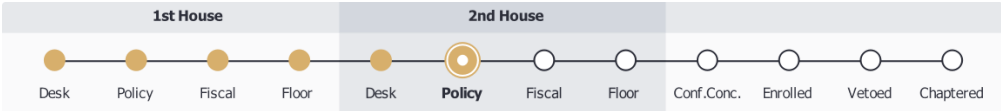
Summary: The Housing Accountability Act prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project, as defined for purposes of the act, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines “ordinances, policies, and standards” to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of “ordinances, policies, and standards” materials requirements, postentitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined. (Based on 02/04/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/04/2026 **Current Text:** 02/04/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1732](#)
[Alvarez, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: affordable housing projects: public university or public college housing projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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, 2033, exempts from its requirements certain actions for affordable housing projects that meet specified requirements, including confirmation by a public agency that, among other things, the project site satisfies specified requirements and a vacant project site does not contain tribal cultural resources that could be affected by the development that were found pursuant to a consultation and the effects of which cannot be mitigated, as provided. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described exemption to January 1, 2037, and would expand the exemption to also include a public university or public college housing project, as defined, that meets specified requirements. Because the bill would extend the operation of the exemption and would increase duties on a lead agency related to the expansion of this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/20/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/05/2026

Current Text:

05/20/2026 - Amended

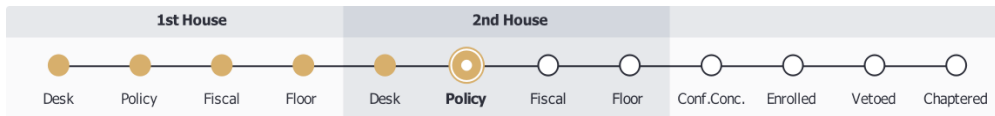
Last Amend:

05/20/2026

[AB 1738](#)
[Carrillo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

State Housing Law: remote inspections.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 62. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law pertaining to standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law authorizes an officer, employee, or agent of an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, any provision of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the State Housing Law. Existing law provides certain immunities to a public entity or employee immunity relative to an inspection or license, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county to offer a homeowner or contractor the option of requesting remote inspections for all or a subset of an inspection required by a building permit for specified works in one- or 2-family dwelling units, by July 1, 2027, as provided. The bill would apply the above-described immunities to remote inspections. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/05/2026

Current Text:

05/18/2026 - Amended

AB 1751

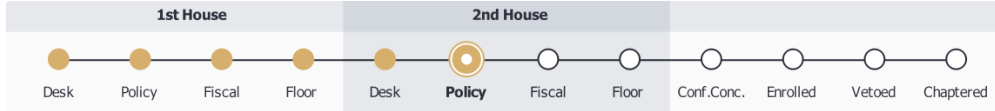
Quirk-Silva, D

HTML

PDF

Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act.

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Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 47. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, 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, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome housing development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets all of specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision will result in parcels and residential units that will meet prescribed densities and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

AB 1786

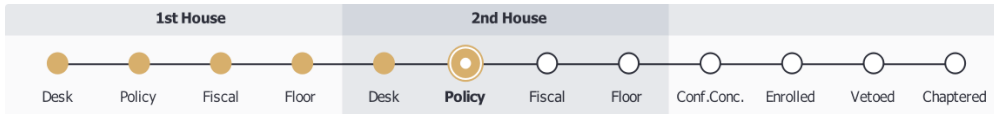
Harabedian, D

HTML

PDF

Public contracts: best value construction contracting for counties, cities, and the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law establishes a program to allow counties to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Existing law also authorizes counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Existing law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2029. Existing law repeals the program provisions on January 1, 2030. This bill would, instead, authorize a county, city, or the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as described above, for construction projects in excess of \$500,000, would make various conforming changes to the above-described provisions, and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2040. (Based on 03/12/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

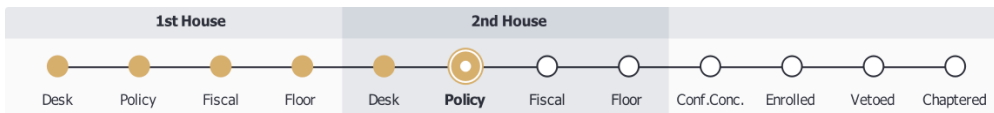
Current Text: 03/12/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/12/2026

[AB 1796](#) [Jackson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Licensed Professional Interior Designer Practice Act.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2027, establishes a scheme for the certification of interior designers by the California Council for Interior Design Certification, a nonprofit organization, by obtaining a stamp from the council that identifies them as a certified interior designer, and makes it an unfair business practice for any person to represent or hold themselves out as a certified interior designer without a valid certification. Existing law also authorizes the council to issue a commercial designation to a person who satisfies specified requirements. Under the existing scheme, a certification under those provisions expires in 2 years unless renewed in a specified manner. This bill would

authorize the council to issue a professional designation to a certified interior designer or qualified applicant only until _____, 2027, and would instead provide for the licensure and regulation of the practice of professional interior design, as defined, by the board. The bill would add a member to the board who is a professional interior designer, and would specify that the professional interior designer member's term begins and expires on unspecified dates. The bill would require the board to determine eligibility requirements, including examination and education requirements necessary for licensure. The bill would authorize the board to determine whether additional education or training is required for professional interior designers to identify when architectural or engineering services are required and, if so, would require the board to develop and prescribe sufficient education or training. The bill would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by an unspecified fee or by imprisonment in a county jail, or both, to engage in certain acts, including engaging in the practice of professional interior design without a license. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

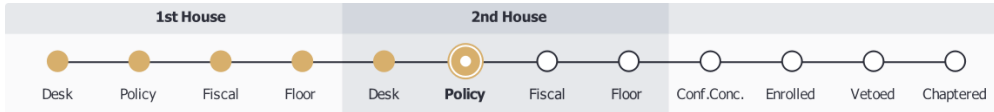
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 1801](#)
[Lee, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public agencies: approval: detention facilities.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

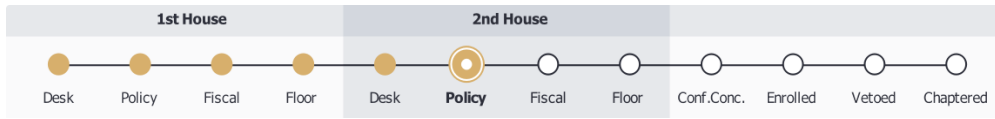
Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L. GOV.

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

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/09/2026

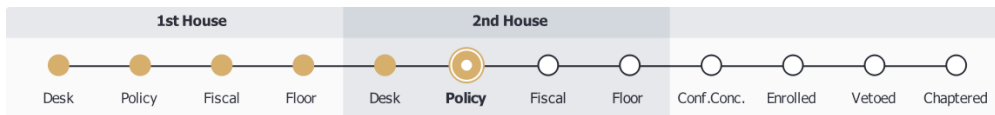
[AB 1802](#)[Stefani, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Land use: mitigation lands.****Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a state or local public agency to authorize a governmental entity, a special district, a nonprofit organization, a for-profit entity, a person, or another entity to hold title to and manage an interest in property held for mitigation purposes, subject to certain requirements. Current law authorizes a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization that holds the property as described above to hold an endowment conveyed for the property, except as specified. Current law subjects the holder of an endowment to certain requirements, including that the holder certify to the project proponent or the holder of the mitigation property or a conservation easement and the local or state agency that required the endowment that it meets specified requirements. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would delete the above repeal date, thereby extending those provisions indefinitely. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026**Current Text:** 02/10/2026 - Introduced[AB 1808](#)[Carrillo, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: industrial projects and commercial projects: single-family residences: public works projects.****Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 67. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits a 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. Under existing law, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize, by permit, the taking of a western Joshua tree if certain conditions are met, including, among

other conditions, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and the taking of, the western Joshua tree. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement with a 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. Existing law authorizes a 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 a city to delegate to the city the ability to authorize the taking of a western Joshua tree associated with developing commercial and industrial projects. This bill would authorize the department to authorize, by permit, without payment of fees or other mitigation, the removal of no more than 10, or the trimming of, western Joshua trees by an owner of an existing single-family residence if the western Joshua trees are within 30 feet of the existing single-family residence or 15 feet of an existing accessory structure, or within the construction footprint, or 15 feet of the construction footprint, of a new accessory structure that is proposed to be constructed for the existing single-family residence. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

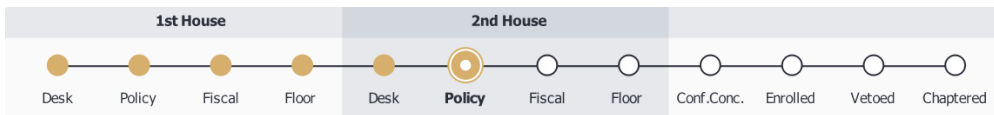
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 1815](#)
[Wicks, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Factory-built housing: building standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires all factory-built housing after a specified date that is sold or offered for sale to first users within the state to bear insignia of approval issued by the department, deems that housing to comply with the requirements of all ordinances or regulations enacted by any city, county, city and county or district that may be applicable to the construction of housing, as specified, and prohibits a city, county, city and county, and district from requiring submittal of plans for any factory-built housing manufactured, or to be manufactured pursuant to these provisions, as specified. That law specifically and entirely reserves to local jurisdictions certain local requirements, including local use zone requirements. That law also requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce its provisions, except for in-plant inspections of the manufacture and installation of factory-built housing by local enforcement or inspection agencies, as specified. That law provides that any person who violates any of these provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from imposing or enforcing building standards that exceed the state minimum building standards in the California Building Standards Code on a housing construction project that utilizes factory-built housing, provided that at least 15% of the hard costs, as defined, for each building in the project are spent on

factory-built housing that bears the insignia of the Department of Housing and Community Development. By adding to the duties of local officials, and expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

[AB 1820](#)

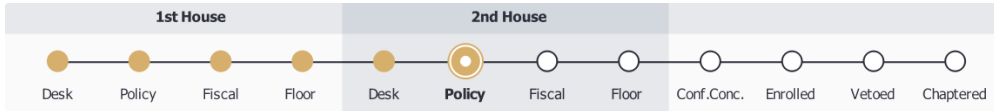
[Schiavo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Electric vehicle charging stations: permit fees.

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Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| REVIEW |

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$450 plus \$15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and \$1,000 plus \$7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$100 plus \$15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential electric vehicle charging stations, and \$500 plus \$5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial electric vehicle charging stations, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/16/2026

[AB 1834](#)

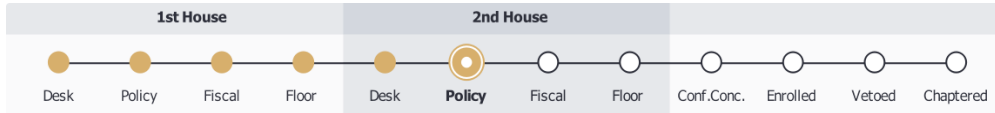
[Patel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Subdivisions: tentative and final map: exceptions.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act requires a tentative and final map for specified subdivisions, including subdivisions of 5 or more parcels or condominiums, except under certain circumstances, including if the land consists of a parcel or parcels of land having approved access to a public street or highway, which comprises part of a tract of land zoned for industrial or commercial development, and which has the approval of the governing body as to street alignments and widths. Existing law requires a subdivision that qualifies for one of those exceptions to file a parcel map instead. This bill would expand the exception described above to additionally include land that comprises part of a tract of land zoned for mixed-use development, inclusive of mixed-use developments containing residential uses, and that satisfies the other requirements contained in that exception. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/26/2026

AB 1857

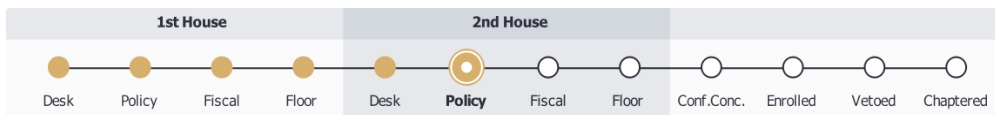
Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Unlawfully restrictive covenants: grocery stores and supermarkets.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 72. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing 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 effectively prohibits or restricts certain land uses, including the installation or use of a solar energy system or construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on certain lots. Existing law authorizes a person who holds or is acquiring an ownership interest of record in property that the person believes is the subject of an unlawfully restrictive covenant, as specified, to record a restrictive covenant modification document. Before recording the document, existing law requires the county recorder to submit the modification document and the

original document to the county counsel, who is required to determine whether the original document contains an unlawful restriction. This bill would make void and unenforceable against an interested party any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, lease, or other recorded or unrecorded instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that effectively prohibits or restricts the use of that property as a grocery store or supermarket, as defined, if a grocery store or supermarket previously operated on the property and has ceased operations and an approved restrictive covenant modification document has been recorded in the public record. The bill would entitle an interested party, as defined, to establish that an existing restrictive covenant is unenforceable by submitting a restrictive covenant modification document to the county recorder, in accordance with certain procedures, to allow the grocery store or supermarket development to proceed. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

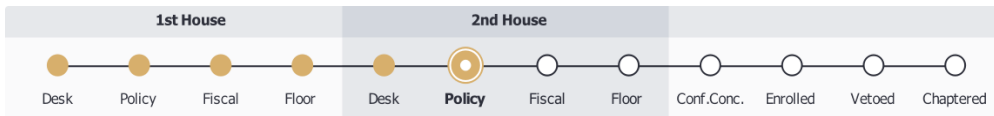
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 1881](#)
[Ramos, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.

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Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. (Based on 05/19/2026 text)

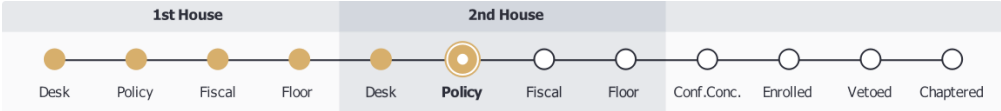
Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 05/19/2026 - Amended

[AB 1899](#)
[Caloza, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Office of Youth Homelessness Prevention.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law, the Governor’s Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025, beginning July 1, 2026, eliminates the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and instead establishes the Business and Consumer Services Agency and the California Housing and Homelessness Agency. The plan also, among other things, establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness as an independent entity within the California Housing and Homelessness Agency and renames the existing council as the California Interagency Executive Council on Homelessness, which it establishes within the California Interagency Council on Homelessness. Existing law requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state, as provided. This bill would establish within the California Interagency Council on Homelessness the Office of Youth Homelessness Prevention (office), with the mission of reducing youth homelessness in the state to functional zero, defined as the condition in which the number of youth experiencing homelessness does not exceed the capacity to provide youth with permanent housing. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026 (Spot bill)

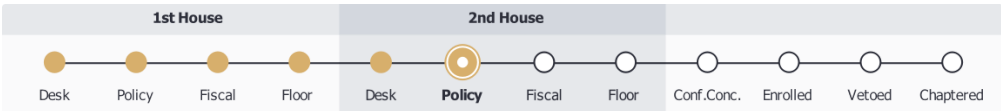
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 1903](#)
[Wicks, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Construction defects.

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Tracking form

Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law specifies the rights and requirements of a homeowner to bring an action for construction defects, including applicable standards for home construction, the statute of limitations, the burden of proof, the damages recoverable, and detailed prelitigation procedures. This bill would establish an alternative process for certified buildings, as established by the bill, and would provide that the bill's provisions only apply to condominium projects and townhouse developments constructed on or after January 1, 2027. The bill would authorize a builder to obtain a certified building status for a building by undergoing private inspection, repairs, and reinspection during construction, as provided. The bill would prohibit future challenges to the status of the building as a certified building once certified. The bill would authorize the builder of a certified building to establish its own process for handling postconstruction claims. The bill would specify that a builder has a complete and unrestricted right to inspect and repair a certified building at times mutually agreed upon by the builder and claimant and within timeframes established by the builder. If a claimant refuses the offer of repair or prevents, restricts, delays, or frustrates access for more than 7 days from the mutually agreed upon day, the bill would deem the builder to have received a release. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

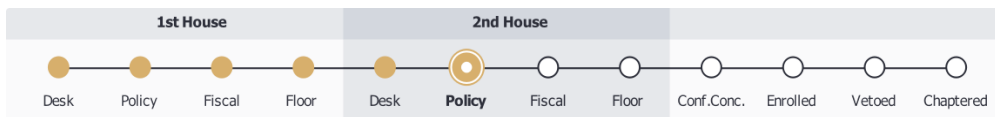
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 1914](#) [Schiavo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

General plan elements: childcare.

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Tracking form

Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 59. Noes 9.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use, circulation, housing, safety, and environmental justice element. Existing law requires a city or county to update its general plan elements subject to certain criteria and timelines. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2028, but no later than January 1, 2033, to prepare and adopt a childcare plan or integrate a childcare plan into the next adoption of the city, county, or city and county's general plan to address the childcare needs of the jurisdiction, as specified. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

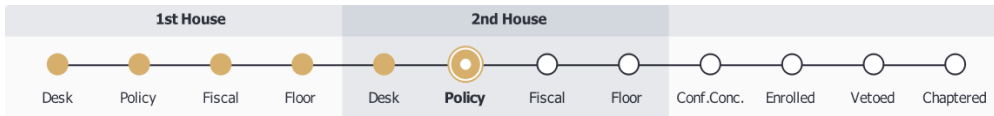
Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

[AB 1915](#) [Gabriel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Accelerated restaurant equipment permitting approval: retail food safety.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, and open space, including agriculture, recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, use of natural resources, and other purposes. Existing law establishes a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement relating to a restaurant, as those terms are defined. This bill would establish a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a like-for-like equipment installation relating to a restaurant, as those terms are defined. 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 licensed contractor certifier, defined as a licensed commercial contractor that meets certain requirements, to submit a certification of the installation's compliance with applicable codes. The bill would require a qualified licensed contractor certifier to prepare certain affidavits related to the equipment installation under penalty of perjury. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the permit application within 10 business days of receipt and would deem the plan approved for permitting purposes if the local building department does not approve or deny the application within that timeframe, provided that all required fees have been paid. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/23/2026

[AB 1924](#)

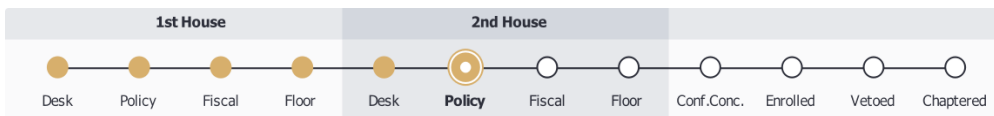
[Gabriel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires the department to oversee and implement various housing programs. Existing law establishes various programs to prevent homelessness or assist persons experiencing homelessness, including the No Place Like Home Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require the

department, by July 1, 2027, to develop and publicly issue a statewide homelessness prevention strategy that includes specified elements, including a homelessness prevention action plan for certain state agencies and evidence-based model homeless prevention practices, as specified. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/09/2026

[AB 1933](#)

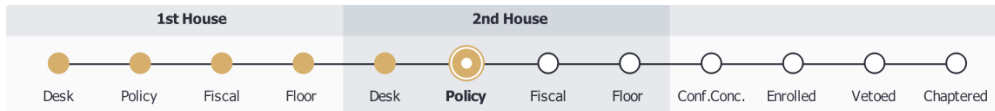
[Hoover, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Land surveyors: records of survey.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes a record of survey review process, which requires a county surveyor to examine a record of survey for compliance with specified requirements, and authorizes the county surveyor to charge a reasonable fee for examining a record of survey, as provided, and not to exceed the cost of the service. Existing law requires that, if a record of survey complies with the specified requirements, the county surveyor must endorse a statement of examination on the record of survey and present it to the county recorder for filing. Existing law requires that, if the record of survey does not comply with the above requirements, the county surveyor must return it to the person who presented it with a written statement of the changes necessary to make it conform. This bill would, instead, require the county surveyor to return the record of survey to the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer who presented it with a written statement of the changes necessary to make it conform. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2026

[AB 1934](#)

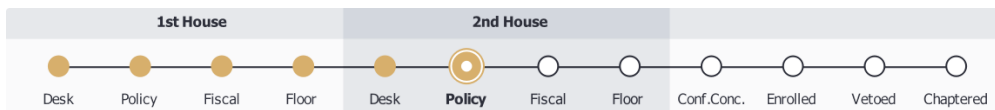
[Bennett, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal’s Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. The bill would authorize the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program. The bill would require the committee, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide a report to specified legislative committees on its findings and recommendations pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

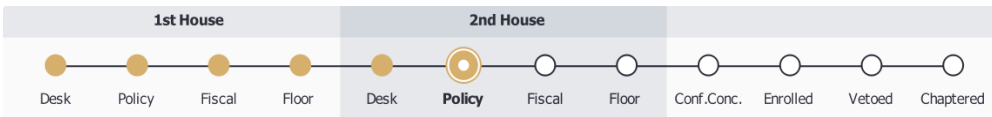
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

[AB 1947](#)
[Ta, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Surplus land.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law requires each state agency, each year, to make a review of all proprietary state lands over which it has jurisdiction to determine what land is in excess of its foreseeable needs and report thereon to the Department of General Services, including, among other things, land that is not currently being utilized, or is currently being underutilized, by the state agency for any ongoing state program. This bill would specifically require the Department of Transportation to submit the report described above. The bill would require the report to include the market value of the properties reviewed by the agency. The bill would require the report to include land that is not currently being utilized, is currently being underutilized, or is not being used by a state agency, regardless of whether the agency is currently prepared to dispose of the land by sale or otherwise. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

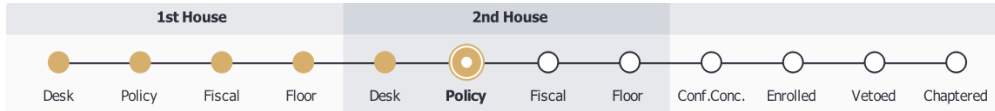
Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1960](#)
[Bennett, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Wildfire Prevention Grants Program: identified cohesive fire communities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: EExisting law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and extends eligibility for grants to, among others, local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified community conservation corps, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to post on its internet website certain information regarding hazardous fuel reduction and vegetation management projects funded or conducted by the department for the preceding fiscal year, including projects funded under the department's Wildfire Prevention Grants Program, as provided. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, as defined, who have completed a specific training program developed and administered by the department to support and augment the department in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. This bill would authorize the department, commencing with the 2028–29 fiscal year, to disburse funds appropriated for the Wildfire Prevention Grants Program to identified cohesive fire communities, as defined, that partner with fire safe councils, as provided, to use for activities related to hazardous fuels reduction, wildfire prevention planning, and wildfire prevention education, among other activities. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2026

[AB 1964](#)

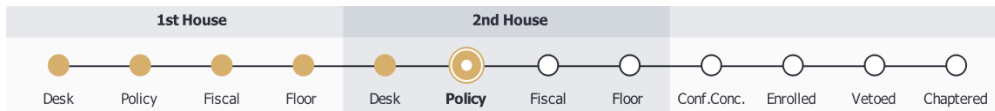
[Bennett, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

State Fire Marshal: home hardening.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

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

Introduced:

02/13/2026

Current Text:

05/18/2026 - Amended

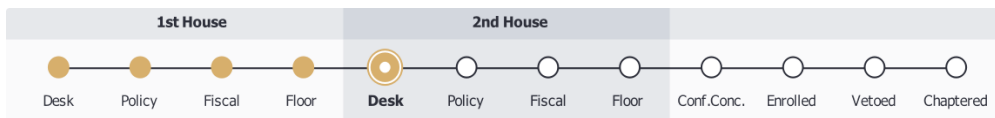
Last Amend:

05/18/2026

[AB 1976](#)
[Wicks, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status:

05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 19.)

Summary:

Would prohibit a city or county from holding a community input meeting to reconsider, delay, or prevent implementation of a proposed pedestrian or bicycle safety project if that project is included in an approved plan that will be implemented as part of the circulation element of the city or county's general plan, as specified. At a public meeting where a contract is awarded for, or when county or city staff, as applicable, are directed to begin, the construction of a pedestrian or bicycle safety project, or anytime thereafter, the bill would prohibit the city or county from terminating the project unless the city or county makes at least one specified finding at a public meeting. If a city or county establishes a process for residents of the city or county to submit a petition to request the installation of a traffic-calming measure, the bill would prohibit the city or county from requiring the petition to contain the signatures of more than a majority of the total number of persons whose residences are located, in whole or in part, within 1,000 feet of the proposed traffic-calming measure, as specified. To the extent that the bill increases the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

Introduced:

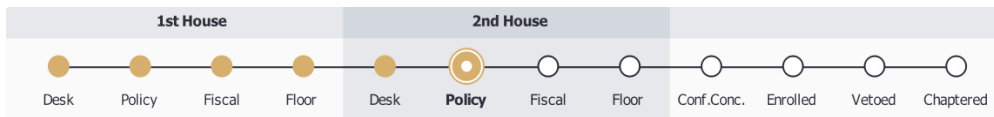
02/13/2026

Current Text:

05/21/2026 - Amended

Last Amend:

05/21/2026

[AB 1997](#)[Lee, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Land use: housing development approvals: timelines and processes.****Progress bar**

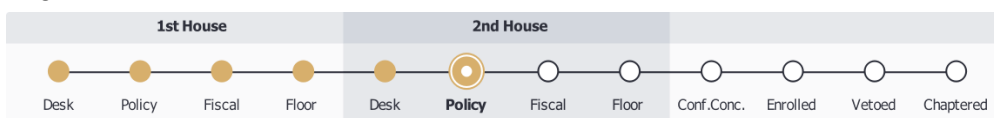
Tracking form

Position

NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information**Status:** 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications. Among other things, the act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove the project within a specified period of time, which varies depending on the project's phase in the CEQA process. This bill would additionally require approval or disapproval of a housing development project within 30 days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report (EIR), if the EIR is prepared pursuant to specified provisions of CEQA if certain other conditions are met. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026**Current Text:** 05/18/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 05/18/2026[AB 2002](#)[Solache, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Local government assistance: Regional Early Action Planning Fund.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information**Status:** 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing in each region and further requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Current law establishes the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, administered by the department, for the purpose of providing regions and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities to enable jurisdictions to meet the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment, as provided. This bill would establish the Regional Early Action Planning Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of providing councils of governments, regional entities, and jurisdictions with one-time funding, including grants for planning activities, to enable those entities to meet the 7th and subsequent cycles of the regional housing need assessment. The bill would require the department to allocate funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, from the Regional Early Action Planning Fund to each council of governments or regional entity responsible for allocating regional housing need that applies and qualifies for those moneys, as specified. The bill would authorize a council of governments or regional entity to expend funds awarded for certain purposes, including for activities that support the development, improvement, or implementation of the methodology for the 7th and subsequent regional housing needs assessment cycles, and for providing jurisdictions with technical assistance, planning, temporary staffing, or consultant needs associated with updating local planning and zoning documents, as provided. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

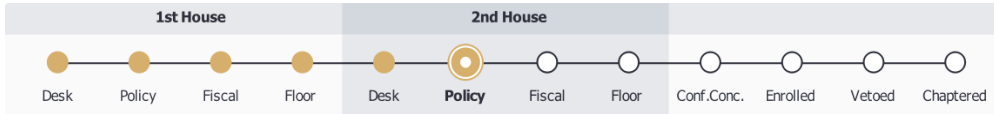
Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2005](#)
[Ahrens, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing developments: urban lot split: owner-occupancy.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/14/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 66. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county 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. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the development or parcel meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the local agency to require an applicant for an urban lot split to sign an affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the approval of the urban lot split. Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance to implement these provisions, as provided. This bill would instead require the local agency to require an applicant to select one of 2 sets of owner-

occupancy requirements. The first option would be for the applicant to sign, under penalty of perjury, the above-described affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years. The 2nd option would be for the applicant to sign an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, stating they intend to sell both parcels of an urban lot split after issuance of a certificate of occupancy and to require, as a condition of sale to a homebuyer, that one of the units on both parcels of an urban lot split remain owner occupied for 3 years, beginning on the date a parcel or unit is conveyed by the applicant to a homebuyer. (Based on 05/07/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 05/07/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/07/2026

[AB 2012](#)

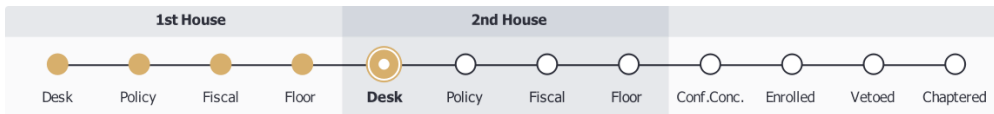
[Hoover, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Vehicles: transportation of manufactured homes.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.)

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation or a local authority, upon application in writing and if good cause appears, to issue a special or annual permit for the transporting of a manufactured home that does not exceed 14 feet in total width, exclusive of lights and devices, upon any highway, as specified. Existing law prescribes specified requirements and conditions for transporting the above-described manufactured homes, and makes it unlawful for a person to violate any of the terms or conditions of the above-described permits. This bill would remove the good cause requirement for the department or the local authority to issue the above-described permits for manufactured homes under specified conditions. (Based on 05/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 05/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/20/2026

[AB 2015](#)

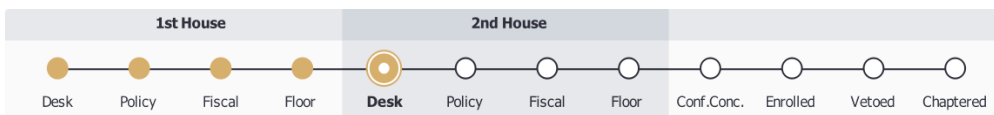
[Wicks, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Department of Transportation: third-party navigation applications: study and report.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 61. Noes 15.)
Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Transportation Agency and local authorities, to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of third-party navigation applications on the state highway system and local street and road networks. The bill would require the study to analyze how third-party navigation applications affect congestion displacement, local infrastructure, safety metrics, and emergency response, as provided. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to submit the study, and a report of related policy recommendations for regulatory or legislative action to improve the alignment between third-party navigation applications and state and local traffic management goals, to the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. (Based on 04/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 04/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/14/2026

AB 2020

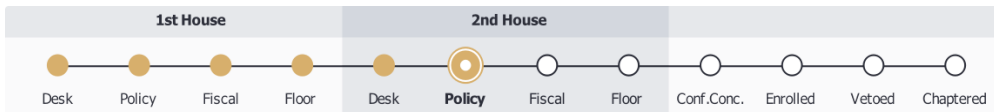
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

Housing programs: financing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. This bill would permit the department to authorize the transfer of excess reserves or excess operating income, as defined, from one rental housing development to another rental housing development with the same owner, as specified. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced

AB 2026

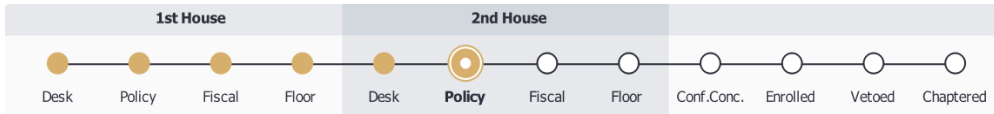
Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Water diversion: groundwater recharge: permit.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law prohibits an entity 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 from depositing or disposing of certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources, except as specified. This bill would revise and recast those conditions required for the appropriative water right exemption for a diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge, would apply the requirements to a diversion commenced before January 1, 2034, and would further exempt those diversions from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and requirements relating to lake or streambed alteration agreements, subject to conducting tribal consultation, as provided. The bill would expand the definition of "floodflow" to include flows downstream of a dam that is releasing water for flood control purposes, as provided. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

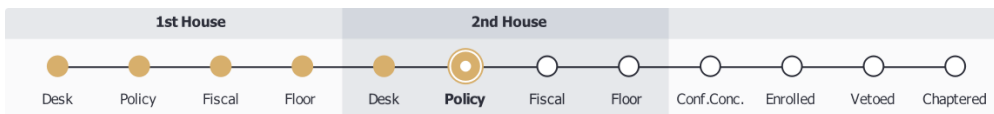
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

[AB 2033](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting: cities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, sets forth procedures that a local agency is required to follow when procuring certain services or work. Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to engage in job order contracting, as prescribed. This bill would establish a pilot program to authorize a city to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$3,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$750,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various additional procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under this authorization. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

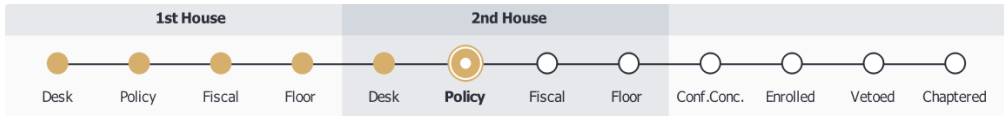
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

[AB 2044](#)
[Petrie-Norris, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Building standards: approval or adoption: cost of compliance estimate.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Under the Administrative Procedure Act, current law requires an initial statement of reasons for a regulation that is a building standard to include the estimated cost of compliance, the estimated potential benefits, and the related assumptions used to determine the estimates, except as specified. The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Government Operations Agency. Current law requires any building standard adopted or proposed by state agencies to be submitted to, and approved or adopted by, the commission before codification, in compliance with certain procedures, including, among others, the above-described requirement that an initial statement of reasons for a regulation that is a building standard include the estimated cost of compliance, the estimated potential benefits, and the related assumptions used to determine the estimates. This bill, if the commission finds that the initial statement of reasons is submitted without a completed statement of estimated cost of compliance, as specified, would prohibit the commission from approving or adopting the proposed or adopted building standard. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

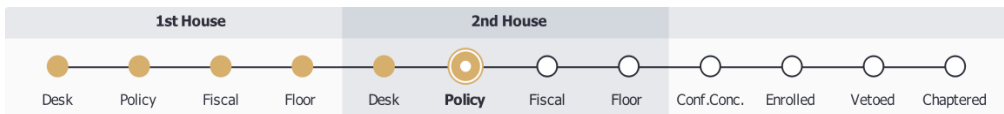
Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2045](#)
[Connolly, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

The Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act authorizes a project proponent to submit a habitat restoration or enhancement project to the Director of Fish and Wildlife for approval. Under the act, a habitat restoration or enhancement project is a project with the primary purpose of improving fish and wildlife habitat. The act requires the director to approve a habitat restoration or enhancement project if the director determines that specified conditions are met. Under the act, the director's approval of a habitat restoration or enhancement project is in lieu of any other permit, agreement, license, or other approval issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The act makes moneys in the Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Account available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of administering and implementing the act. Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the operation of the act until January 1, 2032, and would require the department to submit a report on the implementation of the act to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2029. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/17/2026

Current Text:

04/16/2026 - Amended

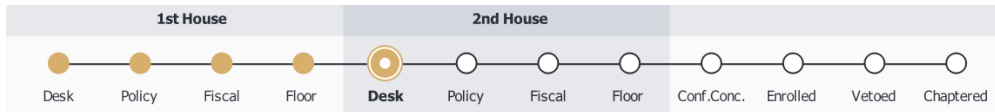
Last Amend:

04/16/2026

[AB 2051](#)
[Wicks, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 65. Noes 6.)

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency and vests the agency with jurisdiction over various public resources. Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency and sets out its mission for programs, policies, and standards. Under existing law, various state entities, including the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife have responsibilities with respect to coastal permitting and development. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group for the purpose of developing a Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap for coastal resilience projects proposed in specified areas. The bill would require the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group to consist of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, including, among others, the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to submit the Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap to the Governor and the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Introduced:

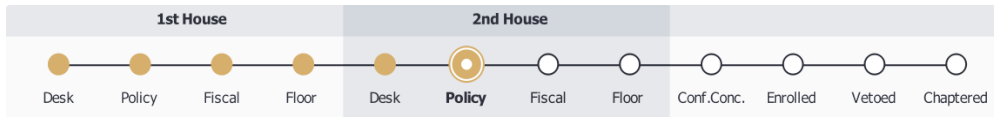
02/18/2026

Current Text:

03/25/2026 - Amended

Last Amend:

03/25/2026

California Factory-Built Housing Law: inspection: permitting.**Progress bar****Tracking form****Position**

REVIEW

Bill information

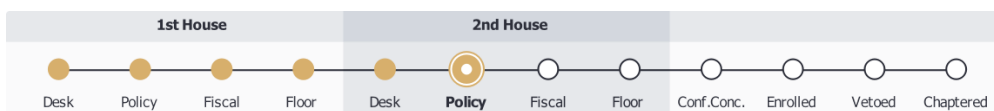
Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires all factory-built housing manufactured after a specified date that is sold or offered for sale to first users within the state to bear insignia of approval issued by the department, deems that housing to comply with the requirements of all ordinances or regulations enacted by any city, city and county, county, or district that may be applicable to the construction of housing, as specified, and prohibits a city, city and county, county, and district from requiring submittal of plans for any factory-built housing manufactured, or to be manufactured, pursuant to these provisions, as specified. The law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce its provisions, except for in-plant inspections of the manufacture and installation of factory-built housing by local enforcement or inspection agencies, as specified. Existing law authorizes the local enforcement agency to, by ordinance, establish an inspection fee for the inspection of the installation of factory-built housing. Existing law authorizes the department to provide by regulation for the qualification and disqualification of quality assurance agencies to perform inspections of factory-built housing manufacturers. The law requires the department to adopt rules and regulations to interpret and make specific these provisions, as specified. The law provides that any person who violates any of these provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would remove the requirement that a local enforcement agency enforce and inspect the installation of factory-built housing and, instead, require a first user to choose to have either the local enforcement agency or a quality assurance agency, acting on behalf and subject to the supervision of the department, enforce and inspect the installation of factory-built housing. The bill would limit a local enforcement agency's inspection fee to no more than 50% of the equivalent inspection fee for nonfactory-built housing. The bill would prohibit a local enforcement agency from charging an inspection fee if a first user chooses to have a quality assurance agency enforce and inspect the installation. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2026

California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts: vehicle miles traveled: mitigation.**Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

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 requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to the CEQA implementation guidelines to establish criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas, and requires the criteria to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. CEQA requires the office to recommend potential metrics, including, among other metrics, vehicle miles traveled, to measure these transportation impacts. This bill would, except as provided, specify that a transportation project is presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact as determined by the vehicle-miles-traveled metric if at least 80% of the project lies within one or more nonmetropolitan counties. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

AB 2074

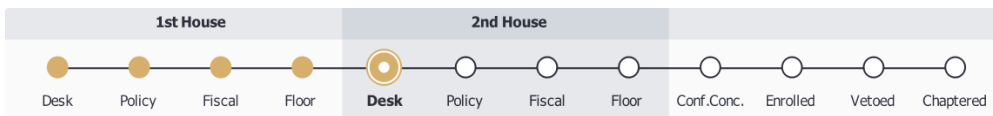
Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Regional transit hub districts: downtown housing developments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 64. Noes 6.)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law generally regulates local government zoning and approval of certain types of housing development projects. The law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The law also requires a housing development project within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development stop to 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 specified requirements, as applicable. This bill would, by July 1, 2027, require major transit cities to designate one or more regional transit hub districts and prescribe requirements for those districts, including requiring that a district make a downtown housing development an allowable use, as specified. The bill would prescribe requirements for downtown housing

developments, including requiring specified labor standards and requiring the developments to be eligible for streamlined ministerial approval, as specified. The bill would establish the Downtown Revitalization Loan Fund and continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the California Housing Finance Agency for the purpose of making loans to applicants to develop downtown housing developments, as specified. By establishing a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/09/2026

[AB 2106](#)

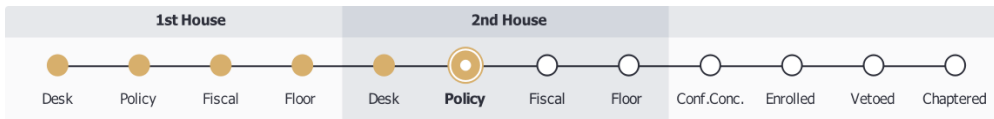
[Patel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Malpractice actions: architects, engineers, or surveyors.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law requires the attorney for the plaintiff or cross-complainant in any action arising out of the professional negligence of an architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor to file and serve a certificate declaring either that the attorney has consulted and received an opinion that the action is reasonable and meritorious from an architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor, licensed to practice in this state or in any other state, or that the attorney was unable to obtain that consultation for specified reasons. This bill would expand the malpractice complaints covered by the provision to include those against landscape architects. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 04/29/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/29/2026

[AB 2110](#)

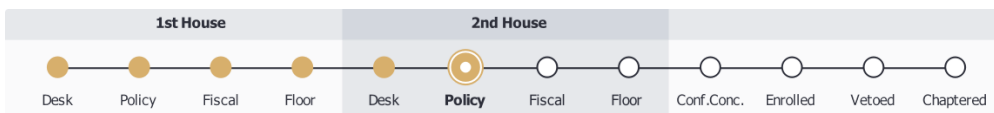
[Johnson, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local financing: workforce housing: tax increment financing district.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 72. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the creation of various infrastructure financing districts, including enhanced infrastructure financing districts for purposes of financing public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits or the surrounding community. This bill would authorize the establishment of tax increment financing districts for purposes of financing the construction, rehabilitation, repair, and upgrades to workforce housing for public safety, education, health care, or manufacturing personnel. The bill would set forth requirements for membership on the district's governing board, and would require the governing board to direct the preparation of a financing plan for the district, as provided. The bill would impose limitations on the involvement of a city or county that created a redevelopment agency or a former redevelopment project in a district, as provided. The bill would require the district to hold public hearings and receive written and oral protests to the financing plan in accordance with specified procedures and would require an election to be called if between 25% and 50% of the combined number of landowners and residents in the area who are at least 18 years of age file a protest. The bill would require, if the election is to be conducted by mail ballot, the identification envelope for return of mail ballots used in landowner elections to contain a declaration, under penalty of perjury, stating that the voter is the owner of record or the authorized representative of the landowner entitled to vote, among other things. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

AB 2118

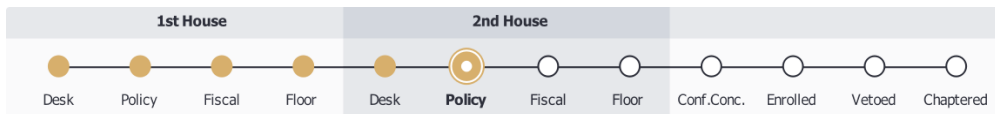
Hoover, R

HTML

PDF

Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022: use by right: objective standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

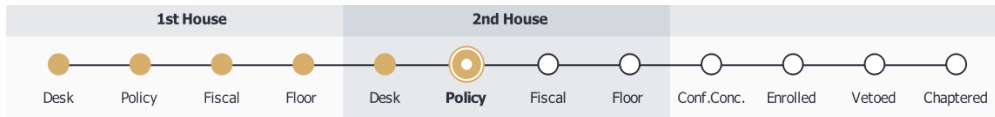
Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, until January 1, 2033, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a mixed-income housing development along a commercial corridor that satisfies specified site criteria, affordability criteria, and objective development standards, and deems a housing development that meets those requirements a use by right and subject to streamlined, ministerial review. Existing law prohibits the objective standards from precluding a development from being built at specified residential density required and from requiring the development to reduce unit size to meet the objective standards. This bill would also prohibit the objective standards from prohibiting or otherwise limiting mixed-use development in a housing development project. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

Accessory dwelling units: private sewage disposal systems.**Progress bar**

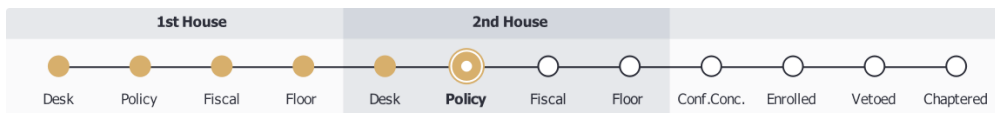
Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information**Status:** 05/27/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires the ordinance, if adopted, to meet certain requirements, including designating areas within the jurisdiction where accessory dwelling units may be permitted. Existing law authorizes the designation of areas to be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. Existing law also requires the ordinance to require approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required. This bill would prohibit a local agency from prohibiting an accessory dwelling unit in an area solely because the lots are served by private sewage disposal systems. The bill would prohibit a local health officer from withholding approval based on a minimum lot size requirement if the private sewage disposal system meets certain operating requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board for that lot size, and would prohibit the local health officer from requiring the installation of a new or alternative system as a condition of approval if an existing private sewage disposal system is verified to be functioning properly and has the capacity to serve the additional load of an accessory dwelling unit, as provided, and except as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026 (Spot bill)**Current Text:** 04/06/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 04/06/2026**Supportive housing: prospective tenants: barriers to access.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 59. Noes 11.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

The Governor’s Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, transfers the Department of Housing and Community Development to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, as of July 1, 2026. Existing law, the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, makes available deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of housing development projects. Existing law specifies particular requirements for projects funded with funds appropriated for supportive housing projects, including, among other things, that supportive housing projects provide or demonstrate collaboration with programs that provide services that meet the needs of the supportive housing residents. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This disbursement program is referred to as Homekey. Existing law, known as the No Place Like Home Program, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to award \$2,000,000,000 among counties to finance capital costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition, design, construction, rehabilitation, or preservation, and to capitalize operating reserves, of permanent supportive housing for the target population, as specified. This bill would establish the California Direct Access to Supportive Housing (DASH) designation, for the purpose of facilitating quick and accountable access to supportive housing units. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require a sponsor of a housing unit that meets prescribed criteria to notify the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee of the unit’s eligibility for a DASH designation, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, and to the extent not prohibited by federal law, require the department or the committee to apply specified expedited compliance documentation standards for a prospective tenant referred to a DASH unit, as provided. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/18/2026

Current Text:

04/13/2026 - Amended

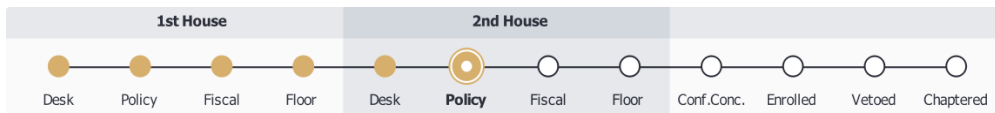
Last Amend:

04/13/2026

AB 2152 **González, Mark, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: essential local fire station projects: judicial streamlining.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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 authorize an essential local fire station project, as defined, to be eligible for judicial streamlining, if the lead agency, at its discretion, makes specified determinations based upon substantial evidence in the record regarding the project, including the determination that the project will employ best practices to avoid or mitigate

significant environmental effects, as provided. The bill would require the lead agency, upon determination that a project, activity, or approval is eligible for judicial streamlining pursuant to these provisions, to file a notice of determination with specified content with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, as provided. The bill would require the Judicial Council to, on or before July 1, 2027, adopt rules of court that apply to any action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration for an essential local fire station project, including any potential appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

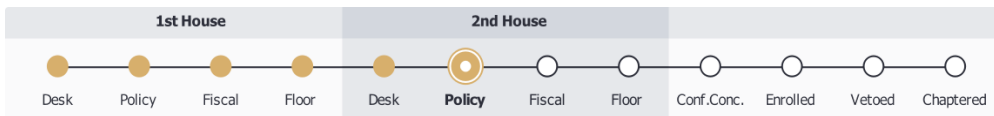
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2163](#) [Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Energy: Strategic Clean Energy and Critical Mineral Development Zones.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and prescribes the authorities, duties, and responsibilities of the commission pertaining to energy matters. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and other relevant state agencies, to identify and designate Strategic Clean Energy and Critical Mineral Development Zones. The bill would authorize the county in which a proposed zone is located to submit a request for designation and would authorize the county board of supervisors to, by resolution, authorize the request for designation. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny a complete submission within 180 days. The bill would require a zone to consist only of geographic areas located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the county submitting the request for designation and would require that certain criteria be satisfied, including that the zone be in an area identified by state or federal agencies as containing significant deposits or identified production potential of critical minerals used in battery, clean energy, or advanced manufacturing supply chains, as specified. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

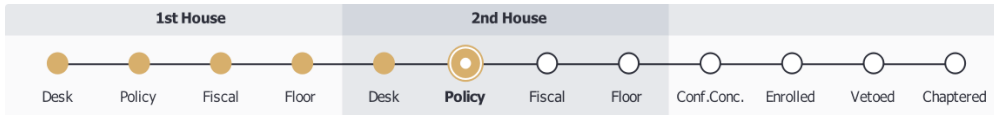
Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

[AB 2166](#) [Carrillo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Multifamily housing development: offsite housing factories: backstop financing.

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

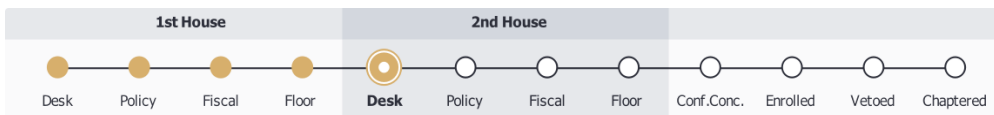
Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act creates within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (bank) and requires it to administer the act, which, among other things, provides for the financing of certain economic development projects. This bill would establish, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Multifamily Backstop Financing Program, for purposes of supporting multifamily projects through the provision of state-backed credit backstops that would enable surety companies to issue payment and performance bonds to qualified offsite housing factories in the state. The bill would authorize the bank to provide credit backstops to surety companies and surety insurers that issue construction bonds according to specified parameters. The bill would require the bank to adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement the program. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

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| Introduced: 02/18/2026 | Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 04/27/2026 |

[AB 2168](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Active Transportation Program: guidelines.

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Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 58. Noes 20.)

Summary: Existing law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for the purpose of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking. Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines with regard to project eligibility that include, among other project types, safe routes to transit projects that will encourage transit by improving biking and walking routes to mass transportation facilities and schoolbus stops. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, instead require the guidelines with regard to project eligibility to include projects for safe routes to transit projects that encourage access to transit facilities and schoolbus stops by biking and

walking, as specified, and projects that will expand access to transit in underserved or rural areas. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2176](#)

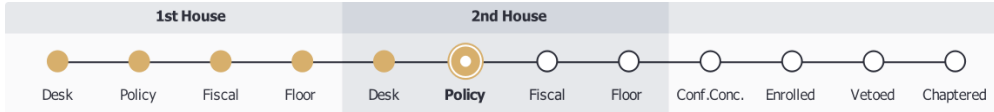
[Fong, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Student housing: intersegmental working group.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law requires the office of the Chancellor of the California State University, and requests the office of the President of the University of California, on or before July 1, 2022, to conduct a needs assessment to determine the projected student housing needs, by campus, for the 2022–23 fiscal year to the 2026–27 fiscal year, inclusive, and create a student housing plan, with a focus on affordable student housing, that outlines how they will meet the projected student housing needs, by campus, as provided. Current law also requires the chancellor’s office, and requests the president’s office, to, every 3 years after July 1, 2022, review and update the student housing plan, and include the specific actions to be taken in the next 5 fiscal years. This bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California State University and the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to establish an intersegmental student housing working group, composed of representatives from the 2 chancellor’s offices, faculty, and students. The bill would request the office of the President of the University of California to join and appoint representatives to the working group. The bill would require the working group to use assessments of unmet demand developed by the respective segments in order to further analyze systemwide, regional, and campus-specific student housing needs. The bill would require the working group to develop a statewide plan that identifies opportunities for intersegmental collaboration to build campus housing and informs future state funding considerations. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2180](#)

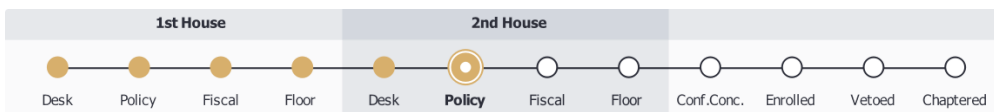
[Ward, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act: proportional cost of service.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

AB 2185

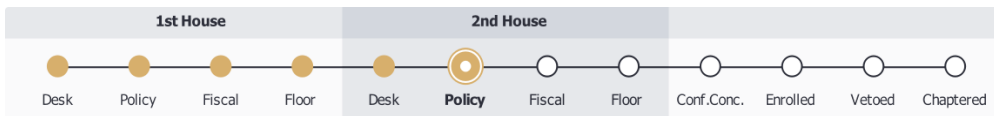
Quirk-Silva, D

HTML

PDF

Housing: multifamily affordable housing programs.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Would require the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, the California Housing Finance Agency, the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee, and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, no later than July 1, 2027, when administering a multifamily affordable housing program, as specified, to, among other things, review, analyze, and make any changes necessary to their guidelines and regulations to facilitate the production and use of factory-built housing. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

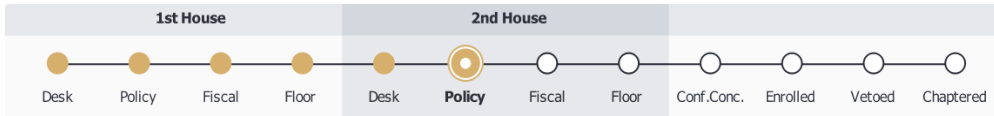
Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2026

[AB 2231](#)
[Ahrens, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

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| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/12/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes administrative procedures for the review and certification of the EIR for a project and judicial review procedures for any action or proceeding brought to challenge the lead agency's decision to certify the EIR or to grant project approvals. This bill would establish streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership hospital campus project, defined by the bill as a construction project of a hospital campus in the City of Emeryville or of the City of Santa Clara, under certain conditions. The bill would require the city council of the City of Emeryville or of Santa Clara, as the lead agency for the hospital campus project, to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review, as specified, if it finds the project will meet those conditions. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership hospital campus project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

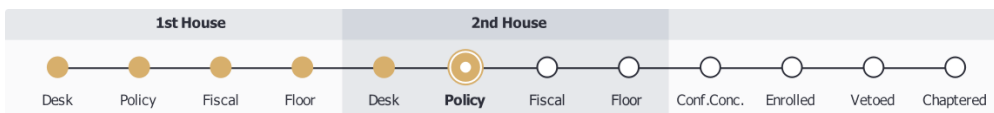
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2234](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation. Current law requires the division to be the lead agency for all geothermal exploratory projects for purposes of CEQA, except as provided. Current law defines "geothermal exploratory project," for purposes of CEQA, 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. Current law requires wells included within a geothermal exploratory project to be located at least 1/2 mile from geothermal development wells that are capable of producing geothermal resources in commercial quantities. 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 1/2-mile limit described above. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

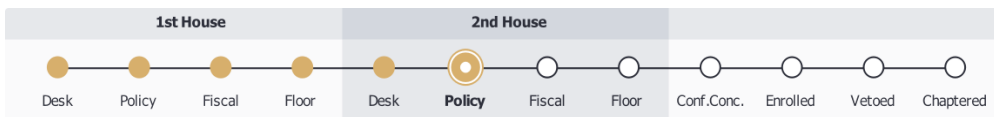
Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2254](#)
[Addis, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Coastal resources: monarch butterfly habitat.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to take feasible actions to conserve monarch butterflies and the unique habitats they depend upon for successful migration. Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the department, in coordination with the commission, to identify monarch butterfly overwintering habitat sites in the coastal zone and current local government monarch butterfly overwintering habitat management plans or policies. The bill would also require, on or before July 1, 2028, the department, in coordination with the commission, to develop and provide guidance on model policies to be used by a local government for the protection of monarch butterfly overwintering habitat, including habitat restoration and enhancement. The bill would require, after the above-described guidance on model policies is finalized, a local government with a monarch butterfly overwintering habitat site located within their jurisdiction and the coastal zone, as described, to develop and

implement enforceable monarch butterfly overwintering habitat site protection policies, as provided. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

AB 2270

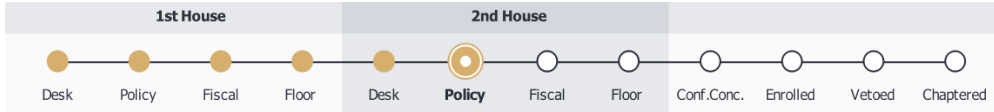
Arambula, D

HTML

PDF

Low-income housing tax credit: farmworker housing.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program for 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. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. Existing law governing the taxation of insurers, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law provided an allocation of \$500,000,000 for the 2020 calendar year and, for calendar years beginning in 2021, also provides for an additional amount that may be allocated, up to \$500,000,000, to specified low-income housing projects that are new buildings that are federally subsidized, as specified. Existing law provides that this additional amount is only available for allocation pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires specified regulatory action by CTCAC aimed at increasing production and containing costs, including a scoring system that maximizes the efficient use of public subsidy and benefit created through the low-income housing tax credit program, as specified. This bill would require CTCAC to consider amending the regulatory scoring system to establish a housing type for farmworker housing projects, as specified in the existing CTCAC regulation. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/30/2026

AB 2279

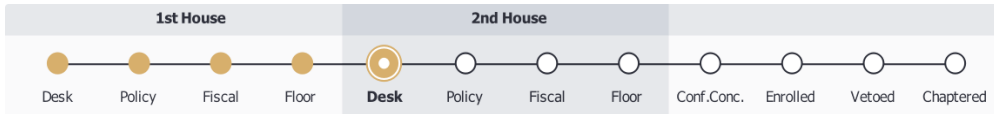
Gipson, D

HTML

PDF

California Advanced Services Fund: Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.)

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account in the California Advanced Services Fund and makes the moneys in the account available for grants to eligible consortia to facilitate the deployment of broadband services by assisting infrastructure applicants in the project development or grant application process. Existing law requires each consortium to conduct an annual audit of its expenditures for programs funded pursuant to those provisions and to submit to the commission an annual report that includes specified information. This bill would instead require moneys in the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Account to be available for grants to eligible consortia primarily to facilitate the deployment of broadband services by assisting infrastructure applicants in the project development or grant application process. In facilitating the deployment of broadband services, the bill would authorize the consortia to undertake activities that promote broadband adoption within specified areas, including all infrastructure project areas that received California Advanced Services Fund grants on or after January 1, 2020, as specified, neighborhoods and communities identified by jurisdictions receiving local agency technical assistance grants, or areas where construction of infrastructure deployment and upgrade investments are made pursuant to public benefit agreements by parties to corporate consolidations approved by the commission. The bill would require the commission to allocate sufficient funds to the account to provide multi-year grants to eligible consortia to engage and regularly convene specified representatives and to implement an approved regional work plan consistent with a standardized scope of work determined by the commission, which would be required to include specified strategies and infrastructure-related activities, as provided. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

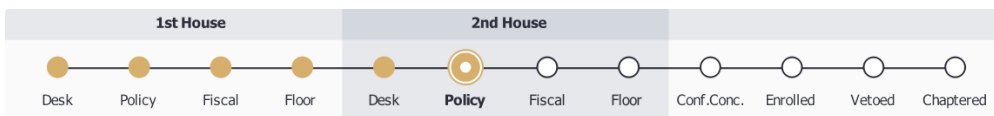
Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/06/2026

[AB 2296](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

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

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

For the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region’s existing and projected need for housing, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Existing law authorizes at least 2 or more cities and a county, or counties, at least 28 months prior to the scheduled housing element revision, to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s existing and projected housing need among its members. If the council of governments does not receive a notification of this formation at least 28 months prior to the update, existing law requires the council of governments to implement specified requirements regarding the regional housing need process. Existing law requires the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each delegate subregion at least 25 months prior to the scheduled revision. This bill would extend the above-described timeline for cities and counties to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s housing need, as provided, from 28 months to 34 months, and the above-described timeline for the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each subregion from 25 months to 31 months, respectively. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

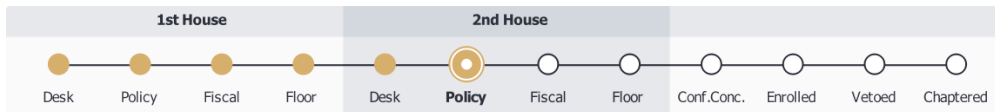
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2320](#)
[Ta, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: adaptive reuse.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

AB 2323

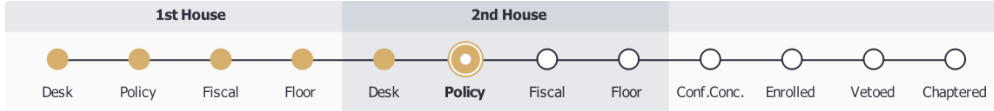
McKinnor, D

HTML

PDF

Publication: newspapers of general circulation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law requires various types of notices to be provided in a “newspaper of general circulation,” as that term is defined, in accordance with certain prescribed publication periods and legal requirements. Existing law requires a newspaper of general circulation to meet certain criteria, including publication, a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and printing and publishing at regular intervals in the state, county, or city where publication is to be given. This bill would require any public notice that is legally required to be published in a newspaper of general circulation to be published in the newspaper’s print publication and on the newspaper’s internet website or electronic newspaper available on the internet. (Based on 05/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 05/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/20/2026

AB 2341

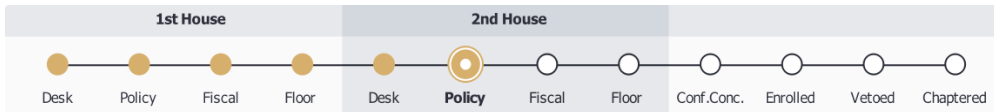
Fong, D

HTML

PDF

Local government: emergency response services: use of languages other than English.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M. and L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law requires, in the event of an emergency within the jurisdiction of a local agency that provides emergency response services and that serves a population within which 5% or more of the people speak English less than “very well,” according to American Community Survey data, and jointly speak a language other than English, that the local agency provide information related to the emergency in English and in all languages spoken jointly by the 5% or more of the population that speaks English less than “very

well,” as specified. This bill would revise these provisions to instead require the local agency to provide information related to an emergency within a local agency’s jurisdiction in English and translated in each language spoken by 5% or more of the population that speaks English less than “very well.” (Based on 05/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 05/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/05/2026

AB 2385

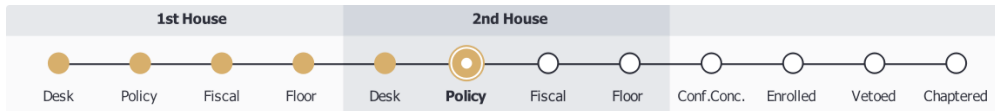
Petrie-Norris, D

HTML

PDF

Local reconstruction agencies.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Community Redevelopment Law established redevelopment agencies in each community and granted specified powers to those redevelopment agencies for the purpose of promoting redevelopment in blighted areas. Existing law dissolved those community redevelopment agencies in 2012. Other existing law, the Disaster Recovery Reconstruction Act of 1986, authorizes each city, county, or other local subdivision, as provided, to prepare, prior to a disaster, plans and ordinances facilitating the expeditious and orderly recovery and reconstruction of the area in case of a disaster. Existing law authorizes the plans and ordinances to include, among other things, a contingency plan of action and organization for short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction to be instituted after a disaster. Existing law authorizes the plans and ordinances to include the authority and proposed organization for establishment of a local reconstruction authority with powers parallel to those of a community redevelopment agency, except as specified. This bill would refer to those plans as a disaster recovery plan and would require a city or county that prepares a disaster recovery plan to amend its general plan, if necessary, as provided, to ensure consistency between both plans. The bill would revise the contingency plan of action and organization to include intermediate recovery and reconstruction, in addition to the short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction, and would specify elements that may be included in the contingency plan of action and organization. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/27/2026

AB 2387

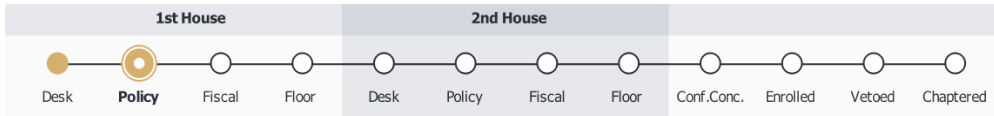
Alvarez, D

HTML

PDF

California Dream for All Program: first-generation homebuyers.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law establishes the California Housing Finance Agency in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and, as of July 1, 2026, transfers the agency to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency created pursuant to the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025, as provided. Current law authorizes the agency to, among other things, make loans to finance affordable housing, including residential structures, housing developments, multifamily rental housing, special needs housing, and other forms of housing, as specified. Existing law establishes the California Dream for All Program, administered by the agency subject to the availability of funds, to provide shared appreciation loans, as defined, to qualified first-time homebuyers. Current law limits the program to providing assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers in the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Current law establishes the California Dream for All Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in that fund for the purposes of the program, as prescribed. This bill would require the agency to expand the California Dream for All Program to provide additional assistance, as specified, to first-generation homebuyers, as defined. The bill would require the agency to prioritize this assistance to first-generation homebuyers purchasing homes built using specified state funding, and to expedite approval of that assistance for a first-generation homebuyer purchasing a home located in a moderate-density area, as provided. By expanding the purposes for which money in the California Dream for All Fund may be used, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

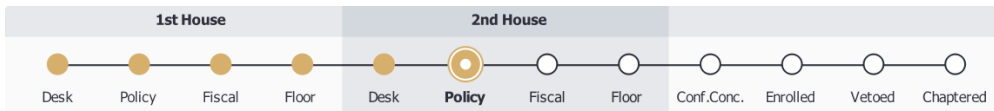
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2390](#) [Schiavo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Streamlined housing approvals: objective standards: review and modifications.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 69. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2036, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards

(streamlining process). Existing law, for purposes of this streamlining process, authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to an approved development if submitted to the local government before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. Existing law requires a local government to approve a modification if it determines the modification is consistent with the objective planning standards in effect when the original development application was first submitted. Existing law requires evaluations of modifications for consistency with the objective planning standards to be made using the same assumptions and analytical methodology the local government originally used, as described. This bill would instead require the local government to approve a modification if it determines the modification is consistent with objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that were in effect when the original development application was first submitted, as described. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

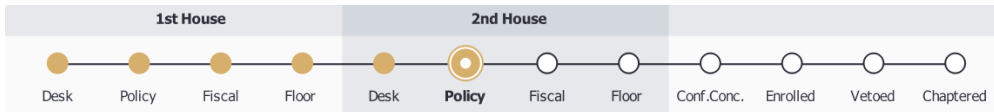
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2397](#)
[Ta, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local government: community facilities districts: financing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes findings based upon substantial evidence that, among other things, establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

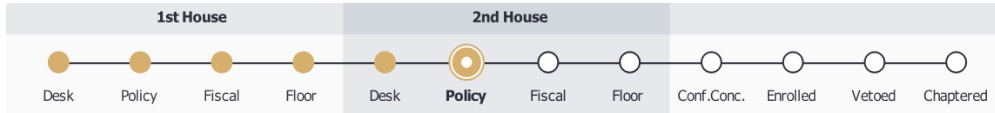
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[AB 2410](#)
[Ellis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act: California Coastal Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA critical fuels reduction projects conducted in communities located in high fire threat districts or very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2415](#)

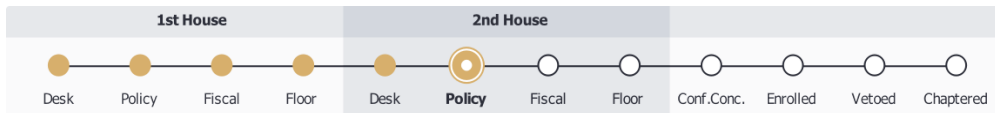
[Hoover, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Transit-oriented housing developments: alternative plans.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires a housing development project to be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development within prescribed distances of a transit-oriented development stop if the development complies with specified requirements. Existing law applies these provisions to a local agency beginning July 1, 2026, unless the local agency adopts an ordinance or local transit-oriented development alternative plan, as specified. Existing law prescribes requirements for these plans, including requiring that the plan not reduce the capacity in any transit-oriented development zone in total units or residential floor area by more than 50%. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would provide that a transit-oriented development alternative plan may reduce the capacity in up to one transit-

oriented development zone in total units or residential floor area by more than 50% if certain requirements are met. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

AB 2418

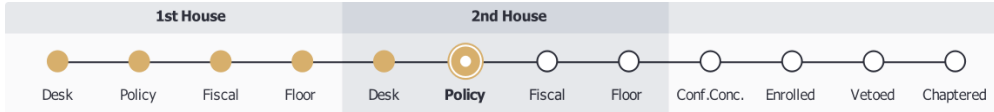
González, Mark, D

HTML

PDF

Local building permits: nonresidential private permitting review.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires every city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered, that requires the issuance of a permit as a condition precedent to the construction, alteration, improvement, demolition, or repair of any building or structure, to require the execution of a permit application, as specified. Existing law permits a local agency, defined as a city, county, or city and county, to authorize its enforcement agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions for a nonresidential building, but that the local agency is not required to do so if it determines that no entities or persons are available or qualified to perform plan-checking services. Under existing law, when there is an excessive delay, as defined, in checking plans submitted as part of an application for specified nonresidential projects, a local agency is required to, upon request of the applicant, contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform the plan-checking function. Existing law defines “excessive delay” to mean, among other things, the local agency has taken more than 50 days to check plans and specifications, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2037, revise and recast the above-described provisions related to private plan checking. The bill would, upon receipt of a complete application for a nonresidential building permit, as provided, require the local agency to provide the applicant with an estimated timeframe in which it will determine if the completed application is compliant with permit standards. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/21/2026

AB 2433

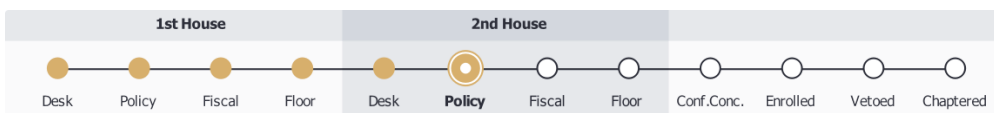
Alvarez, D

HTML

PDF

Housing development: density bonus.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant seeks a density bonus for the housing development, as specified, if the applicant agrees to construct, among other things, a specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing, and meets other requirements. This bill would, instead, require a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant submits an application for a housing development that a city, county, or city and county determines meets specified criteria, including, among others, the housing development includes specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

AB 2469

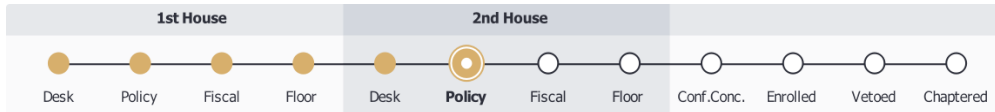
Papan, D

HTML

PDF

Data centers: water use disclosures.

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Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan, a water supply assessment, and a water use assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the applicant assumes responsibility for the full cost of any required water conveyance, treatment or storage, or distribution infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the project, as determined by the Department of Water Resources or the applicable water supplier. By expanding the duties of local agencies to administer these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

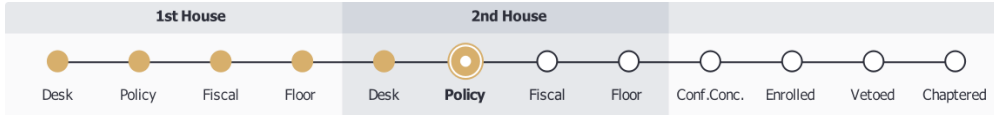
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

Housing development: density bonus: student housing developments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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 and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, 20% of the total units, as defined, for lower income students in a student housing development that meets certain requirements. These requirements include, among other things, that all units in the student housing development be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher learning, and the rent provided in the applicable units of the development for lower income students is calculated at 30% of 65% of the area median income for a single-room occupancy unit type. This bill, for the purposes of a student housing development being eligible for a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, would revise and recast the rent requirements for the applicable units of the development for lower income students. The bill would also require a city or county to provide an additional density bonus, as specified, for a student housing development that meets the requirements for being eligible for the above-described density bonus and meets other specified criteria, including that the development provides 24% of the total units to lower income students, and the applicant agrees to include additional rental units affordable to moderate-income students, as defined, provided that the resulting student housing development would not restrict more than 50% of the total units to moderate-income or lower income students. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

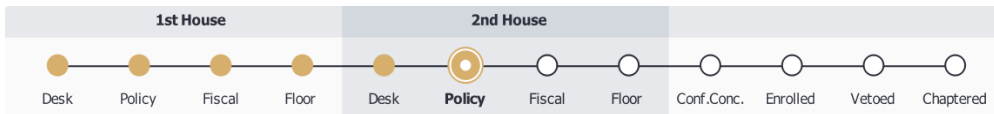
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

State forests: forest management.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

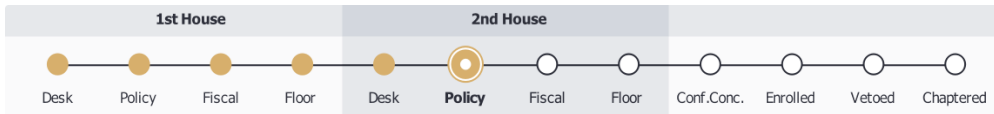
Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to engage in management of state forests and defines “management” for purposes of the state forests as a means of handling forest crop and forest soil to achieve maximum sustained production of high-quality forest products while giving consideration to values relating to, among other values, recreation, watershed, and wildlife, as provided. This bill would redefine “management” for purposes of state forests as the handling of forest vegetation, water, and soils within state forests to maximize biodiversity conservation and wildfire resilience, while supporting durable onsite carbon storage and sequestration, watershed conservation, water quality enhancement, climate mitigation and resiliency goals, equitable forest access, wildlife and fish habitat, recreation opportunities, education, and compatible research efforts. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026 **Current Text:** 05/18/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2513](#) [Petrie-Norris, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, including the Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with certain public agencies, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires the task force, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, to update that action plan, as provided. Existing law establishes, in the Department of Conservation, a Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities and landscapes, as provided. Existing law requires the department to, upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the program, provide block grants to regional entities, as defined, to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the goals of the program, as specified. Existing law authorizes the regional entities, as defined, to implement activities pursuant to this program, directly or by providing subgrants or contracts, and collaborative planning efforts with local entities to accomplish development of regional priority strategies, among other objectives. Existing law authorizes the department, department to, until July 1, 2025, to authorize advance payments of grants awarded pursuant to the program. This bill would authorize the Director of the Department of Conservation to directly award regional

landscape grants to regional entities to implement the above-described regional priority strategies. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 2552](#)

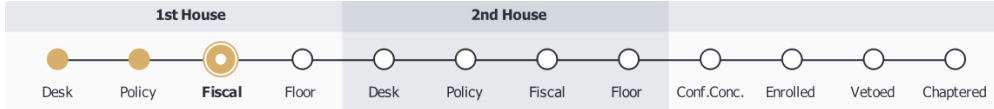
[Ávila Farías, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund: contributions.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 04/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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. If a lead agency determines that a project will have a significant transportation impact, existing law authorizes the lead agency to mitigate the transportation impact to a less than significant level by helping to fund or otherwise facilitating housing or related infrastructure projects, including by contributing an amount, to be determined pursuant to guidance issued by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund for purposes of the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program. Existing law makes those moneys available to the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of awarding funding for affordable housing or related infrastructure projects under the program in accordance with specified priorities. On or before July 1, 2026, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, existing law requires the office, in consultation with other state agencies, to issue guidance related to the implementation of these provisions, as provided. This bill would authorize a lead agency for a land use project to require an applicant to contribute to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund if certain cost conditions are met and the department and the office have validated the reductions in vehicle miles traveled that are attributable to the project, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 2559](#)

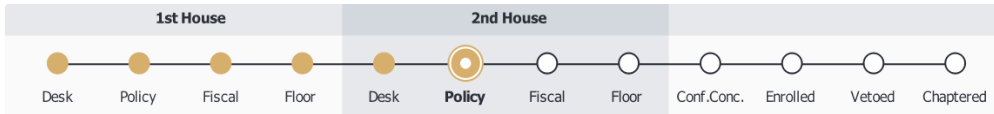
[Ward, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Solid waste: construction debris: diversion: deposits.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

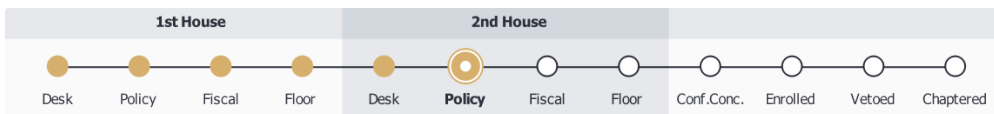
Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element, household hazardous waste element, and nondisposal facility element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would require a city or county that requires a refundable deposit, performance security, or similar financial guarantee as a condition of issuing a construction, demolition, or building permit for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a construction or demolition debris requirement to return the full amount of the deposit if documentation demonstrating compliance with the terms of the deposit is provided, as specified. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Introduced: 02/20/2026 | Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 04/08/2026 |

[AB 2560](#)
[Schultz, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure: goals.

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Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

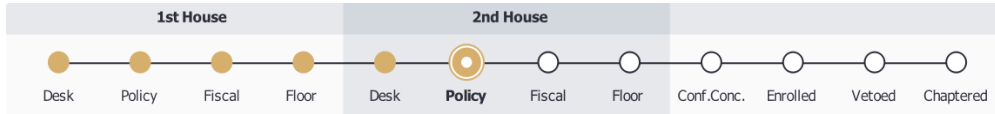
Summary: Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which has the power of general supervision over specified state entities. Existing law requires the agency to develop and report on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, coordinated planning and policy formation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. This bill would establish specified goals for the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure (CAPTI), consistent with state law. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Introduced: 02/20/2026 | Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 04/15/2026 |

[AB 2576](#)[Harabedian, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Transit-oriented development.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

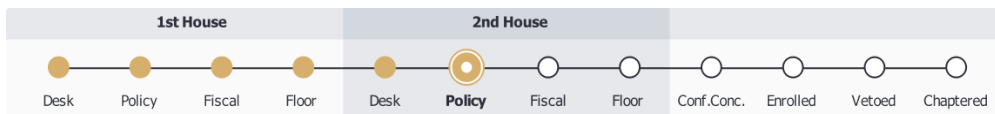
Status: 05/28/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law provides that a housing development project shall be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development if specified conditions and requirements are met. Existing law provides that these provisions do not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, unless the local agency adopts an ordinance or local transit-oriented development alternative plan, as defined, deemed compliant by the Department of Housing and Community Development before July 1, 2026. Existing law specifies that, beginning on January 1, 2027, a local government that denies a housing development project meeting the requirements referenced above that is located in a high-resource area is presumed to be in violation of specified law and immediately liable for specified penalties. Existing law specifies exclusions from the provisions described above, including a site with a historic resource designated as of January 1, 2025, on a local register. This bill would also exclude from the provisions described above, a contributing site within a historic district included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025, and a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025. (Based on 05/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026**Current Text:** 05/28/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 05/28/2026[AB 2601](#)[Lee, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval and subdivisions.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/13/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.**Summary:** Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county 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. Existing law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, without discretionary review or a hearing, if the proposed housing development meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the parcel meets specified requirements. This bill would require that an application for a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, as described above, be eligible for concurrent processing with an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split, as provided. The bill would authorize a local agency to condition issuance of building permits, grading permits, or certificates of occupancy for a proposed housing development upon the applicant first obtaining approval and recording a parcel map for eligible parcels pursuant to the above-described urban lot split provisions. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

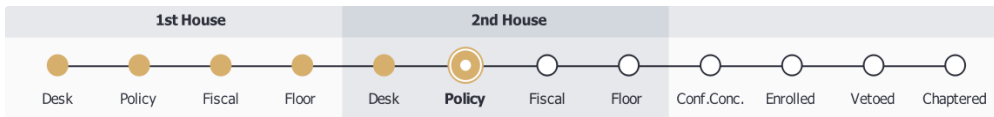
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 2612](#)
[Schultz, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Building standards: qualified plug-in photovoltaic systems.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Existing law, the State Housing Law, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law, until January 1, 2033, requires the commission and the department, commencing with the next triennial edition of the code adopted after January 1, 2023, to research and develop, and authorizes the commission and the department to propose for adoption by the commission, mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations in existing multifamily dwellings, hotels, motels, and nonresidential developments, as specified. This bill would authorize the commission, commencing with the first triennial edition of the code adopted after June 1, 2031, to adopt, approve, codify, and publish building energy standards for building electrical circuit features to enable a qualified plug-in photovoltaic system, as defined, to function as an energy source within the electrical circuit of a single-family residential dwelling, multiunit residential dwelling, or nonresidential development, that is constructed after that edition is adopted, as specified. The bill would, for purposes of that requirement, require the department to research, develop, and propose for adoption building energy standards for a qualified plug-in photovoltaic system to function as an energy source within the electrical circuit of a single-family residential dwelling, multiunit residential dwelling, or nonresidential development, as specified. The bill would require the

commission and the department, in satisfying those requirements, to, among other things, consult with certain interested parties and invite the participation of the public at large in the development of those building energy standards through open consensus-based processes (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2619](#)

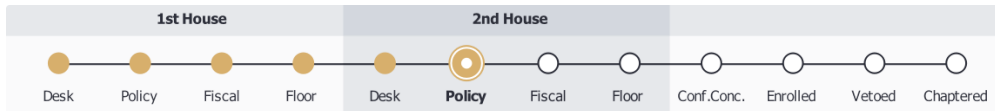
[Papan, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Water resources: data centers.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. 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 report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. 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 report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water use, direct water use, and indirect water use, as prescribed. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2026

[AB 2626](#)

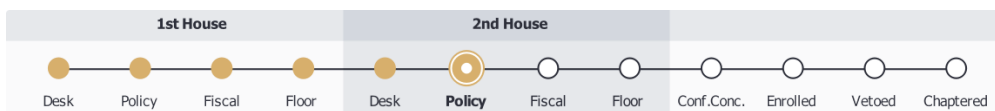
[Gabriel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing programs: financing.

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Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

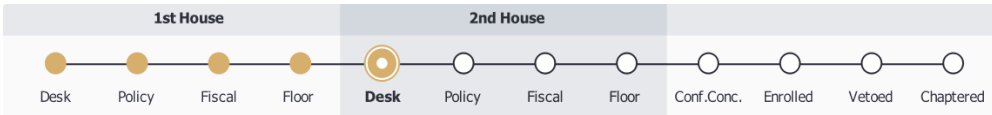
Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Existing law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. This bill would permit the department to waive payment of residual receipts or minimum annual loan payments required under a department regulatory agreement. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

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|---|---|
| Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill) | Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 03/09/2026 |

[AB 2676](#)
[Gallagher, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

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Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 10.)

Summary: Existing law, known as the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use and except as specified, prohibits a county or city, including the electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, in which specified conditions exist, determined as provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development, from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition, as defined, that would have certain effects. Under existing law, these proscribed policies, standards, or conditions include, among others, (A) changing the land use designation or zoning of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed under the general plan or specific plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of the county or city as in effect on January 1, 2018, and (B) imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city, except as provided. Existing law states that these prohibitions apply to any zoning ordinance adopted or amended on or after the effective date of these provisions, and that any development policy, standard, or condition on or after that date that does not comply is deemed void. Existing law prohibits a county or city subject to these provisions from enforcing a zoning ordinance imposing a moratorium or other similar restriction on or limitation of housing development until it has submitted the ordinance to, and received approval from, the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the department to approve a

zoning ordinance submitted to it only if the department determines that the zoning ordinance satisfies these requirements. If the department denies approval of the zoning ordinance, as specified, existing law states that the ordinance is deemed void. This bill would expand the prohibition against enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that has the effect of imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city to also prohibit these policies, standards, or conditions within the sphere of influence of a city, as defined. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

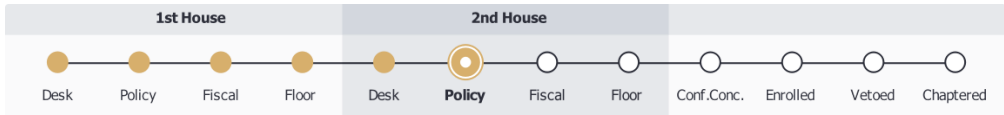
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

AB 2679 **Hadwick, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program: State Highway Account loans: cities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: This bill would authorize a city to submit a request to the Department of Transportation to receive a supplemental apportionment from the State Highway Account, and would require the department to approve that request, if, among other things, the city’s average annual apportionment from the RMRA for the 3 prior fiscal years is no more than \$200,000, the cost of the city’s list of projects submitted to the commission exceeds the amount of its average annual apportionment for the 3 prior fiscal years, and the city agrees to reimburse the amount of supplemental funding provided from the State Highway Account with its future apportionments from the RMRA or with moneys from other sources, or both, in accordance with terms and conditions established by the commission. If a city receives a supplemental apportionment, the bill would authorize a city to receive its apportionment from the RMRA without submitting a list of proposed projects or complying with the specified maintenance of effort requirement. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

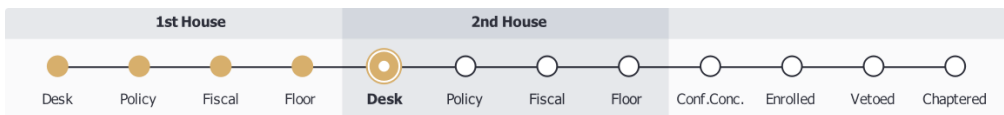
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

AB 2689 **Ávila Farías, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Low-income housing tax credits: lease nonrenewal: good cause.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 1.)

Summary: Existing law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, establishes a low-income housing tax credit program through which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee allocates low-income housing tax credits aimed at providing affordable low-income housing within and throughout the state. Existing federal law sets limitations and guidelines regarding what projects are eligible for credits, including a requirement that an extended low-income housing commitment is in effect, and a prohibition against eviction except for good cause. This bill would specify, for housing projects where the low-income housing commitment requires 100% of the units, not including any manager's units, to be restricted to lower income households, as defined, that good cause for nonrenewal of a lease includes cases where the nonrenewal relates to a household whose income exceeds 140% of the area median income for at least 2 consecutive years and 30% of the household's monthly income exceeds the fair market rent for the county where they reside. The bill would require an owner to provide notice of the potential of good cause for nonrenewal described above if the household's income exceeds 140% of the area median income during any income certification, as specified. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/06/2026

[AB 2724](#)

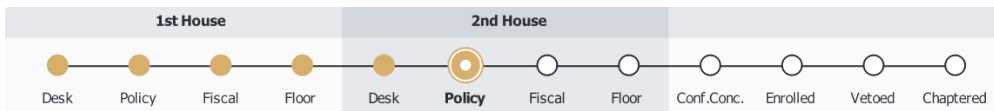
[Bauer-Kahan, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Existing regulations authorize insurers, in distressed areas and for properties insured by the FAIR Plan that are exposed to wildfire risk, to use catastrophe modeling, as specified. Under existing regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. This bill, on or before July 1, 2027, and yearly thereafter, would require the Department of Insurance to review and update distressed areas. As part of the review and update, the bill would require the department, among other things, to hold at least one public meeting to allow interested persons to submit suggestions for distressed areas, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

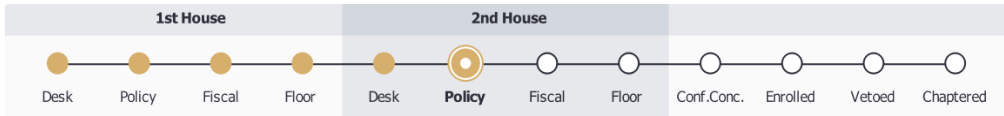
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[AB 2748](#)
[Quirk-Silva, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Building standards: affordable housing developments: electric vehicle charging.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| SUPPORT |

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: This bill would exempt a new or existing affordable housing development, as defined, for which a permit application is submitted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2030, from the requirements for installation of low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle charging receptacles in the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code, as provided. The bill would, instead, require those affordable housing developments for which a permit application is submitted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2030, to comply with the applicable requirements for installation of low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle charging receptacles in the 2022 edition of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. By adding to the duties of local officials, and by expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

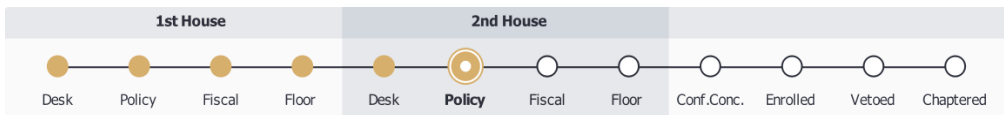
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2791](#)
[Committee on Natural Resources](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Public resources.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry

and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, including an exemption, known as the Forest Resilience Exemption, for the harvesting of certain trees for the purpose of reducing the rate of fire spread, duration and intensity, fuel ignitability, or ignition of tree crowns. The act requires certain conditions to be met to qualify for the exemption, including that all trees harvested are marked by, or under the supervision of, a registered professional forester before felling operations begin. This bill would remove the above-described condition to qualify for the Forest Resilience Exemption. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

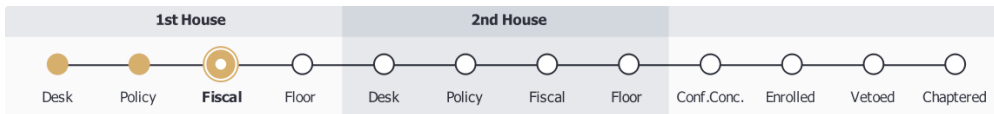
Introduced: 03/17/2026

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Introduced

[ACA 4](#) [Jackson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homelessness and affordable housing.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 01/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission.

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes the development, construction, or acquisition of developments composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments, or other living accommodations for persons of low income financed in whole or in part by the federal government or a state public body, or to which the federal government or a state public body extends assistance, if a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which the housing is proposed to be located approves the project by voting in favor thereof, as specified. This measure, the Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) Act, would create an account in the General Fund into which, beginning in the 2027–28 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter until September 30, 2036, a sum would be transferred from the General Fund equal to or greater than 5% of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for that fiscal year, as specified. The measure would require the moneys in the account to be appropriated by the Legislature to the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and would authorize that agency to expend the moneys to fund prescribed matters related to homelessness and affordable housing, including housing and services to prevent and end homelessness. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/24/2025

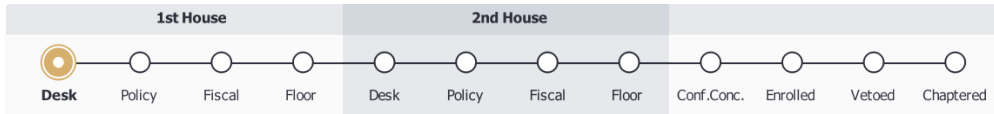
Current Text: 05/05/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/05/2025

[ACA 11](#) [Macedo, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Water Resiliency Act.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee April 24.

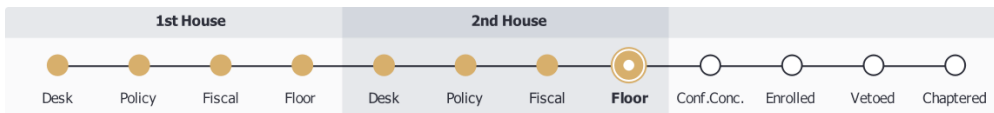
Summary: This measure, the California Water Resiliency Act, would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 1% of all state revenues from the General Fund to the Water Conveyance and Capacity Infrastructure Fund, which the measure would create. The measure would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the California Water Commission for its actual costs of implementing these provisions and for administering grants for the entitlement, repair, design, and construction of water infrastructure projects that will maintain or expand the availability of clean, safe drinking water for homes and businesses, and water for agricultural uses, consistent with area of origin water rights. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

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| Introduced: 03/24/2025 | Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Introduced |
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[ACR 143](#)
[Pacheco, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Cities Week.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - From committee: Ordered to third reading.

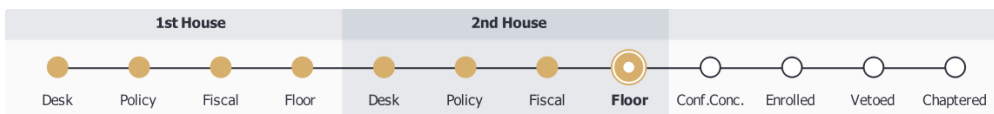
Summary: Would proclaim the week of April 19, 2026, to April 25, 2026, inclusive, to be California Cities Week, and would encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Introduced: 02/19/2026 | Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced |
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[ACR 149](#)
[Hart, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Coastal Act of 1976.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/06/2026 - From committee: Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Would acknowledge and celebrate 50 years of coastal protection and affirm the state's longstanding commitment to protecting its coastal waters, as specified. (Based on 02/25/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/25/2026

Current Text: 02/25/2026 - Introduced

GRP 1

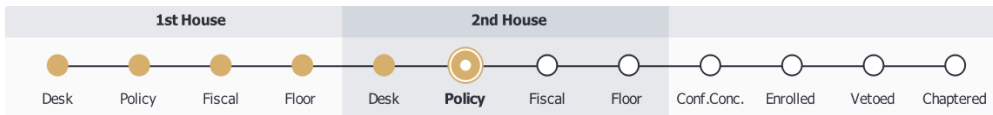
Governor

HTML

PDF

Governor's reorganization plan: reorganization of executive branch of state government.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/05/2025 - Plan takes effect.

Summary: Under current law, the executive branch of state government includes the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. This reorganization plan, as of July 1, 2026, would eliminate that agency and instead establish in state government the Business and Consumer Services Agency and the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, and would make conforming changes. The plan would provide that the California Housing and Homelessness Agency consists of specified departments. The plan would require the Secretary of California Housing and Homelessness to take various actions, including coordinating specified policies and programs, considering opportunities to align specified requirements and timelines, and coordinating with other departments and agencies, to achieve specified objectives. The plan would specify that the Business and Consumer Services Agency is headed by the Secretary of Business and Consumer Services, and require the California Housing and Homelessness Agency and the Business and Consumer Services Agency, as specified, to coordinate state policy, programs, and funding to help the state achieve its objectives related to housing, homelessness, and consumer protections and minimize service disruption due to the dissolution of the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, as provided. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

Introduced: 05/05/2025

Current Text: 05/05/2025 - Introduced

HR 76

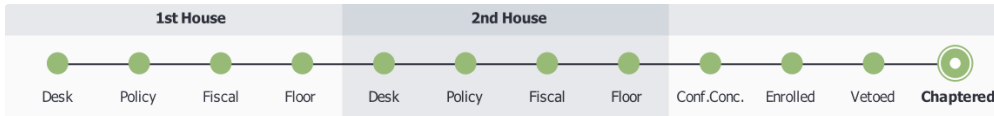
Schultz, D

HTML

PDF

Relative to affordable homeownership.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

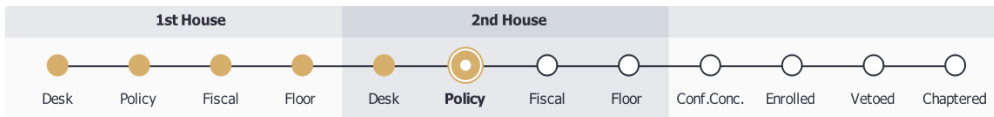
Status: 02/05/2026 - Coauthors revised. Read. Adopted.
Summary: Would resolve that the Assembly recognizes the vital and unique role of affordable homeownership in strengthening California’s economic future, promoting racial and economic equity, and building intergenerational stability for working families. Resolved, That the Assembly affirms the essential importance of the CalHome Program as the state’s only dedicated mechanism for producing and preserving affordable ownership homes for lower income Californians. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/21/2026 **Current Text:** 02/05/2026 - Chaptered

[SB 16](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Ending Street Homelessness Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/10/2025 - July 16 hearing postponed by committee.
Summary: Current law requires each city, county, and city and county to revise its housing element according to a specified schedule, as provided. Current 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, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. At least 2 years before a scheduled revision of the housing element, as specified, existing law requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop, in consultation with the department, a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to jurisdictions, as specified. Current law requires that the final allocation plan ensure that the total regional housing need, by income category, determined as specified, is maintained, and that each jurisdiction in the region receive an allocation of units for low- and very low income households. For the 7th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, current law also requires that the allocation to each region include an allocation of units for acutely low and extremely low income households. This bill, until January 1, 2032, would require the council of governments, or delegate subregion, as applicable, in developing the proposed allocation methodology that allocates each jurisdiction’s share of the regional

housing need for acutely low income housing, to count any newly constructed interim housing, as specified, as meeting the needs of acutely low income households. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/23/2025

[SB 52](#)

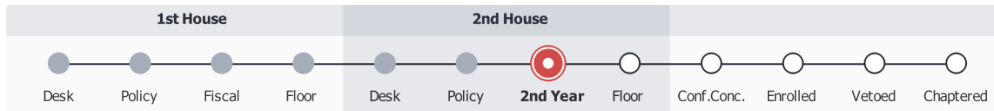
[Pérez, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing rental terms: algorithmic devices.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Would make it unlawful for any person to sell, license, or otherwise provide to 2 or more persons a rental pricing algorithm, as defined, with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by 2 or more persons, as specified, to set rental terms, as defined, for residential premises. The bill would make it unlawful for a person to set or adopt rental terms based on the recommendation of a rental pricing algorithm if the person knows or should know that the rental pricing algorithm processes nonpublic competitor data, as defined, to set rental terms and that the pricing algorithm or the recommendation of the algorithm was used by another person to set or recommend a rental term for residential premises in the same market. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 12/20/2024

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[SB 74](#)

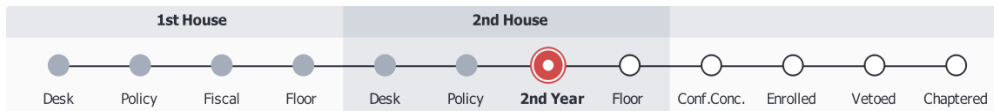
[Seyarto, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. Current law authorizes a local agency to finance infrastructure projects through various means, including by authorizing a city or county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community. This bill would require the office, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program to provide grants to local agencies for the development and construction of infrastructure projects, as defined, facing unforeseen costs after starting construction. The bill would authorize the office to provide funding for up to 20% of a project's additional projected cost, as defined, after the project has started construction, subject to specified conditions, including, among other things, that the local agency has allocated existing local tax revenue for at least 45% of the initially budgeted total cost of the infrastructure project. When applying to the program, the bill would require the local agency to demonstrate challenges with completing the project on time and on budget and how the infrastructure project helps meet state and local goals, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2025

Current Text: 04/07/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/07/2025

SB 100

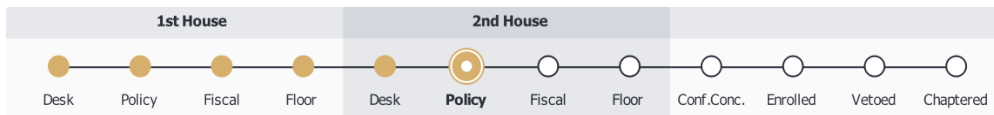
Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

Budget Acts of 2023 and 2024.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 04/10/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Budget pursuant to Assembly Rule 97.

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 04/07/2025 text)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 04/07/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/07/2025

SB 222

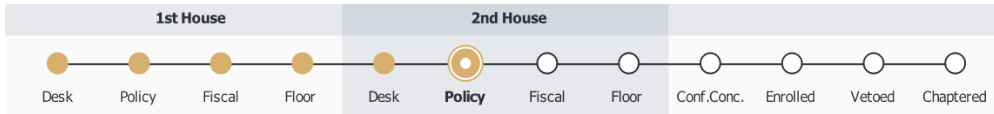
Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC: installations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

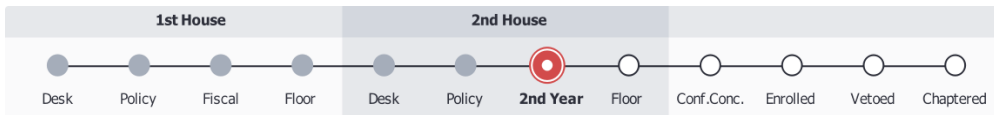
Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before January 1, 2019, in consultation with the Contractors State License Board, local building officials, and other stakeholders, to approve a plan that promotes compliance with specified regulations relating to building energy efficiency standards in the installation of central air-conditioning and heat pumps, as specified. Current law authorizes the commission to adopt regulations to increase compliance with permitting and inspection requirements for central air-conditioning and heat pumps, and associated sales and installations, consistent with the above-described plan. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer asynchronous inspections for installations of residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems, as defined, that do not require a licensed contractor and building inspector to be simultaneously present during the inspection. The bill would authorize a building inspector to contact the licensed contractor who performed the installation by telephone call or real-time video conferencing during their inspection, and, if the building inspector determines during an asynchronous inspection that there is an issue with an installation of the heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system and that the licensed contractor who performed the installation must be present to perform tests or cure the installation, to require the licensed contractor who performed the installation to schedule an additional inspection in which the building inspector and the licensed contractor who performed the installation are required to be simultaneously present during the additional inspection. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/27/2025 **Current Text:** 01/15/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 01/15/2026

[SB 256](#) [Pérez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: electrical infrastructure: wildfire mitigation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law requires electrical corporations, electrical cooperatives, and local publicly owned electric utilities to construct, maintain, and operate their electrical lines and

equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire, as specified. Current law requires electrical corporations to annually prepare and submit wildfire mitigation plans to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety for review and approval. Current law also requires local publicly owned electric utilities and electrical cooperatives to annually prepare wildfire mitigation plans and submit the plans to the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board, as specified. Current law requires that each wildfire mitigation plan include, among other things, a description of the preventive strategies and programs to minimize the risk of its electrical lines and equipment causing catastrophic wildfires, and a description of the appropriate and feasible procedures for notifying a customer who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines, as provided. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2027, to update a general order to require each electrical corporation to remove all permanently abandoned facilities, as specified. The bill would require an electrical corporation, for areas affected by wildfire that require electrical distribution infrastructure to be rebuilt, to consider the undergrounding of electrical distribution infrastructure if it is determined to be cost effective compared to other wildfire mitigation strategies. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/03/2025 (Spot bill)

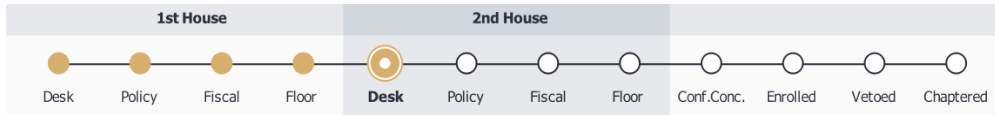
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[SB 299](#)
[Cabaldon, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: family daycare home: zoning.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| SUPPORT |

Bill information

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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 exempts specified projects from CEQA, including a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is not located in a residential area. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project that consists exclusively of a day care center or a family daycare home, as defined, that is located on a parcel of land zoned exclusively for residential use, except as provided. By imposing additional duties on a lead agency to determine the applicability of these exemptions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/14/2026

[SB 322](#)
[Menjivar, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Urban equestrian inclusion zones.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act authorizes, under specified conditions, a city, county, or city and county to establish by ordinance an urban agriculture incentive zone for the purpose of entering into voluntary contracts with landowners to enforceably restrict the use of vacant, unimproved, or otherwise blighted lands for small-scale production of agricultural crops and animal husbandry. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from entering into a new contract or renewing an existing contract under these provisions after January 1, 2029. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, under specified conditions, to establish by ordinance an urban equestrian inclusion zone within its boundaries for the purpose of entering into enforceable contracts, as described, with landowners, on a voluntary basis, for restricting land use for equestrian activities, as defined. (Based on 06/24/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/11/2025

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/24/2025

[SB 328](#)

[Grayson, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight responses: housing development projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, establishes time limits for a local agency, as defined, to complete reviews regarding whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a disapproval of the housing development project and a violation of specified law. Upon the department receiving a request for a housing development project seeking oversight of investigation,

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

Introduced: 02/11/2025

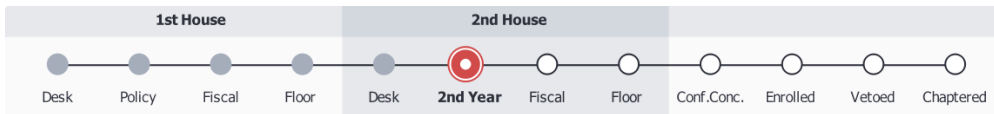
Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/25/2025

[SB 330](#)
[Padilla, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Electrical transmission infrastructure: financing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was U. & E. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law makes an environmental leadership development project, as defined, that meets specified requirements and is certified by the Governor eligible for streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Current law authorizes persons proposing eligible facilities, including certain electrical transmission lines and electrical transmission projects, to file applications, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy 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 as an environmental leadership development project subject to streamlined procedures under CEQA with no further action by the applicant or the Governor. Under current law, the Energy Commission’s certification of sites and related facilities is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, for the use of the sites and related facilities, and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation of any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as specified. This bill would authorize the Governor to establish one or more pilot projects to develop, finance, or operate electrical transmission infrastructure that meets specified criteria, including, among other things, that the transmission infrastructure is identified by the Independent System Operator in its transmission planning process as a project subject to competitive bidding and necessary to support clean energy generation to meet the state’s clean energy goals. The bill would require the Governor to designate existing state agencies, local public agencies, tribal organizations, or joint powers authorities to implement the pilot projects. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

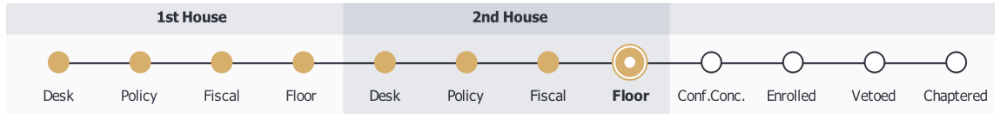
Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/30/2025

[SB 417](#)[Cabaldon, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

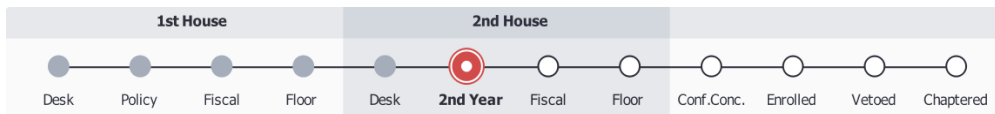
Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 01/22/2026[SB 436](#)[Wahab, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Unlawful detainer: notice to terminate tenancy.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law prescribes summary procedures for actions to obtain possession of real property. Existing law authorizes a landlord to serve a notice of termination of tenancy on a tenant who is in default in the payment of rent. The notice must permit the tenant at

least 3 days, excluding weekends and judicial holidays, to pay the amount that is in default and due. If the tenant does not pay the amount stated in the 3-day notice to pay rent or quit after its expiration, the landlord may file a complaint for unlawful detainer against the tenant to obtain possession of the premises. This bill would extend the notice period described above, to terminate a tenancy on a tenant who is in default in the payment of rent, to permit the tenant at least 14 days, excluding weekends and judicial holidays, to pay the amount that is in default and due. (Based on 06/18/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

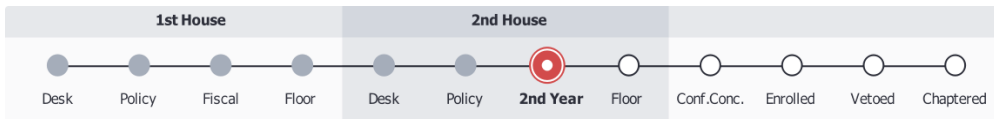
Current Text: 06/18/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/18/2025

[SB 445](#)
[Wiener, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

High-speed rail: third-party agreements, permits, and approvals: regulations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General (office) and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General (inspector general) to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Current law requires the inspector general to submit annual reports to the Legislature and Governor regarding its findings. This bill would require the authority, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop and adopt internal rules, as defined, setting forth standards and timelines for the authority to engage utilities to ensure coordination and cooperation in relocating utility infrastructure or otherwise resolving utility conflicts affecting the delivery of the high-speed rail project. The bill would require the authority to ensure that the internal rules, among other things, identify the circumstances under which the authority would be required seek to enter into a cooperative agreement with a utility that, where relevant, identifies who is responsible for specific utility relocations, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

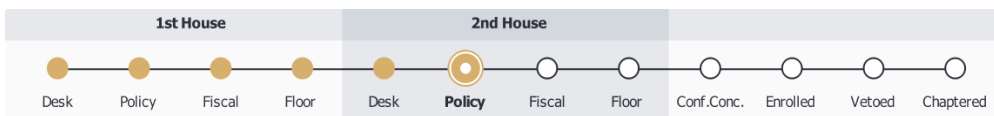
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[SB 457](#)
[Becker, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing element compliance: committed assistance: in-kind services: realistic capacity formula.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites, and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction's duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires the inventory of land to include, among other things, a description of the existing use of the property for nonvacant sites. For the nonvacant sites, existing law requires the city or county to specify the additional development potential for each site within the planning period. Existing law requires a city or county to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. Existing law requires that program to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for specified lower income households on sites required to be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use, as provided, and requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the Department of Housing and Community Development to promulgate or approve formulas and associated user interfaces or other tools that allow for the determination of specified information, including, among other things, the realistic capacity of housing element inventory sites, as specified. The bill would authorize the above-described analysis and determinations by a city or county related to sites in the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to rely on the formula promulgated or approved by the department. (Based on 05/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 05/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/20/2026

SB 490

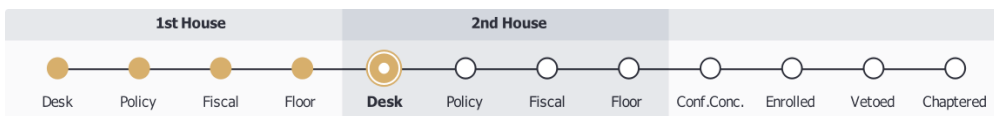
Umberg, D

HTML

PDF

Alcohol and drug programs.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Current law requires the department, if a facility is alleged to be in violation of that prohibition, to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law requires, if the department's employee or agent finds evidence that the facility is providing services without a license, the employee or agent to take specified actions, including, among others, submitting the findings of the investigation to the department and issuing a written notice to the facility that includes the date by which the facility is required to cease providing services. Current law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, through fee-for-service or managed care delivery systems. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Current law establishes the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program (Drug Medi-Cal) and authorizes the department to enter into a Drug Medi-Cal contract with each county for the provision of alcohol and drug use services within the county service area. This bill would require the department, if it determines it has jurisdiction over the allegation, to initiate that investigation within 10 days of receiving the allegation and, except as specified, complete the investigation within 60 days of initiating the investigation. The bill would require the department, if it receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, to notify the complainant that it does not investigate that type of complaint. The bill would require the employee or agent to provide the notice described above within 10 days of the employee or agency submitting their findings to the department and to conduct a followup site visit to determine whether the facility has ceased providing services as required. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

SB 492

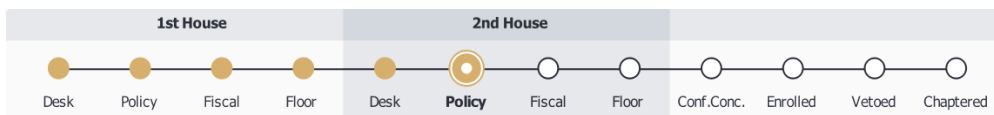
Menjivar, D

HTML

PDF

Youth Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires the proceeds from the sale of these bonds to be used to finance various housing programs and a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. Current law establishes, among various other programs intended to address homelessness in this state, the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their

immediate homelessness challenges informed by a best-practices framework focused on moving homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and supporting the efforts of those individuals and families to maintain their permanent housing. This bill would enact the Youth Housing Bond Act of 2026 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the Youth Housing Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill, as a part of the program, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to make awards to local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and joint ventures for the purpose of acquiring, renovating, constructing, and purchasing equipment for youth centers or youth housing, as those terms are defined. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

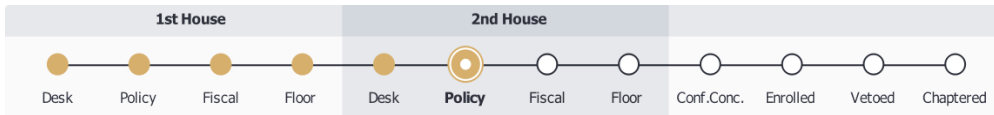
Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

[SB 508](#)
[Valladares, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impact mitigation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SPOT

Bill information

Status: 09/09/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.

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. If a lead agency determines that a project will have a significant transportation impact, current law authorizes the lead agency to mitigate the transportation impact to a less than significant level by helping to fund or otherwise facilitating housing or related infrastructure projects, including by contributing an amount, to be determined pursuant to guidance issued by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, to the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund for purposes of the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program. Current law authorizes the deposit of those contributions into the fund beginning on or before July 1, 2026, as determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development, and makes those moneys available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of awarding funding for affordable housing or related infrastructure projects under the program in accordance with specified priorities. On or before July 1, 2026, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, current law requires the office, in consultation with other state agencies, to issue guidance related to the implementation of these provisions, as provided. Current law makes related findings and declarations. This bill would require a contribution to the fund to be deemed full and complete mitigation for that portion of the project's significant transportation impact mitigated by the contribution to the fund and a legally sufficient mitigation measure under CEQA. The bill would authorize the deposit of

those contributions into the fund beginning on the date of the issuance of the initial guidance by the office. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 09/09/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/09/2025

SB 522

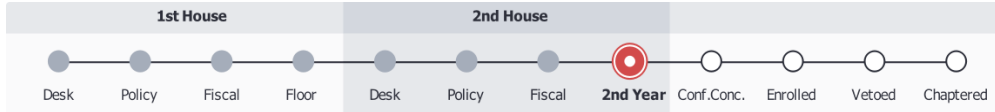
Wahab, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing: tenant protections.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law governs the hiring of residential dwelling units. The Tenant Protection Act of 2019 prohibits, until January 1, 2030, an owner of residential real property from terminating the tenancy of certain tenants without just cause, either at-fault or no-fault of the tenant. The act exempts certain types of residential real properties from that prohibition, including, among others, housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years. This bill would exclude housing built to replace a previous housing unit that was subject to the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as defined, and was issued a certificate of occupancy before that housing unit was substantially damaged or destroyed, from the above-described exemption from the just cause requirements. (Based on 09/03/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 09/03/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/03/2025

SB 545

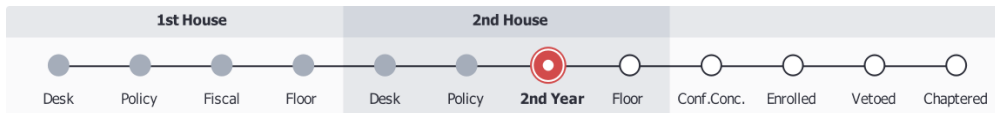
Cortese, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

High-speed rail: economic opportunities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary:

Would require the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, on or before January 1, 2027, to commission a study on economic opportunities along the corridor of the California high-speed rail project, as defined, and other high-speed rail projects in California that are planned to directly connect to the California high-speed rail project, as provided, and to submit a progress report to the chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Transportation and the Assembly Committee on Transportation for input. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the study to be completed and a report on the study's findings and recommendations to be submitted to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would require an infrastructure district, as defined, that uses its revenue to finance the construction of the high-speed rail project to dedicate a majority of its revenue to infrastructure projects within the jurisdiction of the local agencies that establish the district. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)

Introduced:

02/20/2025

Current Text:

06/27/2025 - Amended

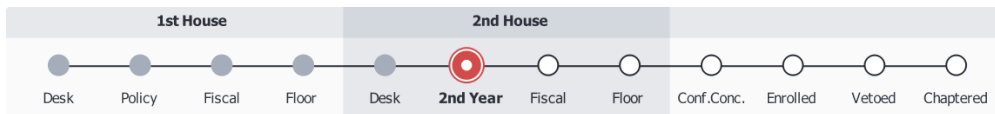
Last Amend:

06/27/2025

[SB 549](#)
[Allen, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local government: Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act: Resilient Rebuilding Authority for the Los Angeles Wildfires.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was L. GOV on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary:

The Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, or NIFTI-2, authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate tax revenues of that entity to the district, including revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, if certain conditions are met, including that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. This bill would revise NIFTI-2 to instead authorize, for resolutions adopted under that act's provisions on or after January 1, 2026, a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate property tax revenues, and to remove the authorization for adoption of a resolution that allocates revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes. The bill would also repeal the condition that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Introduced:

02/20/2025

Current Text:

06/23/2025 - Amended

SB 569

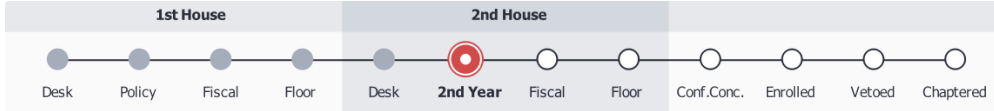
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish a dedicated liaison to, among other things, facilitate communication with local governments and relevant state agencies with regard to addressing homeless encampments within the state highway system and to oversee the development and implementation of delegated maintenance agreements between local agencies and the department in which both work together to reduce and remove homeless encampments within the department's jurisdiction. The bill would authorize the department to grant a single general entry permit for the duration of a delegated maintenance agreement to conduct activities authorized by the bill. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/21/2025

SB 599

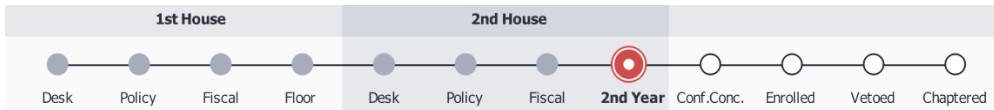
Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

Atmospheric rivers: research: forecasting methods: experimental tools.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations

and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program in the Department of Water Resources. Current law requires the department to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would, for novel forecasting methods researched, developed, and implemented by the department, require the department to include the use of experimental tools that produce seasonal and subseasonal atmospheric river forecasts, as defined. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

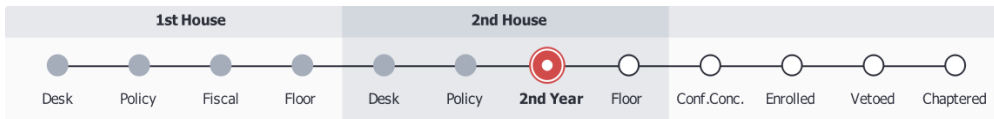
Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/24/2025

[SB 601](#)
[Allen, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Water: waste discharge.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

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

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the act, the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized to adopt water quality control plans for waters for which quality standards are required by the federal Clean Water Act, as specified, and that in the event of a conflict, those plans supersede regional water quality control plans for the same waters. This bill would authorize the state board to adopt water quality control plans for nexus waters, which the bill would define as all waters of the state that are not also navigable, except as specified. The bill would require any water quality standard that was submitted to, and approved by, or is awaiting approval by, the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the state board that applied to nexus waters as of May 24, 2023, to remain in effect, as provided. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

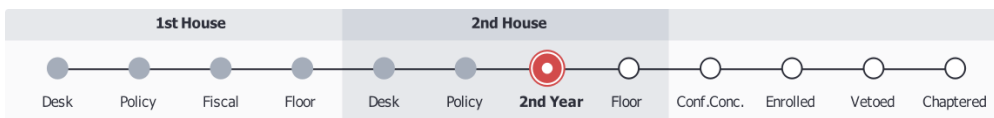
Current Text: 07/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

[SB 606](#)
[Becker, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

Progress bar



Tracking form

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|-----------------|
| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

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

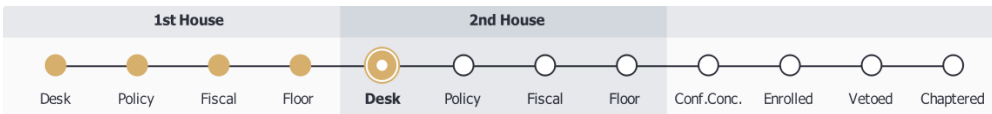
Summary: This bill would enact the Functional Zero Act, which, beginning with the next round of Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program applications, or when updates to the regionally coordinated homeless action plan are next required to be submitted, would require an applicant to provide information relating to its efforts to address homelessness in its jurisdiction, including an assessment of what would be required for the applicant to achieve and maintain both functional zero, which the bill would define as a milestone indicating a community has measurably solved homelessness, as specified, and functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as a necessary milestone in the effort to achieve functional zero indicating that sufficient housing options of all types to accommodate a jurisdiction’s unsheltered, chronically homeless population based on its most recent homeless point-in-time count. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero, applicants to include, at a minimum, an analysis of the number of housing units of all types needed to achieve functional zero in a jurisdiction, and as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, a financial model assessing the needs for investment in prescribed areas and further analysis of, among other things, funding programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Introduced: 02/20/2025 | Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 07/17/2025 |

[SB 677](#)
[Wiener, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing development: transit-oriented development.

Progress bar



Tracking form

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|-----------------|
| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law requires 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 certain applicable requirements, as provided. Among these requirements, current law establishes 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, and requires a development to meet specified labor standards that require that a specified

affidavit be signed under penalty of perjury, under specified circumstances. Current law specifies that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval, as provided. Current law defines, among other terms, the term “high-frequency commuter rail” for purposes of these provisions to mean a commuter rail service operating a total of at least 48 trains per day across both directions, not including temporary service changes of less than one month or unplanned disruptions, and not meeting the standard for very high frequency commuter rail, at any point in the past three years. Current law also defines the term “Tier 2 transit-oriented development stop” for these purposes to mean a TOD stop within an urban transit county, as defined, excluding a Tier 1 transit-oriented development stop, as defined, served by light rail transit, by high-frequency commuter rail, or by bus service meeting specified standards. This bill would revise the definition of “high-frequency commuter rail” to instead mean a public commuter or intercity rail station with a total of at least 48 passenger trains on average per weekday across all directions, not including temporary service changes of less than one month or unplanned disruptions, and not meeting the standard for very high frequency commuter rail, at any point in the past three years. (Based on 01/08/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

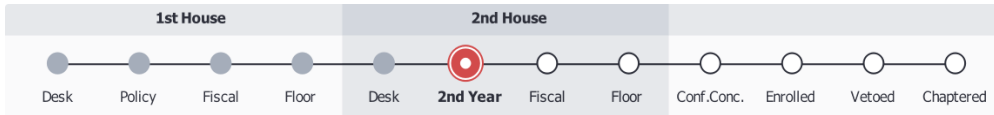
Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/08/2026

SB 681 Wahab, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones by ordinance, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose with respect to certain matters, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. This bill would prohibit fees and other financial requirements from being included in the above-described reasonable restrictions. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

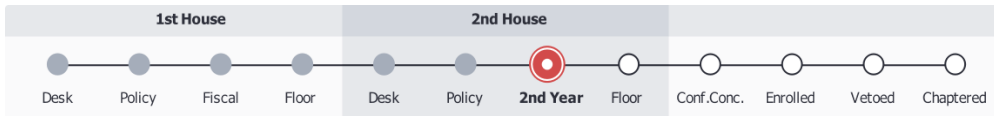
Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

SB 692 Arreguín, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: homelessness.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/15/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law makes it unlawful for a peace officer or an unauthorized person to remove an unattended vehicle from a highway, except as provided. Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal, as public nuisances, of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or parts of vehicles from private or public property. Current law requires that any ordinance for the removal of abandoned vehicles contain certain provisions, including a provision exempting vehicles under certain circumstances, and a provision providing no less than a 10-day notice of intention to abate and remove the vehicle or part thereof as a public nuisance, unless the property owner and the owner of the vehicle sign releases. Current law also exempts from the 10-day notice prior to removal provision, a vehicle meeting specified requirements, including being valued at less than \$200 and being determined to be a public nuisance, if the property owner has signed a release. This bill would specifically authorize a local government to perform emergency summary abatement of vehicles creating imminent health and safety hazards. The bill would modify the exemption from prior 10-day notice of intention to abate and remove a vehicle to no longer require that both the vehicle be determined to be a public nuisance and that the property owner sign a release. (Based on 07/16/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

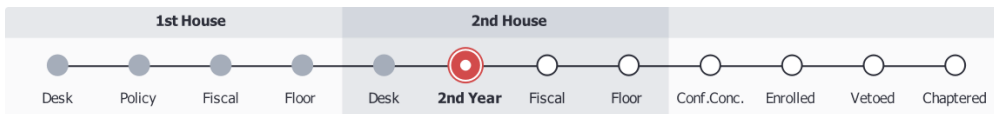
Current Text: 07/16/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/16/2025

[SB 715](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Regional housing need: methodology: distribution.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as provided, and requires the

appropriate council of governments or for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing need plan allocating a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county. Current law requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodology to be used by the department to determine the region's housing needs and requires the council of governments to provide data assumptions, including specified information regarding housing availability within the region. Current law requires the council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to cities, counties, and cities and counties within the region or subregion, as applicable, that furthers specified objectives. Current law, to the extent that sufficient data is available as provided, requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to consider including specified factors to develop the methodology that allocates regional housing needs, including the loss of units during a state of emergency that was declared by the Governor that have yet to be rebuilt or replaced at the time of the analysis. This bill would remove the requirement that the loss of units factor be considered and instead require those lost units to be distributed proportionally according to the region's proposed methodology, as provided, and would prohibit the lost units from solely being distributed to the jurisdictions in which they were lost. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

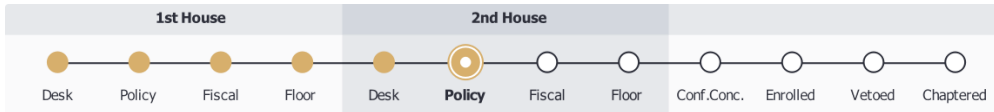
Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/01/2025

[SB 722](#)
[Wahab, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Transit-oriented housing development: excluded parcels and sites.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law requires that a housing development project, as defined, within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development 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 certain, applicable requirements, as provided. Among these requirements, current law prohibits a proposed development under these provisions from being located on sites where the development would require demolition of housing, or that was previously used for housing, that is subject to rent or price controls, as provided. This bill would additionally prohibit the development from being located on an existing parcel of land or site governed under the Mobilehome Residency Law, the Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law, the Mobilehome Parks Act, or the Special Occupancy Parks Act. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

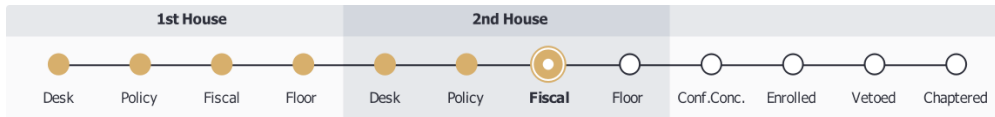
Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/15/2026

[SB 750](#)[Cortese, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

California Housing Finance and Credit Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

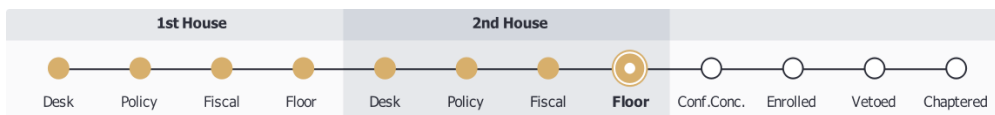
Status: 08/29/2025 - August 29 hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: Existing law, the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Law, establishes an insurance program for health facility construction, improvement, and expansion loans in order to stimulate the flow of private capital into health facilities construction, improvement, and expansion and in order to rationally meet the need for new, expanded, and modernized public and nonprofit health facilities necessary to protect the health of all the people of this state. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025**Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended**Last Amend:** 07/17/2025[SB 769](#)[Caballero, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/04/2025 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to make loans, issue bonds, and provide other financial assistance for various types of infrastructure and economic development projects. Current law establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to support the bank. This bill would enact the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act and would establish the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation, within the State Treasurer's Office, as a not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of administering the act and financing infrastructure projects. The bill would require the corporation to be governed by a board of directors, with a prescribed membership, and would require the business and affairs of the corporation to be managed by an executive director appointed by the Treasurer. This bill would prescribe the powers and duties of the corporation, including entering into financing transactions, borrowing

money or issuing bonds, and setting and charging fees for obtaining financing from the corporation. Under the bill, the state would not in any way be liable for any obligation of the corporation, and the corporation would not be required to pay any taxes, except as provided. (Based on 07/02/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

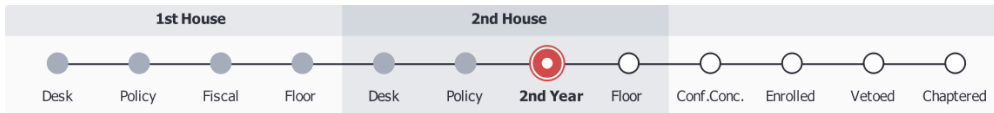
Current Text: 07/02/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/02/2025

[SB 772](#)
[Cabaldon, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019: applications: eligibility.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019 (program), which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to establish and administer a grant program to allocate those funds to eligible applicants to fund capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project, qualifying infill area, or catalytic qualifying infill area. Existing law requires the department to administer a specified competitive application process for capital improvement projects for large jurisdictions, as defined. For these purposes, existing law defines a qualifying infill project to include a residential or mixed-use residential project located within an urbanized area on a vacant site where at least 75% of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that are developed with urban uses. This bill would expand the definition of qualifying infill project to include a residential or mixed-use residential project located within an urbanized area on a vacant site where at least 75% of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that have been previously developed with urban uses. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

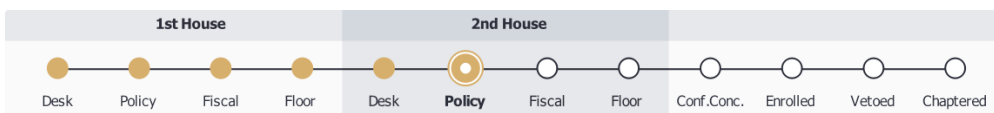
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

[SB 802](#)
[Ashby, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Housing finance and development: Sacramento Area Housing and Homelessness Agency: Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 04/30/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D. (Amended text released 5/1/2026)

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be exercised. This bill would require that the joint powers authority currently operating as the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency be restructured, expanded, amended, and renamed as the Sacramento Area Housing and Homelessness Agency, as provided. The bill would require the agency to include the County of Sacramento and qualified local agencies, as specified and defined, and would make the agency the regional authority for prescribed activities, including developing and preserving affordable housing and coordinating and administering homelessness prevention and response services. The bill would require the updated joint powers agreement to provide for a governing board and an executive director, as provided. The bill would require the agency to adopt a comprehensive strategic plan to address housing and homelessness no later than 3 years from the date the restructured joint powers agreement takes effect. The bill would also require the agency to establish and maintain a standing advisory board, as provided. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

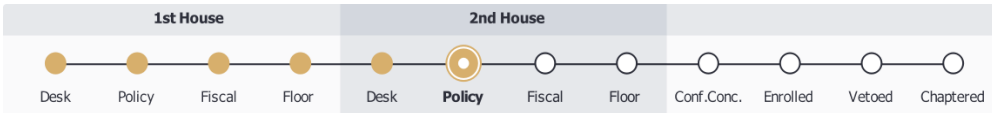
Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/30/2026

[SB 828](#)
[Cabaldon, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Fireworks licenses and permits: disqualifying conditions: storage facilities: local jurisdictions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and L. GOV.

Summary: The State Fireworks Law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to fireworks as may be necessary for the protection of life and property. Current law requires these regulations to include, among other things, provisions for the granting of licenses and permits for the manufacture, wholesale, import, export, and sale of all classes of fireworks. Current law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to deny or revoke a fireworks license for specified reasons. A violation of the State Fireworks Law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto is a misdemeanor. Current law requires fireworks licensees seeking authorization for specified activities related to fireworks to submit a written application for a permit to the chief of the fire department or the chief fire prevention officer of the city or county, or to another issuing authority that may be designated by the governing body of the city or county, or, in the event there is no officer or person appointed within the area, to the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's deputy, as provided.

This bill would require applicants for a wholesaler's license, a manufacturer's license, an importer's license, or an exporter's license to disclose the complete street addresses of any intended storage facilities on their initial application. The bill would also require holders of those licenses to notify the Office of the State Fire Marshal and specified local entities of the complete street addresses of intended storage facilities for any fireworks or materials to build fireworks. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

SB 866

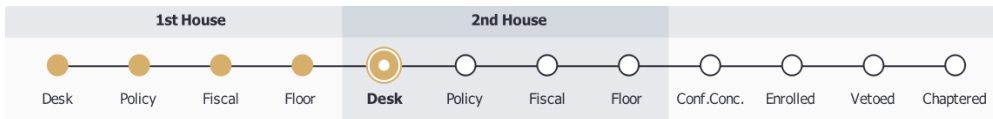
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and zoning: housing element: unhoused population.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 26. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to meeting these needs. Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Existing law establishes round 7 of the program and states the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that specifies the parameters, as specified. For a local government that does not receive HHAP funding, this bill would require the assessment to include, among other things, specified data regarding the population of individuals who are unhoused and a description of key actions that will be taken to reduce individuals who are unhoused based on the data. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/05/2026

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

SB 879

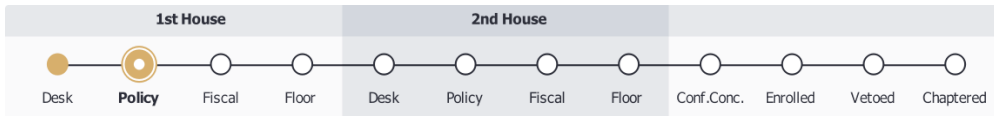
Laird, D

HTML

PDF

Budget Act of 2026.

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Tracking form

Position
SPOT

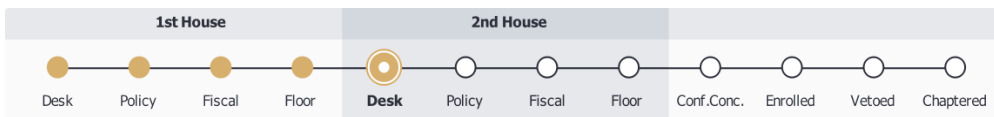
Bill information

Status: 01/12/2026 - Read first time.
Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)
Introduced: 01/09/2026 **Current Text:** 01/09/2026 - Introduced

[SB 887](#) [Padilla, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: data centers: clean energy powerplant projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

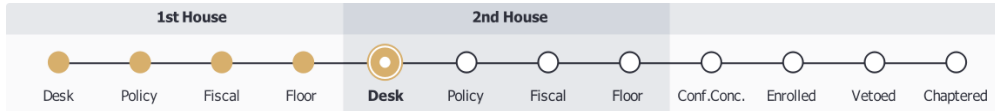
Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would prohibit the application of categorical exemption to a project for the development and operation of a data center, as defined. By increasing the duties of a lead agency in relation to the environmental review of a data center project, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/13/2026 **Current Text:** 05/18/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[SB 894](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 895

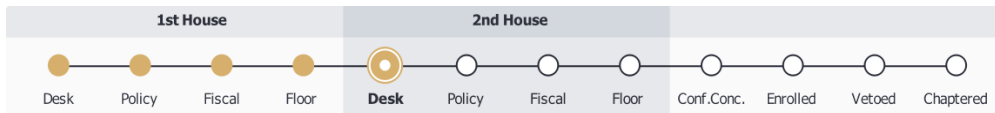
Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

California Science and Health Research Bond Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law establishes various grant and loan programs for research, including, among others, the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine, California Firefighter Cancer Prevention and Research Program, and the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program. This bill would establish the California Foundation for Science and Health Research within the Government Operations Agency. The bill would require the Secretary of Government Operations to oversee the process of appointing the director of the foundation, and would authorize the Secretary of Government Operations to delegate the task of hiring and determining the salaries, bonuses, and benefits of additional personnel to the director, as specified. The bill would require the director and personnel of the foundation to be responsible for implementing the strategic objectives of

the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Council, as described below, administering grants and loans awarded by the council, and all other duties as deemed necessary for the operation of the foundation. This bill would create the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Fund and require the moneys in the fund to be used by the foundation to award grants and make loans to public or private research companies, universities, institutes, and organizations for scientific research and development, in specific areas of research, including, but not limited to, biomedical, behavioral health, and climate research. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 904

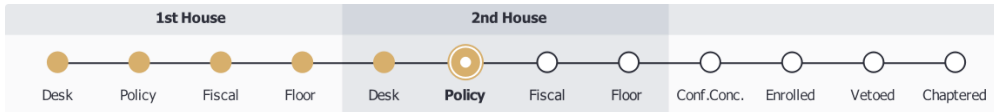
Seyarto, R

HTML

PDF

Recovery from wildfires.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency, including, but not limited to, suspending specified statutes, ordinances, orders, regulations, or rules. This bill would impose specific duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development if the Office of Emergency Services makes a written determination, within 10 days after the date that the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to a wildfire, that the wildfire caused substantial structural damage requiring significant rebuilding efforts, as defined. The bill would require the department, under this condition, to consult with other specified state entities and local governments to identify state permitting requirements, provisions in the California Building Standards Code, and local procedures that could be suspended or revised to support recovery and rebuilding efforts as a result of the wildfire, as specified. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit initial and periodic reports to the Governor and Legislature with the information and recommendations. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/21/2026

Current Text: 05/27/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/27/2026

SB 908

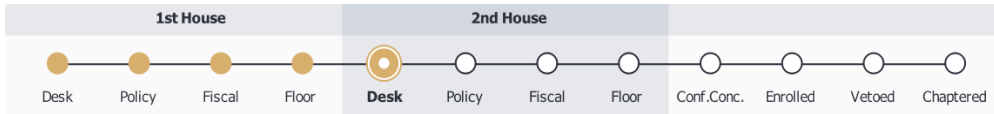
Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

Residential windows: retrofitting: residential window replacement projects: California Building Code compliance.

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Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

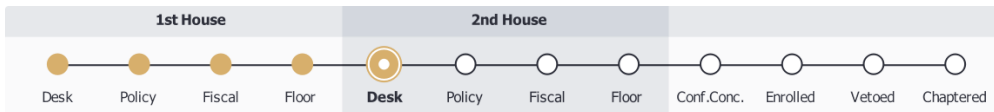
Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law places various limits and prohibitions on the governing documents, as defined, relative to an owner’s separate interest within those developments. This bill would prohibit those governing documents from limiting or prohibiting the owner of a separate interest within a common interest development from completing a residential window replacement project, as defined, or from imposing any requirements on California Energy Code-compliant windows in a housing development project, as defined. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Introduced: 01/22/2026 | Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 04/23/2026 |

[SB 911](#)
[Becker, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Transfer of real property: fire hazard severity zones: compliance documentation.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
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| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law requires a seller of a real property that is located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to provide to the buyer documentation stating that the property is in compliance with specified fire safety requirements or local vegetation management ordinances. If the seller of a real property as described above has not obtained that documentation of compliance, existing law requires the seller and the buyer to enter into a written agreement pursuant to which the buyer agrees to obtain documentation of compliance with those specified fire safety requirements or local vegetation management ordinances. In a local jurisdiction that has not enacted an ordinance requiring an owner or buyer to obtain documentation of compliance, and if a state or local agency, or other government entity, or other qualified nonprofit entity, provides an inspection with documentation for the jurisdiction in which the property is located, existing law requires the buyer to obtain documentation of compliance within one year of the date of the close of escrow. This bill would additionally require the seller to notify the local fire department having jurisdiction over the property, or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection if the property is within a state responsibility area, as provided, of the written agreement and

of the buyer's obligation to obtain documentation of compliance. (Based on 03/10/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Current Text: 03/10/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/10/2026

[SB 916](#)

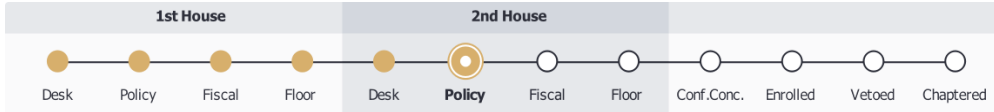
[Ashby, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Civil actions: housing development projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.

Summary: Existing law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action would result in preventing or delaying the project, as specified. Existing law authorizes the court to limit the amount of the undertaking or to decline to require the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking if the court determines that, based on evidence submitted by the plaintiff, furnishing an undertaking would cause the plaintiff to suffer undue economic hardship. This bill would make these provisions applicable to a student housing development, as defined. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/27/2026

Current Text: 03/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/18/2026

[SB 922](#)

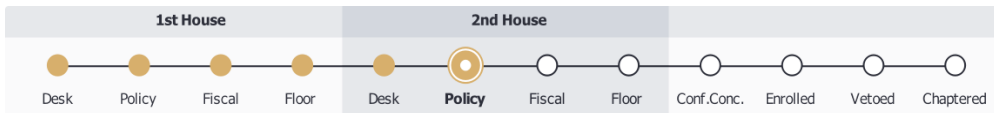
[Laird, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load

unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/11/2026

SB 925

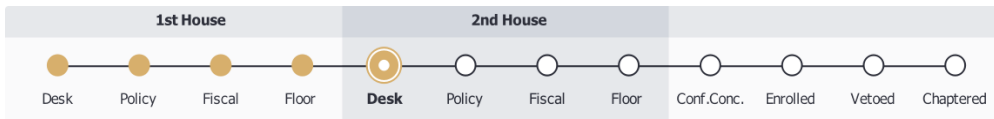
McNerney, D

HTML

PDF

Fusion energy: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: strategic plan: certification and environmental review.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, beginning November 1, 2003, and biennially thereafter, to adopt an integrated energy policy report that contains an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state, presents policy recommendations based on an in-depth and integrated analysis of the most current and pressing energy issues facing the state, and includes an assessment and forecast of system reliability and the need for resource additions, efficiency, and conservation, as specified. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, as part of the 2027 edition of the integrated energy policy report, to include an assessment of the potential for fusion energy to contribute to California's power supply, as specified. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for the development of fusion energy in California, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission to submit the strategic plan to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2028. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 954

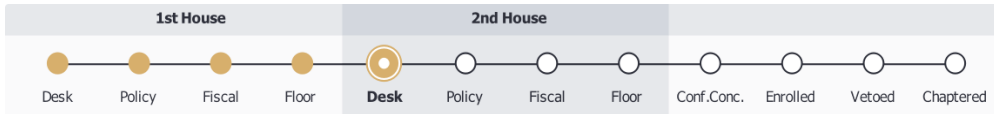
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

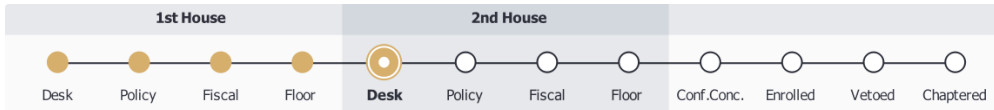
Status: 05/27/2026 - VOTE: Senate 3rd Reading SB954 Blakespear et al. (PASS)
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would 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 defines various terms, including “natural and protected lands” for its purposes. This bill would revise the definition of that term to include habitats for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/02/2026 **Current Text:** 05/14/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/14/2026

[SB 958](#) [Weber Pierson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental impacts: building height.

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Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

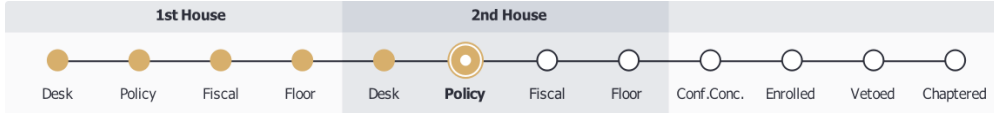
Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect 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, for purposes of CEQA, prohibit the environmental impacts that are associated with increased building height alone from being considered significant impacts on the environment, if a project meets specified conditions, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine if a project meets the specified conditions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/02/2026 (Spot bill) **Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[SB 963](#) [Laird, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review.

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Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

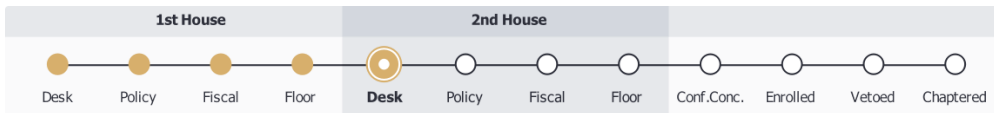
Summary: Existing law, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. Existing law authorizes an appeal to the commission for any action taken by a local government on coastal development permit applications, requires the commission to hear the appeal, and establishes specified appeal procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the commission to provide for a de novo public hearing on an application for a coastal development permit and an appeal brought pursuant to the act, as provided. This bill would require an appeal of an action by a local government on a coastal development permit application to be considered properly submitted if the appealing party or parties submit to the executive director a completed, signed copy of the appeal form provided by the commission within the applicable timeline, as provided. The bill would require, for purposes of an appeal of an action on a coastal development permit application by a local government or a port governing body, the commission to provide for de novo review and a public hearing on the coastal development permit application, as provided, if the commission determines that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Introduced: 02/03/2026 | Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended |
| | Last Amend: 03/09/2026 |

[SB 973](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfire County Coordinator Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

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| Position |
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the

achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. The Budget Act of 2025 provided for a community hardening program in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection that includes home hardening certification and a wildfire county coordinator program, appropriated \$9,500,000 to the department to make available to the California Fire Safe Council for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, and required the county coordinators to prioritize home hardening, defensible space, planning, and education for community-level wildfire mitigation efforts. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to (1) establish recommended standards for wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development, updating, or procurement of county-level wildfire risk assessments, and (4) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire resilience prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/04/2026

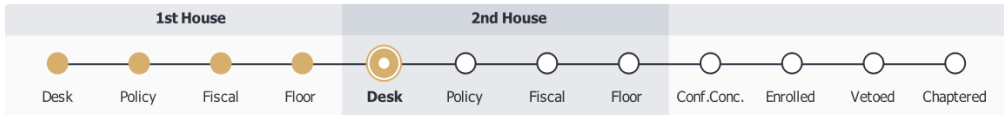
Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 989
Blakespear, D
HTML
PDF

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

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. This bill would authorize a first responder to contact the county behavioral health agency in the county in which the individual resides or is found to request the agency file a petition to commence the CARE process. The bill would require the agency to review the request and determine whether to file a petition within 30 business days. The bill would require the agency, upon completion of the review, to notify the first responder that made the referral of specified information, including whether or not a petition was filed. Because the bill would require a higher level of service from county agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

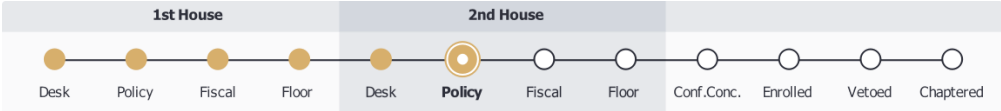
Introduced: 02/05/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

[SB 994](#)
[Cabaldon, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local agencies: nondisclosure agreements.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L. GOV.

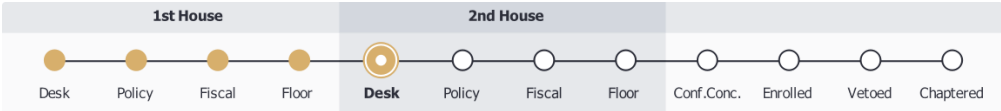
Summary: Existing law, the legislative code of ethics, prohibits Members of the Legislature from entering into, or requesting that another party enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation. Existing law also makes any nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation entered into after January 1, 2026, void and unenforceable. Existing law provides an exception for nondisclosure agreements, or portions thereof, that prevent only the disclosure of trade secrets, financial information, or proprietary information, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency official, as defined, acting in their official capacity from entering into, or requesting that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to public business that precludes their ability to share information with fellow local agency officials serving on the same council, board, commission, district, or agency. The bill would require a local agency official in violation of that provision to, among other things, disclose the existence of the nondisclosure agreement, as specified, and would provide that these requirements imposed on a local agency official also apply to a local agency official acting in their official capacity who entered into, or requested that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement described above before January 1, 2027. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/05/2026 **Current Text:** 04/23/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[SB 996](#)
[Padilla, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Manufactured housing: classification as real property.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Mobilehome Parks Act requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish regulations for manufactured home, mobilehome, and commercial modular foundation systems. Existing law authorizes a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular to be installed on a foundation system as either a fixture or improvement to the real property if certain conditions are met. In this regard, existing law requires, among other things, a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular owner or licensed contractor to obtain a building permit from the appropriate enforcement agency before installing the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular on a foundation system by, among other things, submitting written evidence acceptable to the enforcement agency that the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular owner owns, holds title to, or is purchasing the real property where the mobilehome is to be installed on a foundation system. Existing law specifies that a lease held by the owner, that is transferable, for the exclusive use of the real property where the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular is to be installed, is deemed to comply with that requirement if the lease is for a term of 35 years or more, or if fewer than 35 years, for a term mutually agreed upon by the lessor and lessee, and the term of the lease is not revocable at the discretion of the lessor except for cause, as specified. This bill would specify that the authorization to install a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular as either a fixture or improvement to the real property applies to permanent foundation systems. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 1003

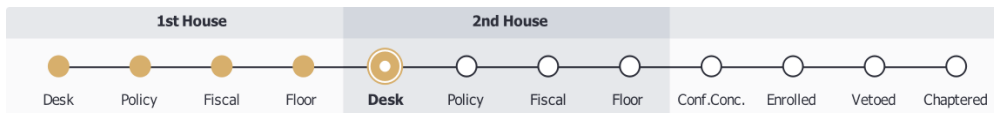
Grayson, D

HTML

PDF

Prohousing enhanced infrastructure financing districts.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to designate jurisdictions as prohousing, as specified. The law requires that jurisdictions that have adopted a housing element that has been found by the department to be in substantial compliance with specified requirements and that have been designated as prohousing based on their adoption of prohousing local policies, as defined, be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring of program applications for certain programs. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, among other things, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income for rent or purchase, as specified. Existing law authorizes an infrastructure financing plan to contain a provision for the division of taxes levied upon

taxable property in the area included within the district, and authorizes the public financing authority of the district to issue bonds, as provided. This bill would authorize a city or county that is designated as prohousing to establish a prohousing enhanced infrastructure financing district if certain requirements are met, as specified. The bill would prescribe requirements applicable to those districts. The bill would expand the definition of “prohousing local policies” for purposes of the above-described provisions to include the establishment of one of these districts, and would require that the jurisdiction that established, and projects located within, a district receive enhanced points or preference than the baseline provided to other prohousing jurisdictions. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 1005

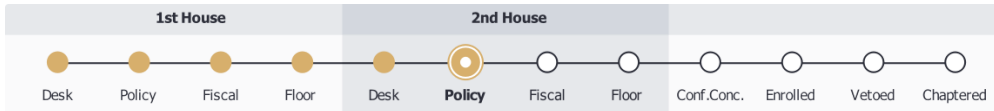
Caballero, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local agency: payment: rounding amount.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law requires a public agency to accept specified methods of payment for designated obligations. This bill would authorize a local agency to round the amount of any payment made wholly or partly in cash to the local agency, or any refund or other amount tendered wholly or partly in cash by the local agency, to the nearest \$0.05. The bill would apply to a local agency only if the governing body of the local agency adopts, by majority vote, a resolution to make its provisions applicable to the local agency. The bill would define terms for its purposes. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced

SB 1008

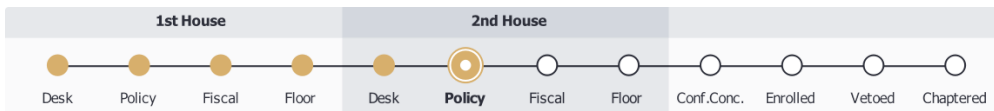
Ochoa Bogh, R

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and U. & E.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements and authorizes a lead agency, if it determines a certain project is exempt from CEQA, to file a notice of exemption, as provided. This bill would exempt from CEQA the closure of a railroad grade crossing by order of the Public Utilities Commission if the commission finds the crossing to present a threat to public safety. The bill would provide that the exemption is inapplicable to any crossing for high-speed rail or any crossing for a project carried out by the High-Speed Rail Authority. The bill would require the lead agency to file the notice of exemption with specified public entities, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on lead agencies with regards to the filing of the notice of exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

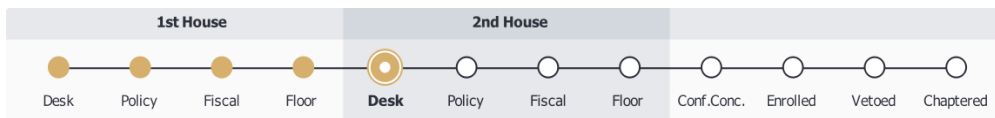
Introduced: 02/09/2026

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1014](#) [Grayson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications, including, among other things, requiring each public agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act also requires a city, county, or city and county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the project is being sought. This bill would permit an applicant who submits a preliminary application for a housing development project, as specified, or an application if a preliminary application is not submitted, to include in the preliminary application or application a request for a preliminary estimate of required improvements, as provided. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county that receives a request under these provisions to provide the preliminary estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the request, as provided. The bill, within 30 business days of deeming an application for a postentitlement phase permit complete, would additionally require the city, county, or city and county to provide the applicant with an itemized list of all onsite and offsite improvements that will be required prior to issuance of, or otherwise in connection with, that permit, as provided. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

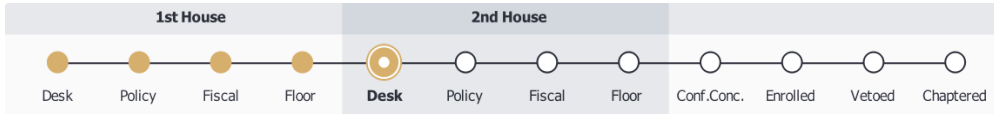
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[SB 1016](#)
[Blakespear, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act (CARE Act), authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, or bipolar I disorder with psychotic features, and who meet other specified criteria. Existing law requires the Judicial Council to develop a mandatory form for use to file a CARE process petition with the court and any other forms necessary for the CARE process, to be signed under the penalty of perjury, and requires the form to contain certain information, including either a specified affidavit of a licensed behavioral health professional or evidence the respondent was detained for a minimum of two intensive treatments pursuant to specified provisions of law. This bill would, among other things, authorize a petitioner of a CARE Act petition to request that the court order a mental health evaluation under the LPS Act if the petitioner believes that the person may not be willing or able to participate in the CARE process and a CARE plan or CARE agreement due to the severity of their mental disorder or lack of insight into their mental disorder, and would require the Judicial Council to include on the mandatory petition form an option for the petitioner to request that evaluation. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/10/2026 (Spot bill)

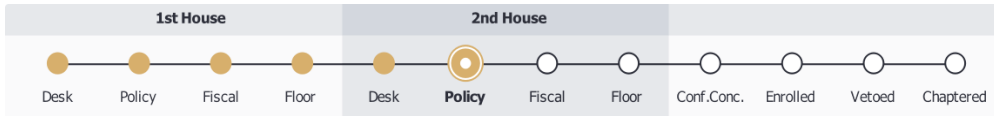
Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

[SB 1036](#)
[Grayson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Mitigation Fee Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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, including requiring the local agency to identify the use to which the fee is to be put and determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. This bill would require the amount of a fee that is imposed on a development project that demolishes or changes an existing use to be offset to account for the demolition or change so that the amount of the fee is attributable only to the development project's incremental impact on public facilities or services, as provided. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

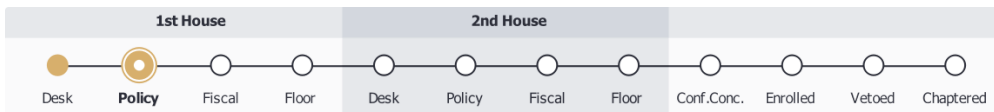
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[SB 1060](#) [Valladares, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Alcohol and drug treatment facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 04/06/2026 - April 8 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to license and regulate facilities that provide residential nonmedical services to adults who are recovering from problems related to alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug misuse or abuse, and who need alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug recovery treatment or detoxification services. Violation of licensing provisions is punishable through revocation or suspension of the license and civil penalties. This bill would prohibit an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility from operating within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school or a daycare center if the recovery or treatment facility serves more than 6 residents and treatment is being provided at the facility. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

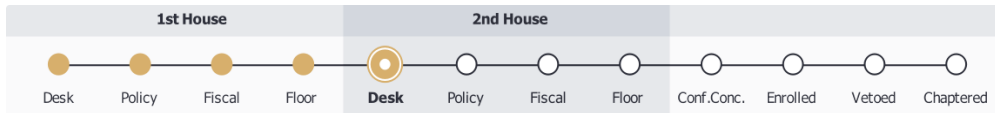
Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 02/12/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1062](#) [Ochoa Bogh, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: fees.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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 specified. The act authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to permit the taking of a western Joshua tree if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree through measures that are roughly proportional in extent to the impact of the authorized taking of the western Joshua tree. The act authorizes, in lieu of completing the mitigation measures, a permittee to elect to satisfy the mitigation obligation by paying fees pursuant to a specified fee schedule, as provided. Existing law requires the department to annually adjust the fees, as specified. This bill would require the department to consider making the fees proportionate to the impact of a project and the use of tiered fees by project type, size, or other criteria. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[SB 1072](#)

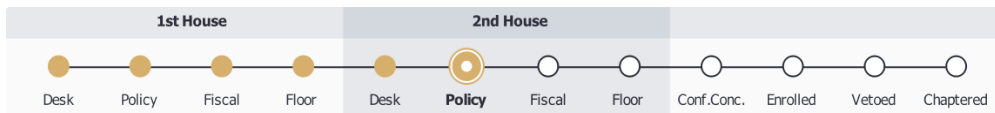
[Committee on Housing](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing omnibus.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and REV. & TAX.

Summary: Existing law authorized the County of Napa, until June 30, 2007, to meet up to 15 percent of its existing share of the regional housing need for lower income households in a specified manner. This bill would repeal this expired authority. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

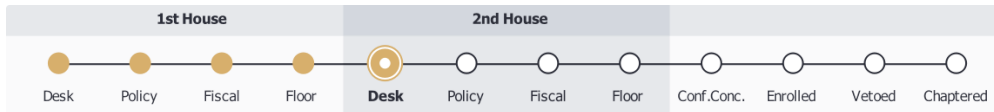
Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

OPP UNLESS AM

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Amendments by Senator Strickland tabled on motion of Senator Ashby. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden that includes an assessment and identification of those communities. Existing law requires the statewide strategy to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires the assessment and identification to prioritize disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law requires the regional air quality management district or the regional air pollution control district encompassing the location selected by the state board, within one year of selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of the statewide strategy. Under this existing regulatory authority, the state board provides grants to development and implement local community emissions reduction plans. This bill would revise the definition of “disadvantaged community” to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community. By expanding the definition of “disadvantaged community,” the bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

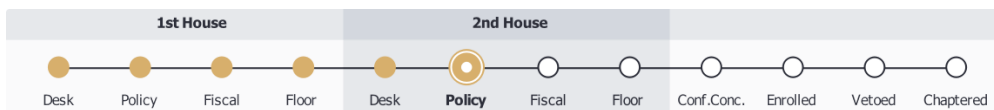
Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

Water supply planning: housing developments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and L. GOV.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

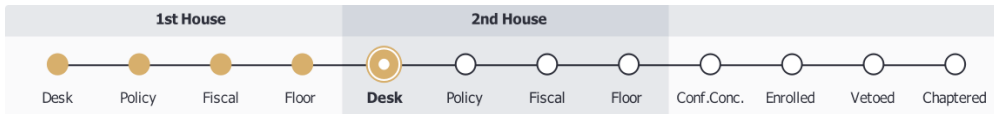
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

SB 1087 Cabaldon, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 3.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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 a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, a sustainable communities strategy prepared by a metropolitan planning organization, an action element, and a financial element, as provided. Existing law requires those transportation planning agencies to adopt and submit every 4 years, except as provided, an updated regional transportation plan to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Existing law requires a sustainable communities strategy to achieve regional targets set by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the automobile and light truck sector in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively, and requires the state board to update those targets every 8 years, consistent with each metropolitan planning organization’s timeframe for updating its regional transportation plan, as specified. Existing law establishes certain procedural requirements for setting and updating those targets and authorizes the state board to revise the targets every 4 years based on changes in specified factors. This bill would instead require, commencing with the first or 2nd regional transportation plan

prepared on or after January 1, 2027, as determined by the applicable metropolitan planning organization, the regional transportation plan to include an 8-year sustainable communities strategy prepared by the metropolitan planning organization. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/09/2026

SB 1091

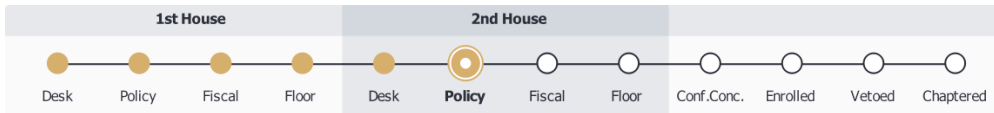
Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| SUPPORT |

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Existing law, the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, transfers the Department of Housing and Community Development to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, as of July 1, 2026. Existing law makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Existing law, upon appropriation, authorizes the department to make either or both loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion, as provided. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program for purposes of funding the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing and attaching long-term affordability restrictions on the housing, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents. The bill would require the department to issue a request for qualification to select a private sector entity or consortium to manage the program for a period of 5 years. The bill would require the department to grant prescribed funds to the program manager to implement the program and the program manager to make loans to eligible borrowers, as defined, based on underwriting guidelines approved by the department. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/06/2026

SB 1116

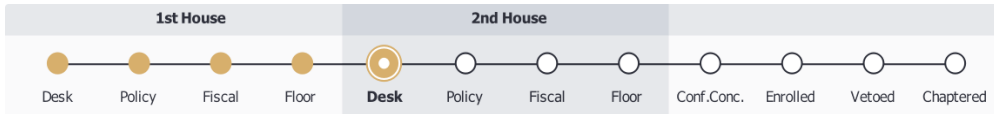
Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and zoning: housing development projects: subdivisions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county 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. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development project on a subdivided lot, as specified, that meets specified requirements, and requires a local agency to ministerially consider that application, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing on a housing development on a lot subdivided as specified an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. However, with respect to certain lots, existing law allows a local agency to impose a height limit of no less than the height allowed pursuant to the existing zoning designation applicable to the lot. Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance to implement these requirements. This bill would require the height limits under these provisions to apply exclusively to the physical height of a building rather than the number of floors. The bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing specified front or internal setbacks, except as specified. The bill would also modify prohibitions relating to density on the lot, among other things. The bill would require that the above-described provisions relating to ministerial approval of housing developments on certain subdivided lots be interpreted liberally in favor of producing the maximum number of total housing units. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

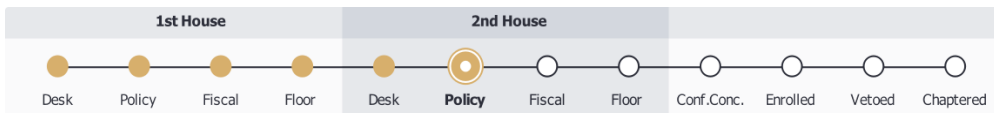
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[SB 1117](#) [Cervantes, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Current law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would additionally require the charge to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/17/2026

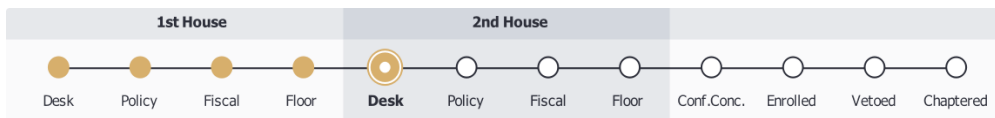
Current Text:

02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1123](#)
[Wiener, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Administrative Procedure Act: major regulations.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 26. Noes 8.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary:

The Administrative Procedure Act requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation to assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals and avoid the imposition of unnecessary or unreasonable regulations or reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements. The act requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to satisfy additional requirements, including by requiring the state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis in the manner prescribed by the Department of Finance, as specified, and requires the analysis to address certain items, including the creation or elimination of jobs within the state and the competitive advantages or disadvantages for businesses currently doing business within the state. This bill would require an agency, in estimating the economic impact of adopting, amending, or repealing a regulation, to identify and calculate any offsetting benefits, impacts, or savings that might result directly or indirectly from that adoption, amendment, or repeal and factor those benefits, impacts, or savings into its economic impact estimate. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/17/2026

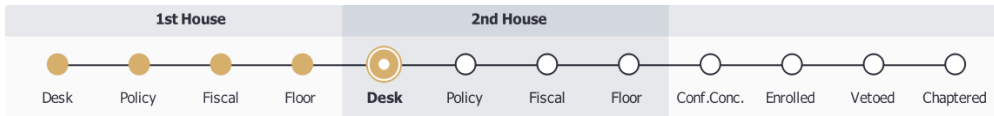
Current Text:

02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1125](#)
[Menjivar, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Water Rate Assistance Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

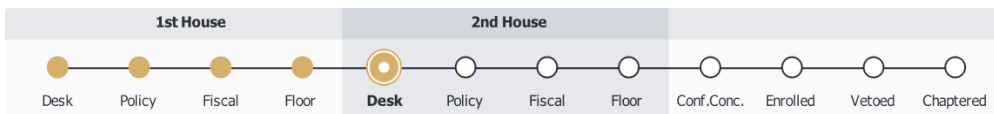
Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Existing law requires the plan to include, among other things, a description of the method for collecting moneys to support and implement the program and a description of the method for determining the amount of moneys that may need to be collected from water ratepayers to fund the program. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program. As part of the program, the bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury, available upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide water affordability assistance for residential water services to low-income residential ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the state board to take various actions in administering the fund, including, among other things, tracking and managing revenue in the fund separately from all other revenue. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with relevant agencies and after a public hearing, to adopt guidelines for implementation of the program and to adopt an annual report to be posted on the state board's internet website identifying how the fund has performed, as specified. The bill would require the guidelines to include minimum requirements for eligible systems, including the ability to confirm eligibility for enrollment through a request for self-certification of eligibility under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026 **Current Text:** 05/14/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/14/2026

[SB 1135](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Wildlife Coexistence Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary:

This bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Wildlife Coexistence Program to manage and promote wildlife coexistence by conducting specified activities, including maintaining a statewide wildlife incident reporting tool. The bill would rename the Wolf-Livestock Compensation Pilot Program to the Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program and would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the program to provide resources to eligible participants for purposes relating to wolves and livestock. The bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, including the cost for implementation, to provide resources to wildlife coexistence partners, as defined, to support efforts required for the Wildlife Coexistence Program and the Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Wildlife Coexistence Technical Advisory Committee to provide technical guidance, public input, and programmatic recommendations related to the department’s wildlife coexistence efforts. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2028, to include specified information on its internet website, as provided. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

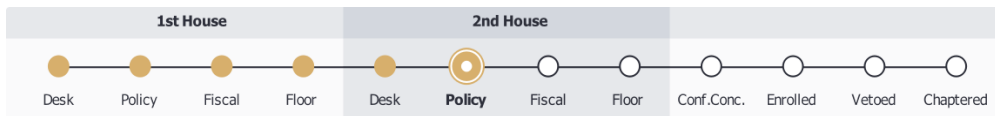
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[SB 1145](#)
[Grayson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law requires a local agency to declare land either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as supported by written findings, before the local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures and defines terms for these purposes. Existing law generally requires a local agency, before disposing or negotiating to dispose of surplus land, to provide a written notice of the availability of the surplus land to specified entities and housing sponsors. Under existing law, land declared by an agency of the state or any local agency as “exempt surplus land” is not subject to these requirements. The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and amend general plans and elements of those general plans, as specified. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, the law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes certain information, including the status of the plan and progress of its implementation. This bill would exempt land that was or will be conveyed by the federal government to a local reuse authority in accordance with a military base closure and realignment, as specified, from these requirements if certain conditions are met. The bill would require a local reuse authority, if it is a city or county, to include specified information relating to the development of residential units on conveyed land as part of their annual report relating to their general plan. Because the bill would impose

new duties on a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/28/2026

SB 1159

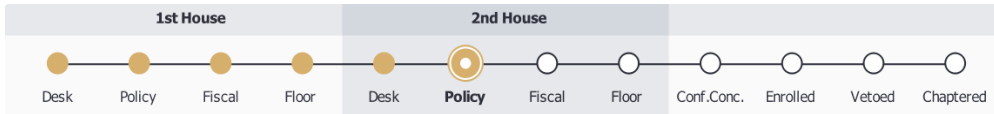
Cabaldon, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and JUD.

Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines "person" to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Political Reform Act of 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital. The bill would make findings and declarations related to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

SB 1169

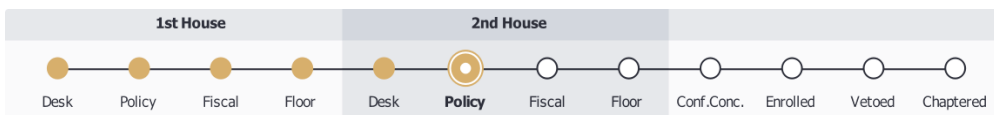
Grayson, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Subdivision Map Act: tentative maps: expiration dates.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: 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 processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative maps, among other maps. Existing law requires a vesting tentative map to be filed and processed in the same manner as a tentative map, except as specified. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Under existing law, an approved tentative map expires 24 months after its approval or conditional approval. Existing law authorizes the approval or conditional approval to be extended up to 24 months pursuant to local ordinance, and by 48 months, as provided, if the subdivider is required to expend more than a certain amount of money to construct, improve, or finance the construction or improvement of public improvements outside the property boundaries of the tentative map, as provided. Existing law prohibits those extensions from extending the tentative map more than 10 years from its approval or conditional approval, except as specified. This bill would extend the initial expiration period of an approved or conditionally approved tentative map to 8 years, except as provided. The bill would remove the authorization to extend the approval or conditional approval by 48 months if the subdivider is required to expend more than a certain amount of money to construct, improve, or finance the construction or improvement of public improvements outside the property boundaries of the tentative map. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

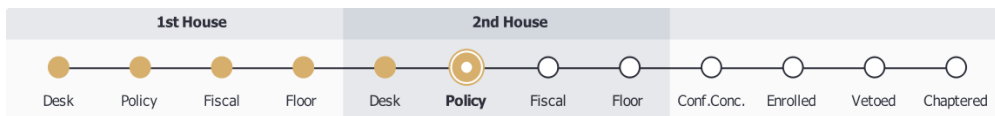
Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2026

SB 1170 **Durazo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Joint powers agreements: nonprofit housing developers.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on INS. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, as defined, to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as provided. Among other things, that act also authorizes a mutual water company to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purposes of risk pooling, as specified. The Government Claims Act, among other things, authorizes public entities, mutual water companies, public agencies, water corporations, and mutual water companies to provide insurance under that act by a joint powers agreement, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a nonprofit housing developer to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purpose of risk pooling, and would expand the list of entities authorized to provide insurance by a joint powers agreement to include nonprofit housing developers. The bill would require that, if a nonprofit housing developer enters into a joint

powers agreement with one or more public agencies, that the agreement ensure that no participating public agency becomes responsible for the underlying debts or liabilities of the joint powers agreement and that any participating public agency be indemnified against those debts and liabilities. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced

SB 1184

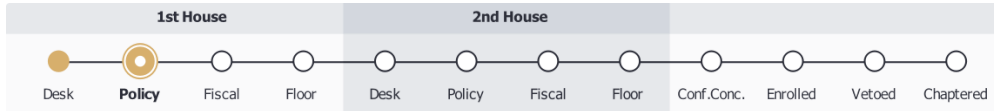
McGuire, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

SPOT

Bill information

Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

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 express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to environmental quality. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced

SB 1187

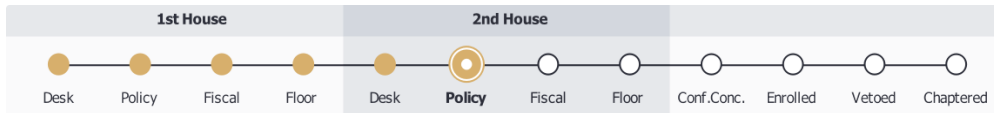
Durazo, D

HTML

PDF

Open meetings: majority.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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. Existing law defines "meetings" for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define

“majority” for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

SB 1196

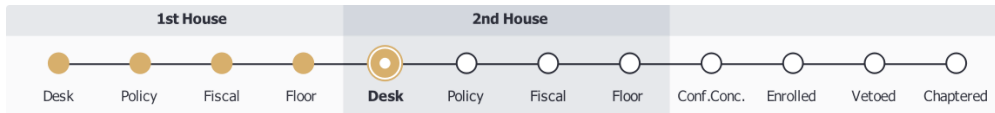
McNerney, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units: electrical service connections.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Powering Up Californians Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to determine the criteria for timely service for electrical customers to be energized, including, among other things, categories of timely electric service through energization, as specified. The act requires the commission to establish reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods to ensure that work is completed in a manner that minimizes delay in meeting the date requested by an electrical customer to the greatest extent possible. This bill would require the commission, by September 30, 2027, in a new or existing proceeding, to establish timelines for electrical corporations to respond to and process requests to energize accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units, as provided. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2026

SB 1228

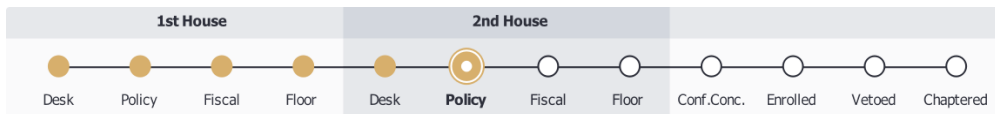
Rubio, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Advertising displays: exemptions: redevelopment agency projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary:

The Outdoor Advertising Act prohibits, except as provided, placing or maintaining an advertising display on property adjacent to a portion of a freeway that has a specified coverage area of landscaping or trees at the same or elevated grade of the main-traveled way, as provided. The act does not prohibit a city, county, or city and county from designating the districts or zones in which an advertising display may be placed or prohibited as part of a land use or zoning ordinance. The act also does not prohibit a local governmental entity from entering into an agreement to relocate an advertising display for any purpose. This bill would exempt certain advertising displays developed within the boundary limits of, and as part of, an individual redevelopment agency project from the prohibition on placing or maintaining an advertising display on property adjacent to a portion of a freeway that has landscaping or trees, a city, county, or city and county's land use or zoning ordinance, and a local governmental entity's relocation agreement, as those are described above. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/19/2026

Current Text:

03/25/2026 - Amended

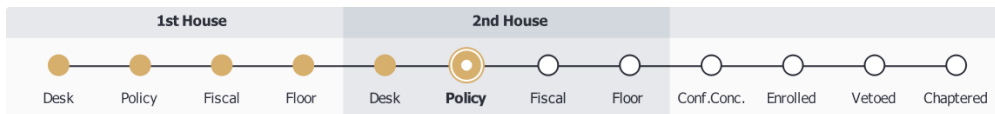
Last Amend:

03/25/2026

[SB 1229](#)
[Allen, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:

05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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 a local government, as provided. The act provides that a coastal development permit is not required for the replacement of any structure, other than a public works facility, destroyed by a disaster. This bill would prohibit that coastal development permit exemption from applying to the replacement of a structure by an applicant who was not listed as the property owner of record immediately preceding the disaster if replacement of the structure would, among other things, encroach upon an open space easement or deed restriction that has been recorded or offered for dedication, as provided. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/19/2026

Current Text:

04/09/2026 - Amended

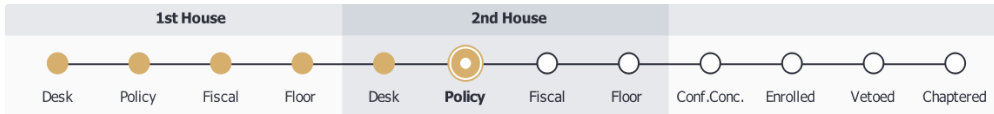
Last Amend:

04/09/2026

[SB 1242](#)
[Choi, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law, 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. Existing law authorizes specified individuals to file a petition to commence the CARE process, including, but not limited to, a spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandparent, or an individual who stands in loco parentis to the respondent. Existing law requires the court to issue an order relieving the original petitioner if the petitioner is someone other than the director of a county behavioral health agency or their designee and appoint the director or their designee as the successor petitioner. Existing law requires the original petitioner to have specified rights to notice of proceedings if the petitioner is a parent or specified family member or the person with whom the respondent resides. Existing law authorizes the court to allow the original petitioner to participate in the respondent's CARE proceedings to the extent the respondent consents. This bill, if the original petitioner is a parent or specified family member, would require the court to allow the original petitioner to participate in the respondent's CARE program for the purpose of assisting in care coordination and providing relevant information to the CARE team, unless the court determines, on its own motion or on motion of the respondent, at any point in the proceedings, that it would likely be detrimental to the treatment or well-being of the respondent. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

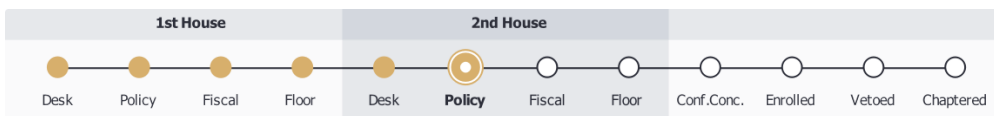
Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2026

[SB 1250](#)
[Cortese, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

State highway system: wildlife connectivity.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and W., P., & W.

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) with full possession and control of the state highway system and requires Caltrans to improve and maintain the state highways. Existing law requires Caltrans, in consultation with the California Transportation Commission, to prepare a robust asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the state highway operation and protection program. Existing law requires the commission, in connection with the plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives. This bill would require the targets and performance measures adopted by the commission to include targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives for wildlife connectivity assets that reflect the need for new assets and conditions of existing assets that improve or maintain the connectivity of wildlife crossings on the state highway system. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/19/2026

Current Text:

05/14/2026 - Amended

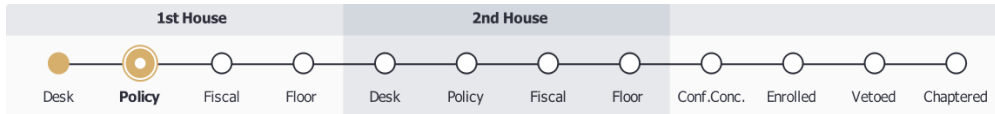
Last Amend:

05/14/2026

[SB 1254](#)
[Ochoa Bogh, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local government: land use: general plans.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
SPOT

Bill information

Status:

03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires each planning agency to prepare, and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt, a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/19/2026

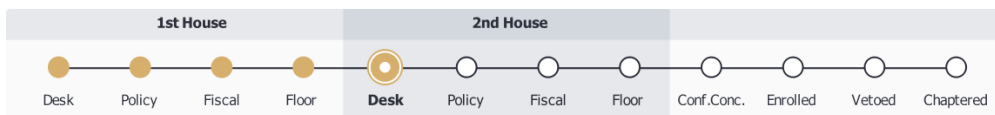
Current Text:

02/19/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1256](#)
[Jones, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Subdivision Map Act: action or proceeding.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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 requires that an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul specified acts or decisions of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA be commenced in accordance with specified timeframes. Existing law, 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, and the modification thereof. The act requires an action or proceeding against a decision of a local agency taken pursuant to that act to be commenced within a certain time period, as specified. This bill would prohibit an action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act from being maintained, if certain criteria exist, including that the action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act includes substantially similar claims or issues to claims or issues raised in an action or proceeding to enforce CEQA and the defendant in the action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act was the defendant in the action or proceeding to enforce CEQA. The bill would provide that its provisions do not prohibit the filing of timely objections to an agency's return to a writ seeking to enforce its specific mandates or timely filing of a separate action relating to the same project, as specified. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

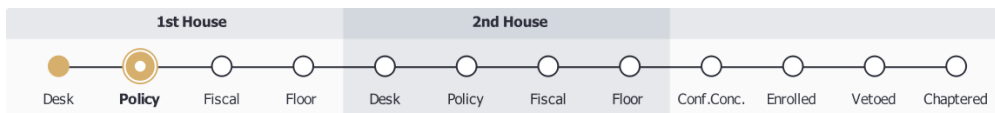
Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/30/2026

[SB 1260](#) [Jones, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| SPOT |

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations and to the statement of intent. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

SB 1268

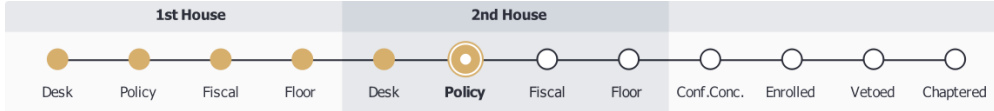
Gonzalez, D

HTML

PDF

Outdoor public recreation spaces: equitable access.

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Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES.

Summary: By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. This bill would establish the Outdoors for All initiative, to be administered by the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with specified state entities, to advance the objectives of the act and to implement and update specified priorities, including, among other related priorities, establishing outdoor public recreation spaces, as defined, connecting people and the outdoors, and aligning funding to achieve the initiative's goals, as specified. The bill would require the agency to report, on or before January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on the progress made to achieve the initiative's goals, as specified. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

SB 1272

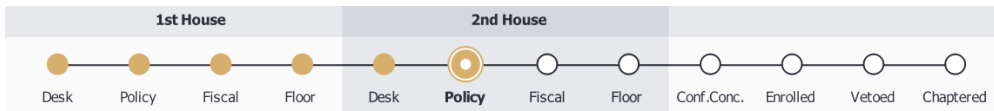
Menjivar, D

HTML

PDF

Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to, by ordinance, make any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty. Existing law requires a local agency to set forth, by ordinance, the administrative procedures that govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of those administrative fines or penalties. This bill would require, for any violation pertaining to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety, of any ordinance enacted by the local agency, the reasonable period of time to correct or otherwise remedy the violation to be no less than 6 months if certain conditions are met, including that the current owner of the property submits a sworn affidavit that the current owner was not responsible for any action that caused the violation and that the current owner had no knowledge of the violation at the time the owner took title to the property. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

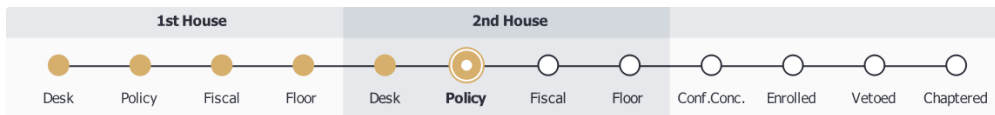
Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/23/2026

SB 1274 Archuleta, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Industrial cities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law provides for the operation of various programs and services. This bill would define "industrial city" for purposes of state programs, policies, and funding formulas that expressly incorporate the definition. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

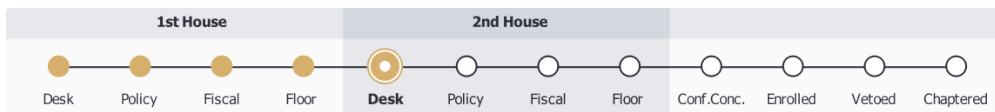
Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/13/2026

SB 1283 Ashby, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electric vehicle charging stations: installation: permits.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 4.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

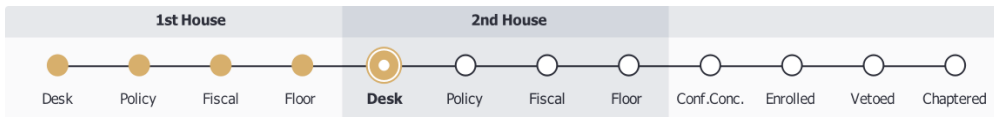
Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 1314 **Menjivar, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through specified enforcement activities. In addition to the primary enforcement responsibility assumed by the department, existing law authorizes other state and local governmental agencies to conduct inspections and assess penalties for violations of the act, as specified, and encourages state and local enforcement agencies to share the results of inspections and coordinate with the department when enforcing the act. In this regard, existing law authorizes an enforcing agency to assess specified civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 21 years of age any tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette papers. Existing law, upon the assessment of a civil penalty for the 3rd, 4th, or 5th violation, requires the department to notify the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and requires the CDTFA to assess civil penalties and suspend or revoke a license issued under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003. This bill, effective July 1, 2027, would prohibit the retail location for a smoke shop, as defined, from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a daycare center unless the local jurisdiction specifies a radius greater than 600 feet. The bill would prohibit a smoke shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

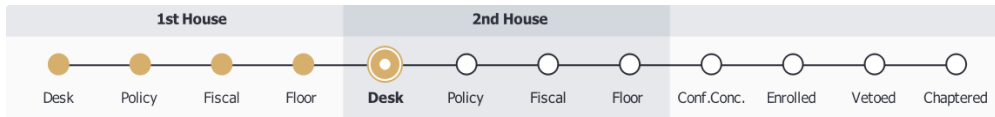
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund: tribal liaison.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law creates the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires any moneys appropriated and made available by the Legislature through the annual Budget Act for purposes of the fund and 10% of any moneys that will be appropriated and made available by the Legislature to the department through the annual Budget Act for specified housing programs to be paid and deposited in the fund. Existing law requires the department to monitor the balance of the fund and, when the department determines that sufficient moneys are available in the fund, existing law requires the moneys in the fund to be allocated in accordance with a specified formula, as provided, and for specific purposes, including, among others, housing and housing-related program services for affordable housing, housing and community development project costs, and management services for affordable housing for the benefit of eligible beneficiaries, including, among others, Indian and essential families and individuals residing in an Indian area, as specified. Existing law requires the department, in close consultation with California tribes and a tribal housing grant program trust fund advisory committee, to adopt guidelines to implement the above-described provisions, including determining allocation methodologies. This bill would require the department, in close consultation with California tribes and a tribal housing grant program trust fund advisory committee, to adopt guidelines for grant applications due after January 1, 2028, streamlining and aligning the grant application process with federal tribal grant application requirements. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

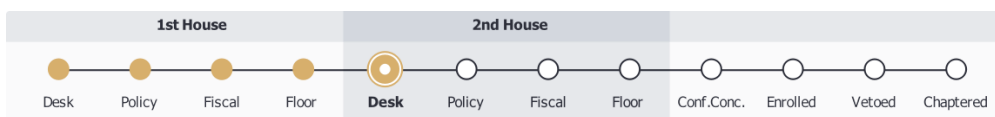
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

California Environmental Quality Act: tribal cultural resources: mitigation measures.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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 modify the definition of tribal cultural resource to, among other things, include a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as a sacred place, as provided, or included in a local tribal register. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

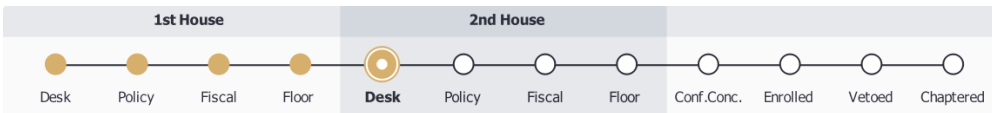
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1337](#)
[Richardson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Interagency Working Group on Transportation Fuels Transition Strategy.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

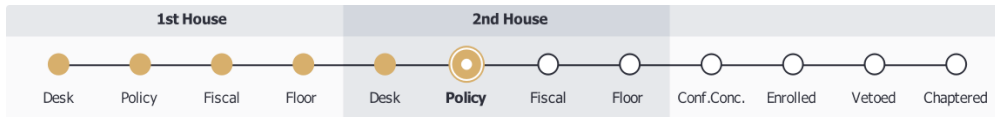
Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight to, among other things, provide independent oversight and analysis of the transportation fuels market for the protection of consumers by identifying market design flaws, market power abuses, and any other manner by which market participants act to harm competition or act contrary to the best interests of the consumers in the state. Existing law requires the director of the division, when requested, to appear before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to provide an update on the division's performance as compared to its objectives, the status of competition in the transportation fuels markets, and other information the committees request. This bill would establish the Interagency Working Group on Transportation Fuels Transition Strategy, which would be led by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and consist of various entities, to develop priority policies and programs informed by a specified plan and assessment and strengthen coordination and communication regarding policies and regulations across state, regional, and local authorities, communities, and stakeholders in order to inform transportation fuels policy development and implementation, as provided. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/13/2026

[SB 1344](#)[Cabaldon, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Civil actions: housing development projects.****Progress bar**

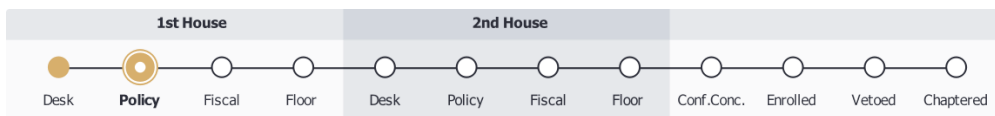
Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information**Status:** 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action would result in preventing or delaying the project, as specified. Existing law limits the liability of the plaintiff who must furnish the undertaking to \$500,000. Existing law also permits a defendant in a civil action challenging the approval or permitting of a priority housing development project, as defined, to bring a special motion to strike the pleading. Existing law requires the court to deny the motion to strike if the court determines, based on the pleadings, affidavits, and administrative record if applicable, that the plaintiff has established a probability of prevailing on the claim. This bill would increase the above-referenced liability limit to \$1,000,000. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026**Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended**Last Amend:** 03/25/2026[SB 1346](#)[McGuire, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**California Coastal Commission: powers and duties.****Progress bar**

Tracking form

Position

SPOT

Bill information**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the planning and regulation of development, under a coastal development permit process, within the coastal zone, as defined, that shall be based on various coastal resources planning and management policies set forth in the act. Existing law requires the California Coastal Commission to periodically review its regulations and procedures and determine what revisions, if any, are necessary and appropriate to simplify and expedite the review of any matter that is

before the commission, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision relating to the commission. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1361

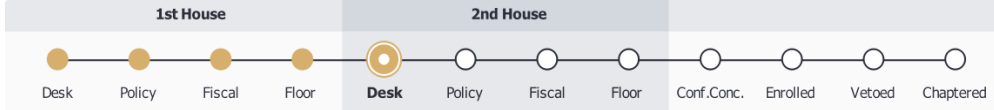
Durazo, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Transit-oriented housing developments: local governments: transit agencies and projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law requires a housing development project to be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development if certain requirements are met. Existing law provides that these provisions do not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, unless the local agency takes specified actions. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. Existing law prohibits a local government from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project is seeking approval as a transit-oriented housing development, as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit a local government with an existing or planned transit-oriented development stop from taking specified actions with respect to transit agencies and transit projects. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/30/2026

SB 1367

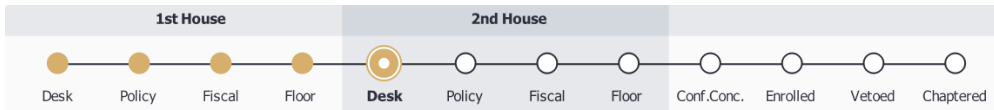
Cervantes, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: detention facilities.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, including agriculture, recreation, enjoyment of

scenic beauty, use of natural resources, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a city or county from approving new land uses in a manner that authorize construction of a detention facility or changes of use that permit use of an existing building as a detention facility, as defined for purposes of these provisions. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[SB 1375](#)

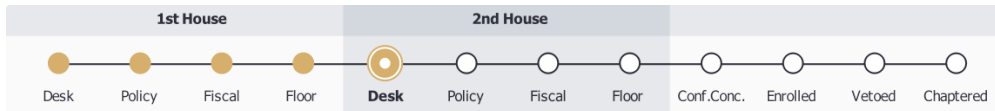
[Cortese, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: urban intermodal rail station project.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law exempts from CEQA a public project for the improvement, institution, or increase of passenger rail service, including the maintenance, construction, or rehabilitation of stations, terminals, or existing operations facilities that will be exclusively used by zero-emission trains or specified rolling stock or locomotives, as provided. This bill would exempt from CEQA a public urban, intermodal rail station project within a long-urbanized area within the statewide passenger rail network, at which high-capacity light, commuter, and intercity rail services converge that meets specified conditions, including, among other requirements, a requirement for compliance with various environmental laws and for the adoption of a plan for how any displacement from the project will be fully addressed, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

[SB 1383](#)

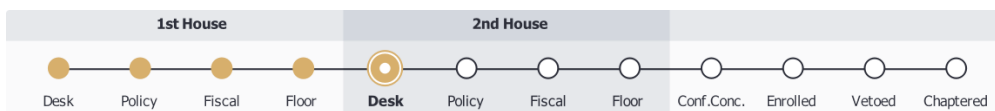
[Arreguín, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing development: density bonus: incentives or concessions: labor standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including, among other types of housing, housing that will include specified percentages of units for rental or sale to lower income households or very low income households, as specified. Existing law requires a city or county to grant incentives or concessions requested by an applicant for a density bonus except under prescribed circumstances. Existing law defines "incentives or concessions" to include, among other things, a reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards, as specified, and regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the city or county that result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs, as specified. This bill would exclude a reduction in site development standards, a modification of zoning code or architectural design requirements, and other regulatory incentives or concessions that include or relate to a labor standard, as defined, from the definition of "incentives or concessions." (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/23/2026

SB 1388

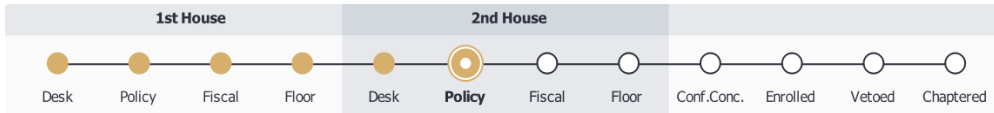
Durazo, D

HTML

PDF

Local agencies: improvement and maintenance of natural habitat.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes a local agency to, as specified, establish a district to provide for the improvement or maintenance of natural habitat. Existing law authorizes the local agency to perform those functions or contract with the state, another local agency, or a special district to perform those functions, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a local agency to contract with a joint powers authority to perform the above-described functions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1394

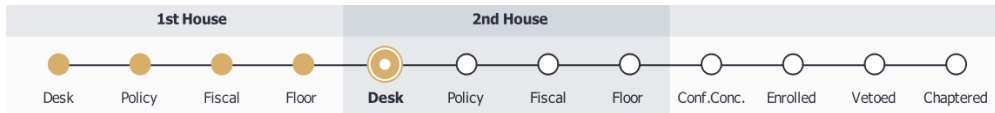
Limón, D

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PDF

Environmental protection: lands and coastal waters: conservation goals: reports.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by the year 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature on progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the 30x30 goal. Existing law requires the report to include specified information, including identified barriers to implementing the 30x30 goal and recommended actions taken or needed to address those barriers. This bill would require the report to include sufficient information to accurately quantify and identify the acreage reported to be newly conserved and distinguish it from acreage previously reported as conserved. The bill would require the secretary to post the report on the Natural Resources Agency's internet website where it is publicly accessible. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1423

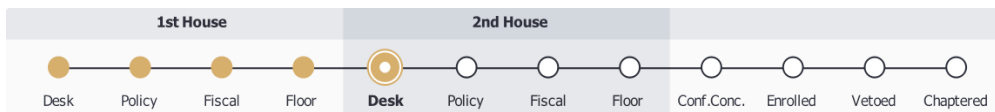
Stern, D

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Active Transportation Program: report.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for the purpose of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking. Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines and project selection criteria for the program and requires the guidelines to address, among other things, application timelines and application rating and ranking criteria. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2028, to conduct a study, and submit a report to the Legislature, on opportunities to improve equity, accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and the ease of

application for prospective applicants for the Active Transportation Program, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[SB 1425](#)

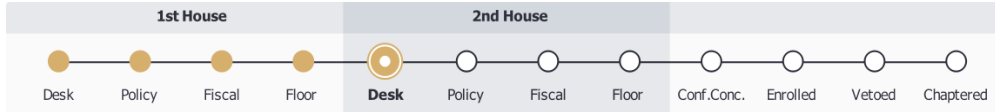
[Cortese, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

High-Speed Rail Authority: property: right-of-way.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state, with specified powers and duties, including the power to acquire rights-of-way through purchase or eminent domain, as specified. This bill would establish a permit program, administered by the authority, for encroachments on the authority's rights-of-way. The bill would make any person who installs or performs an encroachment within the authority's right-of-way, without a permit, guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would also make any person who willfully damages any feature of the high-speed train system or any portion of the authority's right-of-way guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would provide for civil penalties for specified categories of encroachment and, unless authorized by law or an encroachment permit, would make it unlawful to manage water flows in certain ways that impact the high-speed train system or the authority's right-of-way, as specified. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

[SB 1426](#)

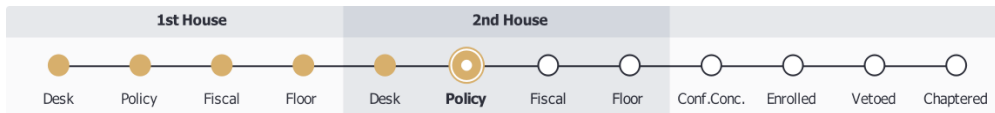
[Committee on Housing](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: annual report.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

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 and the Department of Housing and Community Development, that includes, among other specified information, the status of a development of land disposed, as described, the information each county and city is required to include in its central inventory of surplus land and report, as specified, and the number of applications for parcel maps for urban lot splits, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and reorganize various provisions relating to the annual report requirements, including the requirements described above, and would make related nonsubstantive conforming changes. (Based on 02/24/2026 text)

Introduced:

02/24/2026

Current Text:

02/24/2026 - Introduced

SB 1438

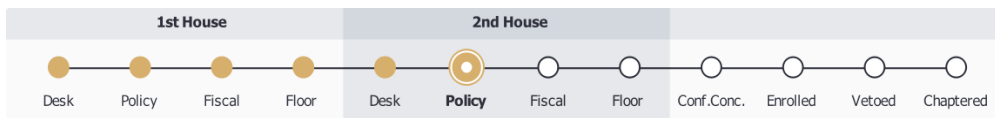
Committee on Local Government

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local government: investments and deposits.

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Tracking form

| Position |
|----------|
| WATCH |

Bill information

Status:

05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary:

Existing law regulates the investment of public funds by local agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as specified, that has money in a sinking fund or in its treasury not required for immediate needs to invest the money as it deems wise or expedient in certain securities and financial instruments. Among other things, existing law authorizes investment in commercial paper issued by entities meeting one of 2 sets of specified requirements and in United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by specified development banks if certain conditions are met. Existing law prohibits investment in securities that could result in zero-interest accrual unless issued by the United States government in the event, and for the duration, of a period of negative market interest rates. Existing law removes that exception on January 1, 2031. This bill would revise and recast the provisions regulating investment of public funds by local agencies, including, among other things, additionally authorizing investment in commercial paper issued by an entity organized as a federally or state-chartered bank or a federally or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank and in senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the Inter-American Investment Corporation. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Introduced:

03/11/2026

Current Text:

04/13/2026 - Amended

Last Amend:

04/13/2026

SB 1439

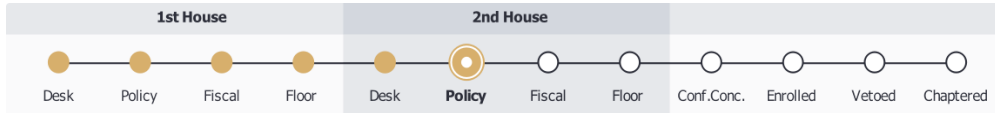
Committee on Local Government

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Local government: omnibus bill.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law requires specified county officers, including the public administrator, to be elected by the people. Existing law authorizes the boards of supervisors of specified counties to provide, by ordinance, that the public administrator be appointed by the board. Existing law also authorizes the boards of supervisors of specified counties, by ordinance, to appoint the same person to the offices of public administrator and public guardian, and to, at any time, separate the consolidated offices of the district attorney and public administrator, as specified. This bill would apply those provisions to the County of Merced. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Introduced: 03/11/2026

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Introduced

SCR 131

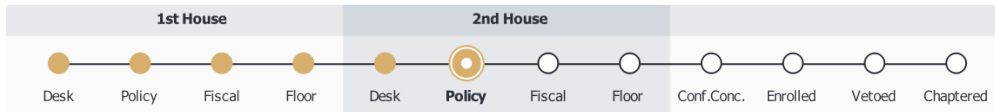
Blakespear, D

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Housing: unsheltered homelessness.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Would urge the Governor, relevant state agencies, and all local governments to adopt an urgent and coordinated approach to end and prevent unsheltered homelessness statewide, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/06/2026

SCR 136

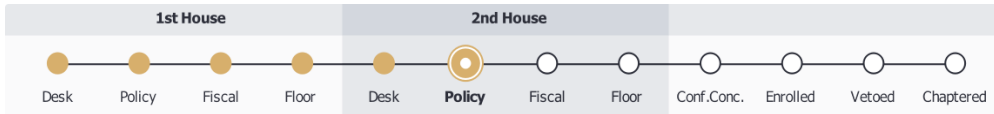
Laird, D

HTML

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California Coastal Act of 1976.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Would acknowledge and celebrate 50 years of coastal protection and affirm the state's longstanding commitment to protecting its coastal waters, as specified. (Based on 02/25/2026 text)

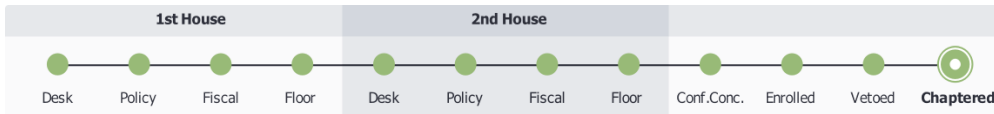
Introduced: 02/25/2026

Current Text: 02/25/2026 - Introduced

SR 71 Arreguín, D HTML PDF

Relative to affordable homeownership.

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Tracking form

Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status: 02/05/2026 - Read. Adopted. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.)

Summary: Would resolve that the Senate recognizes the vital and unique role of affordable homeownership in strengthening California's economic future, promoting racial and economic equity, and building intergenerational stability for working families. (Based on 02/06/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Current Text: 02/06/2026 - Enrolled

Total Measures: 280

Total Tracking Forms: 280