



All SCAG Active Tracked Bills

6/3/2026

[AB 35](#) ([Alvarez, D](#)) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

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to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency.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)

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

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 INS.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is 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 law requires the association to implement programs to help reduce the number of existing FAIR Plan policies, including clearinghouse programs in which a participating insurer offers homeowners or commercial insurance to FAIR Plan policyholders. Existing law requires an agent or broker transacting basic property insurance to assist a person in obtaining basic property insurance coverage by one of several specified methods, including making an application for insurance through the FAIR Plan. This bill would authorize an insurer participating in a clearinghouse program to offer coverage directly to the insured after 3 renewal periods after January 1, 2027. Commencing May 1, 2027, the bill would require a participating insurer to report to the association on a quarterly basis the number of policies it has issued to FAIR Plan policyholders. The bill would require the association to report aggregated numbers within 30 days, as specified, and post and quarterly update on its internet website a list of participating insurers in the clearinghouse programs. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

[AB 262](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) California Housing and Homelessness Agency: PINK Alert.

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)

[AB 306](#) (Schultz, D) California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code equivalence determinations.

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)

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

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 TRANS.

Summary: The State Aeronautics Act governs various matters relative to aviation in the state, and authorizes the Department of Transportation to adopt, administer, and enforce rules and regulations for the administration of the act. This bill, the Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Act, would require the department, in coordination with specified agencies, to include advanced air mobility, as defined, in the next update to the California Transportation Plan prepared after January 1, 2027, and to establish a statewide working group to facilitate ongoing collaboration to explore California's role as a leader in the development and implementation of advanced air mobility, as specified. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

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

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Under the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, the Legislature finds and declares the policy of the state to encourage prudent and responsible forest management of nonindustrial timberlands by approving working forest management plans in advance. This bill would increase the maximum acreage for nonindustrial tree farmers and nonindustrial management plans to 4,000 acres and for working forest landowners and working forest management plans to 15,000 acres. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

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

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

Summary: Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count specified recovered organic waste products towards up to 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would additionally authorize a local jurisdiction to count organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards up to that 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, the

material is registered or approved for end use as a fertilizing material by the Department of Food and Agriculture, as provided, (Based on 05/19/2026 text)

[AB 672](#) **(Caloza, D) Real property tax: welfare exemption: community land trusts.**

Status: 05/13/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: Existing property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a “welfare exemption” for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met.

Existing law also provides, until January 1, 2027, that property is within the welfare exemption if that property is owned by a community land trust, as defined, otherwise qualifying for the welfare exemption, and specified conditions are met, including that the property is being or will be developed or rehabilitated as housing, as specified. Existing law, however, makes community land trusts liable for property tax for the years for which the property was exempt from taxation if the property was not developed or rehabilitated, or if the development or rehabilitation is not in the course of construction, by January 1, 2027, for property acquired before January 1, 2022, or within 5 years of the lien date following acquisition of the property, for property acquired on and after January 1, 2022. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2032. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

[AB 685](#) **(Solache, D) Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Act.**

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to advocate for causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. Current law establishes the California Small Business Technical Assistance Program (SB-TAP) within OSBA, under the direct authority of the Small Business Advocate, for the purpose of assisting small businesses through free or low-cost one-on-one consulting and low-cost training by entering into grant agreements with one or more small business technical assistance centers. Under current law, OSBA administers the Capital Infusion Program (CIP) pursuant to the SB-TAP, as specified. This bill would establish the Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Act to provide assistance to small businesses. For this purpose, the bill would appropriate \$26,000,000 from the General Fund to the Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would require OSBA to administer the fund and to allocate moneys in the fund to both the CIP and the SB-TAP, and to OSBA for administrative purposes, as provided. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

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

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)

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

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)

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

Status: 06/02/2026 - From inactive file. Ordered to second reading. Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Summary: Existing law provides that recorded covenants, conditions, restrictions, or private limits on the use of land contained in instruments affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that, among other things, restrict or prohibit the residential uses of the property, are not enforceable against the owner of a housing development if an approved restrictive covenant housing modification document has been recorded in the public record, as provided. As part of this process, existing law requires the owner to submit to the county recorder a copy of the original restrictive covenant and any documents the owner believes necessary to establish that the property qualifies as a housing development and requires the county counsel to determine, among other things, if the property qualifies as a housing development and if a modification document may be recorded. Existing law defines "housing development," for purposes of these provisions, as a development located on the property that is the subject of the recorded restrictive covenant and meets one of 3 sets of specified requirements. One set requires the property to be owned or controlled by an entity or individual that has submitted a development project application to redevelop an existing commercial property, and the development project includes residential uses permitted by state housing laws or local land use and zoning regulations. This bill would narrow the housing developments that qualify for removing use restrictions on an existing commercial property, as described above, by excluding a development project within a charter city that meets 3 criteria. For that exclusion, the bill would require the charter city to have a population size between 200,000 and 400,000 and a housing element that is in substantial compliance with the housing element law, as specified. (Based on 06/02/2026 text)

[AB 839](#) ([Rubio, Blanca, D](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: sustainable aviation fuel projects.**

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)

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

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)

[AB 1165](#) ([Gipson, D](#)) **California Housing Justice Act of 2025.**

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)

AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

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)

AB 1294 (Haney, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.

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)

AB 1406 (Ward, D) Attached residential condominium sales: liquidated damages.

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)

[AB 1421](#) (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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)

[AB 1537](#) (Bryan, D) Peace officers: secondary employment.

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

Summary: Existing law provides that every executive or ministerial officer, employee, or appointee of the State of California, or any county or city therein, or any political subdivision thereof, who knowingly asks, receives, or agrees to receive any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof excepting such as may be authorized by law for doing an official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts from that offense certain employment by a peace officer while off duty, as specified. Existing law also provides that a peace officer shall not be prohibited from engaging in other employment while off duty, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit certain peace officers from engaging in any form of secondary employment, including contract based or as an individual contractor, that involves engaging in arresting, detaining, transporting, or deporting individuals pursuant to federal immigration laws. The bill would provide that failure to comply with this provision constitutes, for certain purposes, an act of dishonesty and that it is grounds for decertification as a peace officer. The bill would require certain peace officers to report to their employing law enforcement agency any offer of secondary employment relating to immigration enforcement and their response to the offer. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to maintain the names of secondary employers and the number of peace officers employed by each secondary employer. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

[AB 1546](#) (Schultz, D) Vehicles: driving under the influence.

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: Under existing law, if a person is convicted of either driving under the influence (DUI) of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or under the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug or driving while having 0.08% or more, by weight, of alcohol in the person's blood within 10 years of 2 separate violations of specified DUI offenses, or any combination thereof, that resulted in convictions, that person has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and by a fine, as specified. This bill would, instead, make the above DUI conviction punishable as a wobbler by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and by a fine, as specified, or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years and a fine, as specified. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

[AB 1563](#) (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2026.

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)

[AB 1567](#) (Ta, R) General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.

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)

[AB 1569](#) ([Davies, R](#)) Pupil safety: electric bicycle: safety and training program.

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Coms. on ED. and TRANS.

Summary: Would require, on or before March 1, 2028, the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to develop a standardized electric bicycle safety and training program for pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, as provided. In developing the program, the bill would authorize the State Department of Education and the Department of the California Highway Patrol to collaborate with local law enforcement agencies or local governments that have implemented electric bicycle training programs already to ensure the program reflects proven best practices. The bill would encourage local educational agencies and parent organizations to offer training demonstrations to pupils and parents on electric bicycle operations in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies or local governments, as specified. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

[AB 1573](#) ([Bryan, D](#)) Land use: housing elements: target population.

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on 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, the Unseen and Unheard Housing Act, 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 06/01/2026 text)

[AB 1577](#) ([Bauer-Kahan, D](#)) Data centers: reporting.

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and vests the commission with various responsibilities with respect to developing and implementing the state's energy policies. Existing law requires the commission to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would require the commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit specified information to the commission, including, among other information, the data center's location and size, the data center's power usage effectiveness, as defined, and the quantity of fuel consumed by onsite generators or other fuel-based energy systems, as specified. The bill would require the owner of a data center to submit the required information in the manner specified by the commission. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

[AB 1578](#) ([Jackson, D](#)) State and local officials: sexual harassment training and education: anti-hate speech training.

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

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. Existing law requires a specified employer with 5 or more employees to, by January 1, 2021, provide at least 2 hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all nonsupervisory employees in California and, after that date, once every 2 years. Existing law requires an employer to include prevention of abusive conduct as a component of that training and education. This bill would additionally require, beginning on January 1, 2028, for an employer that is a state agency or local agency that the above-described training and education include, as a component of the training and education for elected officials, anti-hate speech training, as described. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

[AB 1584](#) ([Jackson, D](#)) State Air Resources Board: Office of Civil Rights.

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)

[AB 1599](#) ([Ahrens, D](#)) **Public transit: California Transit Stop Registry: transit datasets.**

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 Department of Transportation to create, on or before December 31, 2026, the California Transit Stop Registry as a centralized, statewide dataset of standardized information regarding transit stops that includes, but is not limited to, each transit stop's name, location, available amenities, and unique identifier, as specified. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

[AB 1608](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) **Office of the Inspector General, High-Speed Rail.**

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)

[AB 1614](#) ([Dixon, R](#)) **Vehicles: bicycles.**

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

Summary: The California Bicycle Transportation Act establishes 4 classifications of facilities, referred to as bikeways, that provide primarily for, and promote, bicycle travel. Existing law requires a person operating a bicycle, which includes an electric bicycle, upon a highway to ride the bicycle upon or astride a permanent and regular seat unless the bicycle was designed by the manufacturer to be ridden without a seat. Existing law requires a person riding as a passenger on a bicycle upon a highway to be upon or astride a seat attached to the bicycle, as specified. A violation of these provisions is punishable as an infraction. This bill would make those provisions applicable to the operation of a bicycle upon a Class I bikeway. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

[AB 1621](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) **Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.**

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)

[AB 1624](#) [\(Zbur, D\)](#) **Public Lands Protection Act.**

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)

[AB 1642](#) [\(Harabedian, D\)](#) **Wildfires: contamination standards.**

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

Summary: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, no later than July 1, 2027, emergency regulations specifying the science-informed, health-based standards for investigation, environmental testing, and clearance, to guide the removal of lead and asbestos inside and outside of homes, schools, workplaces, and other structures in residential areas after a wildfire, as provided. The bill would also require the department, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to adopt regulations by July 1, 2028, specifying science-informed, health-based standards for hazardous chemicals following a wildfire, and would require those standards to be established at chemical levels to ensure safe reoccupancy and prevent new cancer cases attributable to such fires, as provided. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

[AB 1658](#) [\(Kalra, D\)](#) **Local Agency Public Construction Act: change orders: County of Los Angeles: County of Santa Clara.**

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

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act regulates contracting by local agencies, including counties and special districts. The act includes specific provisions for contracting by counties and contracting for county highways, bridges, and subways, and county waterworks districts. Those provisions include change order authorization for contracts, as prescribed, and impose caps on the extra cost of any change order, varying with the value of the original contract. Current law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the County of Los Angeles and the County of Santa Clara to add a change order cap of \$400,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$25,000,000 and of \$750,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$50,000,000, both of which are adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index. Current law imposes similar caps for both counties with regard to county highways and similar caps for the County of Los Angeles with regard to county bridges, subways, waterworks districts, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. That law requires the provisions specific to the County of Los Angeles and the County of Santa Clara modify no more than 7 contracts and requires those counties to provide a review report to the Assembly Committee on Local Government and the Senate Committee on Governance and Finance no later than July 1, 2026. This bill would no longer require the County of Los Angeles and the County of Santa Clara to modify no more than 7 contracts and no longer require those counties to provide a review report, as described above. The bill would delete the January 1, 2027 repeal date, thereby extending these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

[AB 1664](#) [\(Jackson, D\)](#) **Elections: law enforcement investigations of election records or voting systems.**

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 56. Noes 15.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Secretary of State is the chief elections officer of the state, and the Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. Existing law requires a state or local agency that files or is served with an elections-related claim arising under federal law to provide written notice to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General within 3 court days. Existing law requires a state or local agency that intends to enter into a settlement, consent decree, or other court-approved agreement related to the claim to provide a draft copy of the settlement, consent decree, or agreement to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General at least 14 court days before entering into it. This bill would require a local agency, political subdivision, or elections official to provide written notice to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General no later than one business day after becoming aware of any warrant, subpoena, or active law enforcement investigation pertaining to any election records or voting systems under their custody or control. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to intervene in, or initiate, any court proceedings to challenge a warrant or subpoena on any valid grounds or seek any other appropriate relief. (Based on 05/07/2026 text)

[AB 1680](#) (Calderon, D) California FAIR Plan Association.

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 62. Noes 8.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is 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 law requires the Insurance Commissioner to approve the association's plan of operation and authorizes the commissioner to examine the association's books, records, files, papers, and documents that relate to its operation. Existing law authorizes the commissioner to impose civil penalties for various violations of the Insurance Code. This bill would require the association to take corrective actions to correct violations of applicable statutes, regulations, statutory accounting principles, or other applicable rules identified in a report of examination or other operational report. The bill would subject the association to a fine of not more than \$20,000 for failing to take correction action within a timeframe agreed upon by the commissioner or a person designated by the commissioner. The bill would set other civil penalty amounts for violations of provisions relative to the association as not to exceed \$10,000 for each act in violation or not to exceed \$20,000 if the act was willful, and would require the commissioner to impose those penalties, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

[AB 1710](#) (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

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)

[AB 1722](#) (Hadwick, R) California Endangered Species Act: take prohibition: self-defense.

Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. The act prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except under certain circumstances. This bill would prohibit the imposition of a civil, administrative, or criminal penalty for a violation of the take prohibition if the defendant used necessary and reasonable force to protect themselves, a member of their family, or any other individual from immediate bodily harm from an animal listed pursuant to the act. The bill would require a person who committed a take, or an attempted take, of a species listed pursuant to the act under these circumstances to notify the Department of Fish and Wildlife within 24 hours after the take. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

[AB 1732](#) (Alvarez, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: affordable housing projects: public university or public college housing projects.

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)

[AB 1734](#) (Stefani, D) Count Hunger Act.

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

Summary: Existing law declares the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. Existing law defines food insecurity as the occasional or constant lack of access to the food one needs to live a healthy life and the uncertainty of being able to acquire enough food to meet the needs of an individual or household due to insufficient money or other resources. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to consider the above-described state policy when establishing grant criteria pertinent to the distribution of sufficient affordable food. Existing law requires the department to administer or oversee various programs addressing nutrition, including, among other things, pupil access to healthy food and the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. This bill, the Count Hunger Act, would require the department to establish a 2-year pilot program, in collaboration with the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), to ensure that certain sets of questions linked to food insecurity are funded and covered within the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). The bill would define CHIS as the statewide health survey administered by UCLA and conducted annually through interviews with thousands of households in the state, as specified. Under the bill, the CHIS portion relating to food insecurity would apply to all households whose income is at or below 400% of the federal poverty level. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

[AB 1738](#) (Carrillo, D) State Housing Law: remote inspections.

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)

[AB 1740](#) (Zbur, D) Coastal resources: local coastal program: coastal development permits: City of Santa Monica.

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

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for the planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act generally requires each local government, as specified, to prepare a local coastal program for certification by the commission, however, the act authorizes any local government to request the commission to prepare the local coastal program for the local government, as provided. The act generally prohibits, after certification of a local coastal program and all implementing actions within the affected area, the commission from exercising its coastal

development permit review authority over any new development within the area to which the certified local coastal program, or any portion thereof, applies. The act requires, among other things, 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 commission or a local government, as provided. The act provides that a coastal development permit is not required for specified types of development in specified areas, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2029, the City of Santa Monica to submit to the commission a proposed, complete local coastal program for the city's portion of the coastal zone. By creating a new duty for the City of Santa Monica, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the commission to act within 6 months of receipt of the proposed, complete local coastal program, unless an extension is requested by the city. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

AB 1751 (Quirk-Silva, D) Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act.

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)

AB 1777 (Garcia, D) Air pollution: indirect sources.

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

Summary: Current law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution. Current law requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations relating to vehicular emissions standards, as specified, that will achieve the ambient air quality standards required by federal law in conjunction with other measures adopted by the state board, air districts, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This bill would authorize the state board, if necessary to carry out that duty to achieve those ambient air quality standards, to adopt regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of pollution. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

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

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

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

circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

AB 1903 **(Wicks, D) Construction defects.**

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)

AB 1976 **(Wicks, D) Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.**

Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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)

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

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)

[AB 2015](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) Department of Transportation: third-party navigation applications: study and report.

Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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)

[AB 2059](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts: vehicle miles traveled: mitigation.

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)

[AB 2110](#) ([Johnson, R](#)) Local financing: workforce housing: tax increment financing district.

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 to 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)

[AB 2168](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) Active Transportation Program: guidelines.

Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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)

[AB 2296](#) (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

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)

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

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)

[AB 2346](#) (Wilson, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles and speed limits.

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

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes. This bill would require all class 1 and class 2 electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with a speedometer. The bill would also require all electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with an integrated front lamp and a rear lamp, as specified. The bill would also require manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles to include a written description of California's electric bicycle laws with the bicycle's packaging to be provided to the consumer. The bill would also require sellers and distributors of electric bicycles to provide specified disclosures at or before the point of sale. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

[AB 2349](#) (Solache, D) State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program.

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

Summary: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies. This bill would require the state board to expand its incident air monitoring program, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for those purposes, to provide support for a regional network of air quality incident response centers, including at least one air quality incident response and evaluation center located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, in order to facilitate emergency air monitoring response at the local and regional level. The bill would require each air quality incident response center to be operated by the state board or

an air district and would require the state board and each district that operates an air quality incident response center to coordinate to provide emergency air monitoring response for disasters or other crises impacting air quality and public health in the state. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

[AB 2385](#) (Petrie-Norris, D) Local reconstruction agencies.

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)

[AB 2433](#) (Alvarez, D) Housing development: density bonus.

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)

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

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

Summary: Existing law generally provides various benefits, including grant programs and tax credits. Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from using their moneys or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a business entity that contracts with the federal government for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, from receiving any state-provided grant, loan, or tax credit, as specified. The bill would establish the Due Process for All Fund and would require the Controller to transfer each year from the General Fund to the Due Process for All Fund the amount of tax collected that is attributable to business entities being made ineligible for tax credits by this bill. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature for immigration-related services and programs. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

[AB 2513](#) (Petrie-Norris, D) Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.

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)

[AB 2552](#) ([Ávila Fariás, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Fund: contributions.

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)

[AB 2560](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure: goals.

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)

[AB 2576](#) ([Harabedian, D](#)) Transit-oriented development.

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)

[AB 2601](#) (Lee, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval and subdivisions.

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)

[AB 2679](#) (Hadwick, R) Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program: State Highway Account loans: cities.

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)

[HR 76](#) (Schultz, D) Relative to affordable homeownership.

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)

[SB 33](#) (Cortese, D) Public contracts: claim resolution.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary: Current law prescribes various requirements regarding the formation, content, and enforcement of state and local public contracts. Current law establishes, until January 1, 2027, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2017, a claim resolution process applicable to any claim by a contractor in connection with a public works project against a public entity, as specified. For purposes of these provisions, current law defines "public entity" to include, among others, a city, including a charter city, and county, including a charter county. Current law imposes various requirements on a public entity in relating to the claim resolution process, including, among other things, conducting a reasonable review of the claim and, within 45 days, providing the claimant a written statement identifying the disputed and undisputed portions of the claim. This bill would repeal the above-described January 1, 2027, repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely. By indefinitely extending the duties of local agencies in relation to the above-specified claim resolution process, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

[SB 222](#) (Wiener, D) Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC: installations.

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)

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

Status: 06/01/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a county or city elections official, or a local agency official, as specified. (Based on 05/28/2026 text)

[SB 299](#) ([Cabaldon, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: family daycare home: zoning.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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)

[SB 327](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Public utilities: review of accounts: electrical and gas corporations: rates: political influence activities.

Status: 05/07/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: Under existing law, a regulated public utility is prohibited from using ratepayer funds for advocacy-related activities that are political or do not otherwise benefit ratepayers. Existing law prohibits each electrical corporation or gas corporation from recording to an above-the-line account, or otherwise recovering from ratepayers, direct or indirect costs of specified activities. This bill would additionally prohibit, except as provided, each electrical corporation or gas corporation from recording to an above-the-line account, or otherwise recovering from ratepayers, the direct or indirect costs of activities related to opposing the municipalization of electrical or gas utility service, as specified. (Based on 05/07/2026 text)

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

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

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

SB 381 **(Wahab, D) Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.**

Status: 05/21/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: Existing law prohibits an agency from disclosing personal information that would link the information to the individual unless, among other things, the information is provided to a governmental entity by law, or the disclosure is to the individual to whom the information pertains. Existing law makes vital records related to adoptions, other than a newly issued birth certificate, available only upon the order of the superior court of the county of residence of the adopted child or of the county granting the order of adoption. This bill would authorize, beginning on July 1, 2028, the disclosure of an original birth certificate, as defined, to an adopted person, or descendant, as defined, of a deceased adopted person, would require the State Registrar to provide a copy of the original birth certificate to those persons, and would establish a process to request an original birth certificate, as specified. (Based on 05/21/2026 text)

SB 417 **(Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

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)

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

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)

SB 675 **(Padilla, D) Imperial County Air Pollution Control District: members and duties.**

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of air pollution control districts and air quality management districts and prescribes the membership of the governing boards of air pollution control districts and air quality management districts. Those governing boards comprise combinations of mayors, city council members, and county supervisors, selected as prescribed, except for the governing board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, which has a differently prescribed membership and certain specified duties. This bill would, as of March 1, 2028, prescribe the membership of the governing board of the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District and prescribe many of those same duties as are required for the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District. In particular, the bill would require the air district to appoint a specified liaison to consult with the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, as specified; create and maintain an internet website separate from the County of Imperial internet website and post specified information, including, among other information, the agendas and minutes of the governing board of the air district and all current and pending permit information and settled enforcement actions; apply for statewide grant and incentive programs; evaluate the current public complaint process, as specified; develop a plan for a comprehensive air monitoring program, as specified; and publish an annual air quality report, as specified. The bill would require the air district, by July 1, 2027, to post all applications for an authority to construct or permit to operate within 3 business days of receipt and to accept and consider all public comments received before taking final action on the applications. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

SB 677 **(Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.**

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)

SB 722 **(Wahab, D) Transit-oriented housing development: excluded parcels and sites.**

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)

[SB 866](#) (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: unhoused population.

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)

[SB 876](#) (Padilla, D) Fire and residential property insurance.

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 generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and residential property insurance. Existing law prohibits a policy from limiting or denying a payment of building code upgrade cost on the basis that the insured has decided to rebuild at a new location or to purchase an already built home at a new location. If there is a total loss of the insured structure, this bill would require the building code upgrade cost payable to include all costs that would have been incurred if the insured structure been completely rebuilt at its original location. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 879](#) (Laird, D) Budget Act of 2026.

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)

[SB 880](#) (Wahab, D) Residential property: contract: fees.

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

Summary: Existing law prohibits the vendor or lessor of a single-family residential property from contracting for or exacting any fee in excess of \$10 for the act of signing and delivering a document in connection with the transfer, cancellation, or reconveyance of any title or instrument at the time the buyer or lessee exercises an option to buy, or completes performance of the contract for the sale of, the property. This bill would modify that prohibition by extending it to the vendor or lessor of any residential property. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

[SB 887](#) (Padilla, D) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: data centers: clean energy powerplant projects.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and U. & E.

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)

[SB 894](#) (Allen, D) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

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)

[SB 904](#) (Seyarto, R) Recovery from wildfires.

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)

[SB 908](#) (Wiener, D) Residential windows: retrofitting: residential window replacement projects: California Building Code compliance.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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)

[SB 922](#) (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

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)

[SB 947](#) (McNerney, D) Employment: automated decision systems.

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E., P. & C.P., and JUD.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker's own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 951](#) (Reyes, D) Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and P. & C.P.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner (commissioner), within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under existing law, the Director of Employment Development is vested with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction related to job creation activity functions, among other things. This bill would establish the California Worker Technological Displacement Act, which would require an employer, as defined, to provide at least a 60-day advanced written notice, as described, before any technological displacement affecting 25 or more workers during any 30-day period. The bill would require an employer to provide that notice to affected workers, the EDD, and specified local entities. The bill would also require an employer to provide a written technology hiring disruption notice to the EDD when it executes a technological cessation in hiring caused in whole by the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) or other automating technology. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 954](#) (Blakespear, D) California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

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)

[SB 958](#) (Weber Pierson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental impacts: building height.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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)

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

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)

SB 996 **(Padilla, D) Manufactured housing: classification as real property.**

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

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)

SB 1008 **(Ochoa Bogh, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure.**

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)

SB 1025 **(Hurtado, D) Office of Food Security and Affordability.**

Status: 05/28/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law declares that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. Existing law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would establish the Office of Food Security and Affordability, an independent public entity not affiliated with another state agency or department, to be administered by a Director of Food Security and Affordability. The bill would require the director to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The bill would require the office to collaborate with appropriate state agencies or departments to, among other things, coordinate statewide outreach for food insecurity programs and establish best practices for food banks and emergency food providers, as specified. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 1075](#) (Reyes, D) Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

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)

[SB 1087](#) (Cabaldon, D) Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.

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)

[SB 1116](#) (Caballero, D) Planning and zoning: housing development projects: subdivisions.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. 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 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)

[SB 1135](#) (Blakespear, D) California Wildlife Coexistence Act.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

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)

[SB 1149](#) (Durazo, D) Employees: bereavement leave.

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

Summary: Existing law makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by any employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined, to refuse to hire, or to discharge, demote, fine, suspend, expel, or discriminate against, an individual because of the individual's exercise of the right to bereavement leave or because of the individual's giving information or testimony as to their own or another person's bereavement leave, or to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any of these rights, as specified. This bill would include a designated person identified by the employee, as specified, in the definition of "family member" and authorize an employer to limit an employee to one designated person per 12-month period for purposes of these provisions relating to bereavement leave. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

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

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 defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. The bill would additionally make a violation of this provision a misleading statement for purposes of unfair competition and false advertising provisions of the Business and Professions Code. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 1187](#) (Durazo, D) Open meetings: majority.

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)

[SB 1196](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units: electrical service connections.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

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)

[SB 1241](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)) Skilled and trained workforce requirements.

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

Summary: Existing law establishes requirements with respect to public contracts that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, as specified. Existing law requires a public entity subject to skilled and trained workforce requirements to include a specified notice in all bid documents. Existing law specifies that a failure of a public entity to include the required notice that a project is subject to the skilled and trained workforce requirement does not excuse a public entity from those requirements. This bill would expand the circumstances under which those requirements apply to specified instruments and laws, including development agreements and resolutions, as provided. The bill would, in addition to the specified notice in bid documents, require a public entity to post, or require a prime contractor to post, a job site notice specifying that the project is subject to the skilled and trained workforce requirement. The bill would also extend the same posting and notice requirement to private developers. The bill would impose a penalty of no more than \$10,000 per month on a private developer who failed to comply with the above-described posting or notice requirement, following an investigation by the Labor Commissioner or its designee. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

[SB 1250](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) State highway system: wildlife connectivity.

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)

[SB 1268](#) ([Gonzalez, D](#)) Outdoor public recreation spaces: equitable access.

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)

SB 1275 (McNerney, D) Sales and use tax exemption: vehicle license fee imposition: motor vehicles.

Status: 05/14/2026 - May 14 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Summary: Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2027, and before July 1, 2032, exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of a used motor vehicle sold by specified dealers or their affiliates or a new motor vehicle. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

SB 1279 (Gonzalez, D) City of Long Beach Pacific Coast Highway speed safety system pilot program.

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and P. & C.P.

Summary: Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the City of Long Beach (city), among others, to establish a program for speed enforcement that utilizes a speed safety system if the system meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the city to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy that sets forth, among other things, the specific purpose for the system. Existing law requires the city to adopt a Speed Safety System Impact Report that, among other things, includes the locations where the systems may be deployed. Existing law requires the policy and report to be made available for public review, as specified. Existing law also requires the city to develop uniform guidelines for, among other things, the processing and storage of confidential information, and designates all photographic or administrative records made by a system as confidential, except as specified. Existing law prohibits a speed safety system in the city from being operated on any California state route, including all freeways and expressways, United States highways, interstate highways, or any public road in unincorporated areas of any county where the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol has full responsibility and primary jurisdiction for the administration and enforcement of the laws, and for the investigation of traffic accidents. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the City of Long Beach to establish a similar program for speed enforcement that utilizes up to 5 speed safety systems on the Pacific Coast Highway. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

SB 1301 (Allen, D) Residential property insurance: nonrenewals.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Existing law requires an insurer to deliver to the named insured an offer of renewal, as specified, at least 45 days before the policy expiration and to deliver a notice of nonrenewal at least 75 days before the policy expiration. If the insurer fails to do so, existing law requires the existing policy, with no change in its terms and conditions, to remain in effect for 75 days from the date that the notice of nonrenewal is delivered or mailed to the named insured. Existing law requires nonrenewal notices to contain specified information. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require an insurer to either deliver to the named policyholder an offer of renewal or a notice of nonrenewal or a notice of renewal with a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage under the policy at least 90 days before the policy expiration. The bill would require the notice to contain specified information, including all information related to the basis for the nonrenewal or the reduction of limits or elimination of coverage, as specified. If the insurer fails to deliver an offer or notice to the named policyholder, the bill would require the existing policy to remain in effect for 90 days from the date the offer of renewal is delivered or the notice of nonrenewal or notice of renewal with a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage is delivered. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require an insurer that refuses to renew a policy or imposes a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage to provide the policyholder with specified information, including a clear explanation of the grounds for the nonrenewal or reduction of limits or elimination of coverage. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

SB 1324 (Blakespear, D) Passenger and freight rail: LOSSAN Rail Corridor: working group report.

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

Summary: Existing law authorizes the department, subject to approval of the Secretary of Transportation, to enter into an interagency transfer agreement under which a joint powers board assumes responsibility for administering state-funded intercity rail service in certain rail corridors, including the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. Existing law defines the LOSSAN Rail Corridor as the intercity passenger rail corridor between San Diego, Los

Angeles, and San Luis Obispo. Pursuant to this authority, the department entered into an interagency transfer agreement with the LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency to administer intercity passenger rail service in the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. Existing law requires the Secretary of Transportation to convene a working group composed of representatives of certain types of entities, including, among others, representatives from county transportation commissions and metropolitan planning organizations from specified counties. Existing law requires the working group to submit consensus recommendations and feedback in a report to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2026, on various topics relating to rail service in the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. This bill would instead require the working group to submit this report to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2027. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

[SB 1361](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) Transit-oriented housing developments: local governments: transit agencies and projects.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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)

[SB 1383](#) ([Arreguín, D](#)) Housing development: density bonus: incentives or concessions: labor standards.

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)

[SB 1394](#) ([Limón, D](#)) Environmental protection: lands and coastal waters: conservation goals: reports.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and W., P., & W.

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)

[SB 1411](#) ([Stern, D](#)) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: funding conditions: high-speed rail.

Status: 05/14/2026 - May 14 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Summary: Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. Existing law requires moneys collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of certain allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and continuously appropriates a portion of the moneys in the fund for various purposes, including a specified portion to the authority for certain purposes. Existing law prohibits the authority from entering into new funding commitments with those moneys for activities outside of the Merced to Bakersfield segment, until June 30,

2030, or when that segment is fully funded, whichever is sooner. Notwithstanding that prohibition, existing law authorizes the authority to enter into new funding commitments outside of the Merced to Bakersfield segment for certain purposes, including for additional activities, not to cumulatively exceed \$500,000,000, that maximize the efficiency of delivering the project, as specified. This bill would revise and recast that authorization to instead authorize the authority to enter into new funding commitments with the above-described moneys outside of the Merced to Bakersfield segment in any amount for activities related to early works, as defined, and for projects developed through public partnership agreements or public-private partnership agreements, subject to the requirements that those funding commitments maximize the efficiency of delivering the project and do not delay the completion of the Merced to Bakersfield segment, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

SB 1423 (Stern, D) Active Transportation Program: report.

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)

SB 1424 (Archuleta, D) Sales and use taxes: zero-emission vehicle fueling.

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state of, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including a partial exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, certain tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in specified manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, recycling, research and development, or electric power, as prescribed. Existing law prohibits an exemption under that provision unless the purchaser furnishes the retailer with an exemption certificate, completed in accordance with any instructions or regulations as the department may prescribe, and the retailer retains the exemption certificate in its records and furnishes it to the department upon request. This bill would additionally exempt, under the provision described above, from state sales and use tax laws qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used exclusively in the processing, altering, or other preparation required for converting or conditioning hydrogen or electricity for the fueling of a zero-emission vehicle, as specified. The bill would also exempt, under the provision described above, from state sales and use tax laws qualified tangible personal property purchased by a contractor for use in the performance of a construction contract for a qualified person who will use that property as an integral part of an activity listed above, as specified. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

SB 1425 (Cortese, D) High-Speed Rail Authority: property: right-of-way.

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)