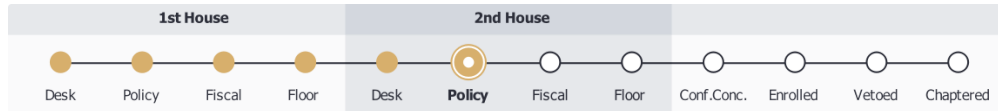


AB 35 (Alvarez, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

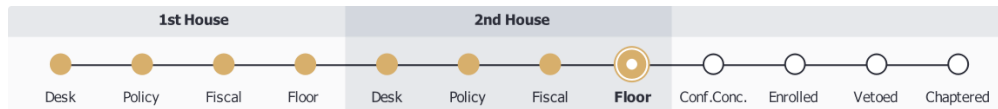
Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act outlines how state agencies should adopt and implement regulations. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, passed as Proposition 4, approved issuing \$10 billion in bonds for various environmental and agricultural projects. Typically, regulations required for such programs can be adopted as emergency regulations, needing to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law. However, this bill exempts the adoption of regulations for these programs from the Administrative Procedure Act. Instead, state entities receiving funding must develop draft project guidelines and submit them to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, who will post them online. The bill permits the use of existing guidelines and criteria and is set to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

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

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/22/26 #172 S-ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE](#)



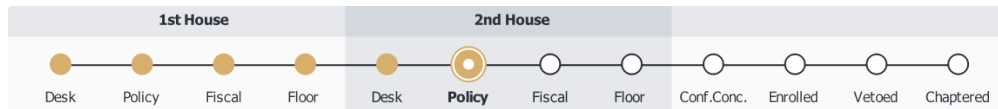
Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.

Current Text: 05/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/13/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: The bill would change pension rules for new members of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) starting January 1, 2027, by limiting pensionable compensation, adjusting benefit formulas, and allowing certain negotiated safety-member formulas.

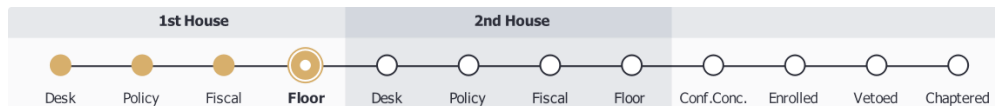
It would apply new caps tied to federal benefit-base percentages, require STRS new members to follow specified limits, and create new safety retirement formulas at age 55 for employees first hired on or after that date. It also would let public employers and unions negotiate prospective increases or, in some cases, higher or lower safety plans through collective bargaining, and it would increase appropriations from pension funds.

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

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #72 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

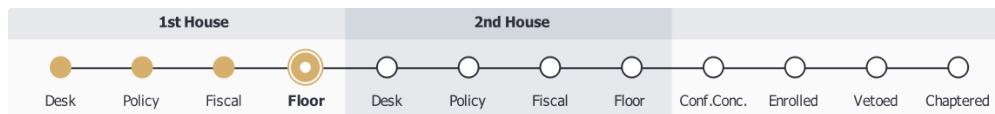
Summary: Existing law in California penalizes individuals convicted of DUI offenses with imprisonment ranging from 120 days to one year and fines, especially if the offense occurs within 10 years of previous DUI offenses. This bill introduces a "wobbler" penalty, allowing such convictions to be categorized as either a misdemeanor or a felony, leading to potential imprisonment for up to three years and fines. The bill also increases penalties for repeat offenses, mandating extended periods of license revocation and installation of ignition interlock devices. The new penalties apply to those with multiple prior convictions within a specified timeframe. No reimbursement from the state is required for implementing this bill, as stated in the California Constitution.

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

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #78 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

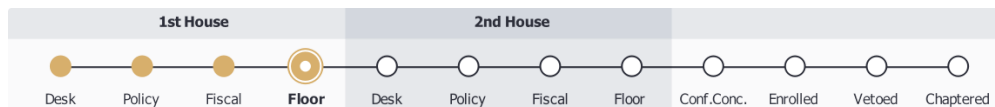
Summary: The Planning and Zoning law mandates that every planning agency must develop, and each county and city legislative body must adopt, a comprehensive long-term general plan that includes various specified elements, such as a housing element. This housing element must be updated according to a defined schedule. Once any part of the general plan is adopted, the law requires the planning agency to submit an annual report by April 1 to certain entities, detailing specific information. The Department of Housing and Community Development, in collaboration with councils of governments, determines the current and future housing needs of each region. Each council, or the department for areas without councils, must create a final regional housing need plan that allocates the housing need share to each city and county, aligning with specified objectives. This bill allows planning agencies, starting from the 7th revision of the housing element, to report the number of units approved for elderly congregate care or residential care facilities, counting up to 15% towards a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category.

AB 1602 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Foster youth: disaster aid assistance.

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #90 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



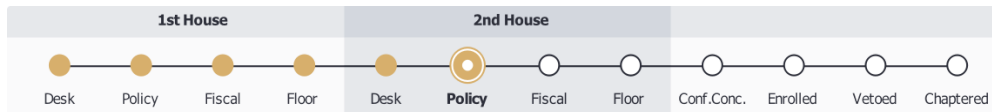
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law oversees foster youth placement and child welfare services, aiming to protect child welfare, prevent unnecessary family separations, and reunite families when possible. It mandates that the State Department of Social Services coordinates emergency response services and requires counties to have disaster response plans, which the department reviews and updates. This bill introduces the Child Welfare Disaster Response Program, funded by a dedicated account, to assist foster children and caregivers during disasters. Upon legislative appropriation, funds would address needs such as housing, clothing, and transportation within 180 days of a local or state emergency. County agencies and tribes could apply for these funds, and the department is tasked with setting eligibility criteria and distributing guidance through written instructions.

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

Current Text: 03/04/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Local Government

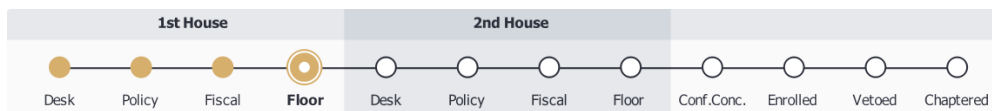
Summary: This bill proposes several amendments to the Planning and Zoning Law, particularly concerning the process of postentitlement phase permits for building projects. The bill mandates that local or state agencies can only request a maximum of two plan check and specification reviews for a building permit application. If an application is not compliant after these reviews, the agency can deny it. Applicants can request additional submissions if compliance is still lacking. If a building inspection is required, agencies cannot require changes that deviate from approved plans unless specified. The current tolling system for external review periods would be modified, requiring notification to applicants about tolling. The appeal process for incomplete or noncompliant postentitlement phase permits is revised. The bill shortens the decision timelines for appeals to 30 business days for small projects and 45 business days for larger projects. It removes previous appeal requirements to the agency director when no governing body exists and clarifies that applicants can seek court intervention if their appeal is denied, not processed in time, or if no appeal process is available. Under the Housing Accountability Act, the bill expands what constitutes a disapproval of a project to include agency non-compliance with permit timelines.

AB 1662 (Wilson, D) Driving record: points: misdemeanor diversion.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/21/26 #421 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The bill requires a court to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles when a misdemeanor case dismissed through diversion involved a violation that carries points, and it requires the DMV to add those points to the driver's record.

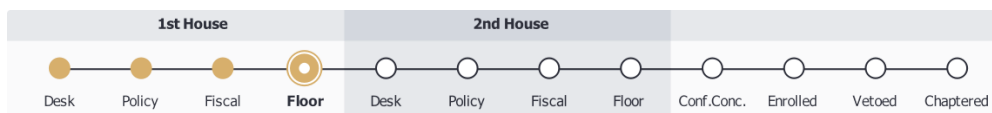
Under existing law, certain convictions already result in violation points used for suspension or revocation of driving privileges, and judges may offer misdemeanor diversion that can end in dismissal if the defendant complies with all conditions. This bill closes that gap by ensuring that a dismissed diverted case still leads to the appropriate DMV points when the underlying offense is one that must be assessed points.

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

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #110 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

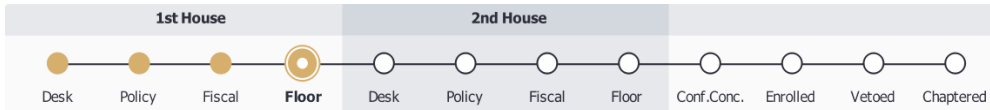
Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance program of all insurers writing basic property coverage, created to provide property insurance to people who cannot get it elsewhere; the Insurance Commissioner already approves its operating plan, can examine its records, and can impose penalties. This bill would require the FAIR Plan to correct violations identified in examination or operational reports (statutes, regulations, statutory accounting principles, or other rules), and would authorize fines up to \$20,000 if the association fails to make agreed corrective changes within the commissioner's timeframe. It also sets civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violating act (up to \$20,000 if willful) that the commissioner must impose as specified. Finally, the commissioner could require the association to change policy limits on its programs and to offer additional fair rental value coverage in its renters' property insurance program.

AB 1715 (Schiavo, D) Public utilities: reporting.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #121 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

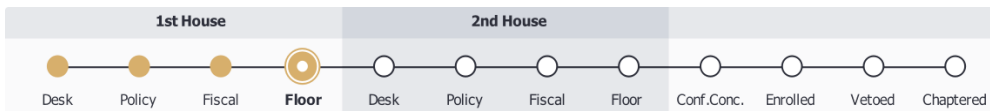
Summary: This bill concerns the regulation of electrical and gas corporations by the Public Utilities Commission. The bill requires these corporations to report on taxpayer funding over \$1,000,000 that they have applied for or received. It mandates that corporations disclose this information when seeking ratepayer funding, and the commission may impose penalties for non-compliance. Additionally, any financial benefits from taxpayer funding must be promptly delivered to ratepayers. The commission is tasked with providing an annual report, starting January 1, 2028, summarizing these financial activities and demonstrating ratepayer savings. The bill's provisions will expire on January 1, 2037. The bill also necessitates the creation of an online database of public utility advice letters by June 1, 2028. Public utilities must link any rate change notifications to the relevant advice letters. Lastly, violations of this bill's provisions would be a crime under the Public Utilities Act, potentially leading to a state-mandated local program. The bill specifies that no reimbursement is required by the state for implementing these changes.

AB 1761 (Rogers, D) Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #130 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

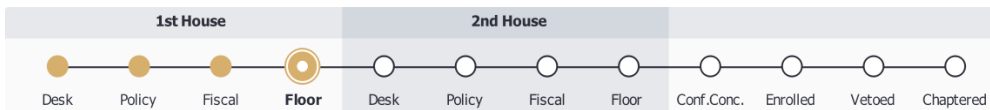
Summary: Existing law gives the Public Utilities Commission authority over public utilities, including the ability to set fair and reasonable rates for electrical corporations. The proposed bill mandates the commission to ensure transparency by making all data used for decisions or calculations on charges imposed on electricity customers accessible to load-serving entities and ratepayer advocates. This includes costs linked to contracts, corporation-owned generation, and other resources. The bill requires this data to be publicly disclosed, except for market-sensitive information. Violations of these provisions would be considered a crime under the Public Utilities Act. Additionally, the bill states that it does not require state reimbursement to local agencies for costs, as per certain existing statutory provisions.

AB 1813 (Ward, D) Electricity: customer renewable energy subscription program.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #147 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

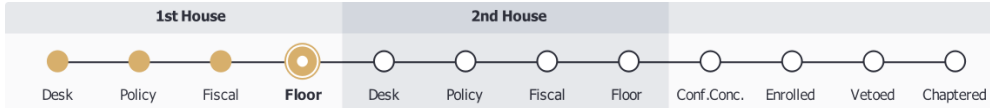
Summary: This bill amends existing law governing the Public Utilities Commission's (PUC) oversight of customer renewable energy subscription programs and the creation of community renewable energy (CRE) programs. It tightens program design by promoting low-income participation, allowing certain customer-generators to provide subscriber bill credits based on avoided costs if the CRE is classified as a "load-modifying" resource, and by limiting each CRE project to ≤5 MW generation and ≤5 MW storage and the total program capacity to 4 GW (or ending new enrollments after seven years, whichever comes first). The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must, by December 1, 2027, evaluate CREs' load-modifying potential and define required attributes; the PUC then has 90 days to set a mechanism to classify CREs and another 90 days to adopt or modify the subscription program accordingly. Reporting changes require the PUC to report to the Legislature within 24 months of program adoption/modification and annually thereafter on participating CREs and subscribers; that reporting requirement sunsets January 1, 2034. Because PUC orders are enforceable as crimes, implementing the bill creates a state-mandated local program, but the bill asserts no state reimbursement is required for that mandate.

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

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

Calendar: [05/21/26 #15 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

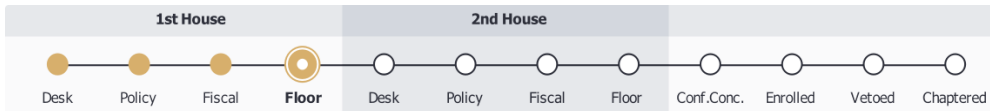
Summary: Under the California Public Records Act, agencies must provide promptly copies of reasonably described public records on request (subject to fees and statutory exemptions) and, within 10 calendar days, must determine whether requested records are disclosable and notify the requester; that 10-day period may be extended by up to 14 calendar days for unusual circumstances. The bill changes those timing rules to require the initial determination and notice within 10 business days and allows extensions of up to 14 business days. It also includes legislative findings stating the bill furthers constitutional requirements for public access to meetings and writings and that any statutory limits on access are adopted with findings identifying the protected interest and the need for protection.

AB 1914 (Schiavo, D) General plan elements: childcare.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

Calendar: [05/21/26 #33 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

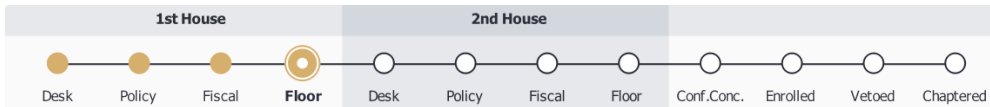
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law already requires cities and counties to adopt comprehensive general plans with elements such as land use, circulation, housing, safety, and environmental justice. This bill requires each city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a childcare plan—or incorporate one into its next general plan adoption—between January 1, 2028 and January 1, 2033 to address local childcare needs. It declares childcare planning a matter of statewide concern so the requirement applies to all jurisdictions, including charter cities, and specifies that the state is not required to reimburse local agencies or school districts for costs imposed by this act.

AB 1941 (González, Mark, D) Organized metal theft.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #186 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

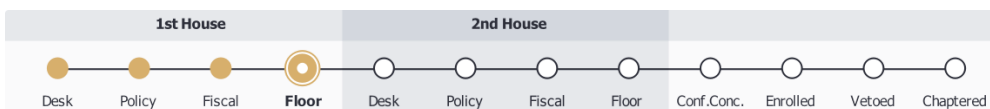
Summary: Existing law already makes it a crime for dealers, collectors, or their agents who buy or receive certain metals (wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, brass) that they know or reasonably should know belong to specified entities (e.g., railroads, utilities, public service providers) to do so without using due diligence; that offense can carry imprisonment and a fine up to \$5,000. The bill creates a new offense of "organized metal theft," defined to include acting in concert with others to steal such materials, acting with two or more persons to receive or possess metal known or believed to be stolen, acting as an agent in an organized theft plan, or recruiting/organizing/supervising/financing others to commit metal theft. Organized metal theft would be punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill also authorizes and requires local law enforcement, public agencies, and private entities to provide commodity-metal theft information to the Department of Justice, which must make that information available to those entities. By creating new crimes the bill imposes a state-mandated local program, but it specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required under the stated provision.

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

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

Calendar: [05/21/26 #51 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



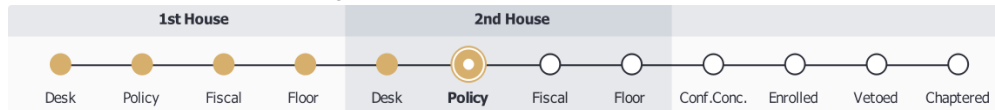
Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The bill changes how cities and counties can approve and alter pedestrian, bicycle, and pedestrian-mall projects. It bars holding new community input meetings on a pedestrian or bicycle safety project once that project is included in an approved circulation element plan, and prevents a city or county from terminating such a project after a contract is awarded or construction is directed unless specific findings are made at a public meeting. If a jurisdiction creates a resident petition process for traffic calming, it cannot require signatures exceeding a simple majority of residents within 1,000 feet of the proposed measure. The measure enacts a new Pedestrian Mall Law of 2026 establishing an alternative public-hearing process to create pedestrian malls, allows local improvements and limited private-business uses (but not vehicle parking), and declares pedestrian malls consistent with coastal access law. It also exempts establishment or expansion of pedestrian malls from CEQA subject to the same conditions that apply to existing transportation exemptions (including local-agency and labor requirements). The bill states these rules address statewide rather than purely local concerns (applying to charter cities) and provides that any state-mandated local costs would be subject to existing reimbursement procedures.

AB 2005 (Ahrens, D) Housing developments: urban lot split: owner-occupancy.

Current Text: 05/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: This bill changes urban lot split rules by giving applicants two owner-occupancy options, adding notice and recording requirements for one option, and limiting local agencies from imposing extra conditions on urban lot split projects.

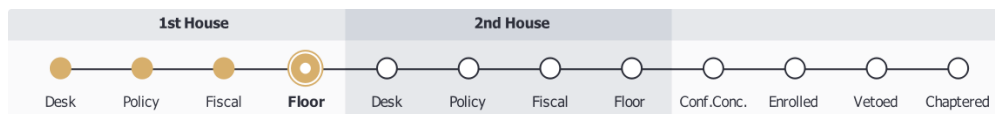
It would let an applicant either promise to live in one unit for at least three years or agree to sell both parcels with a three-year owner-occupancy requirement for the buyer, while also allowing certain LLC or trust representatives to qualify, creating civil penalties for some violations, and requiring disclosure of the occupancy requirement on sale.

AB 2037 (Patterson, R) Wildfire Mitigation Aging and Disability Grant Pilot Program.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/21/26 #471 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The bill would create a Wildfire Mitigation Aging and Disability Grant Pilot Program, administered by the California Department of Aging and local area agencies, to provide competitive grants that help seniors and people with disabilities protect their own properties from wildfires.

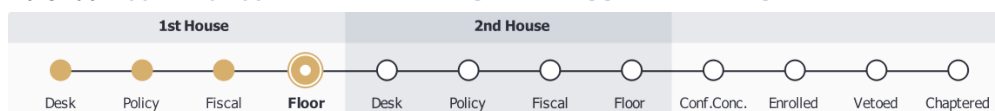
It would require eligible applicants to submit specified information, including proof of need, and would allow grant funds to pay for contractors or other qualified service providers to complete wildfire mitigation work. Area agencies on aging would be required to keep certain records and report data to the department after the pilot ends, including the number of applicants and the total amount distributed, and the program would become inoperative on January 1, 2030, at which point the provisions would be repealed.

AB 2041 (Carrillo, D) Emergency medical services.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #55 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires local public agencies to maintain basic emergency telephone systems and sets standards for emergency response services, including a requirement that certain agencies provide prearrival

medical instructions to 911 callers by January 1, 2027.

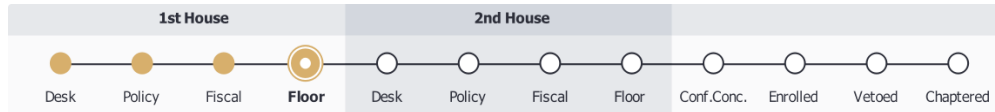
This bill would require any public safety agency that was not already providing those prearrival instructions by January 1, 2026, to report its compliance status to its local emergency medical services agency by January 31, 2027.

AB 2074 **(Haney, D) Regional transit hub districts: downtown housing developments.**

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #225 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



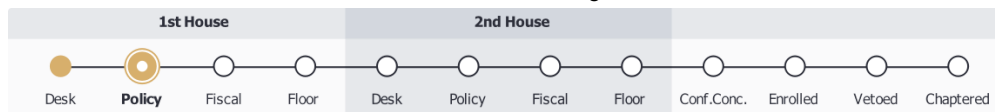
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The bill expands existing Planning and Zoning Law by requiring major transit cities, by July 1, 2027, to designate one or more regional transit hub districts and to allow downtown housing developments in those districts if they meet prescribed objective planning standards and procedural requirements. It makes qualifying downtown housing eligible for streamlined ministerial approval and imposes specified labor standards for such projects. The bill creates a continuously appropriated Downtown Revitalization Loan Fund, administered by the California Housing Finance Agency, to provide loans for eligible downtown housing developments, which the bill treats as an appropriation. Because it mandates city designations and streamlined approvals, the bill imposes a state-mandated local program and declares the changes a matter of statewide concern that apply to all cities, including charter cities. Regarding fiscal effects, the bill states that no reimbursement is required for certain specified mandates, and for any other mandated costs the Commission on State Mandates would determine reimbursement under existing statutory procedures.

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

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



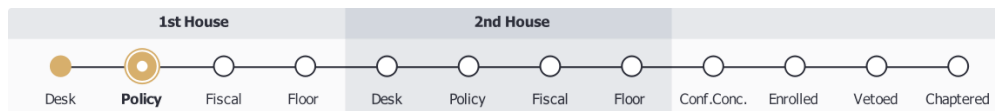
Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation

Summary: The bill allows the existing state sales and use tax exemption for farm equipment, machinery, and parts used primarily to produce and harvest agricultural products to be incorporated into local sales and use taxes (including those under the Bradley-Burns law) by deleting the current provision that excludes that incorporation; this change is temporary and would expire January 1, 2032. Because local tax revenues could be reduced, the bill also appropriates General Fund money to the State Controller to reimburse affected counties and cities for those revenue losses. It further tightens requirements for any new tax-expenditure bill by adding additional information obligations on top of existing requirements (specific purposes, performance indicators, and data collection). The measure would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

AB 2214 **(Jackson, D) Government finance: deposits.**

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/14/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.



Location: 04/13/2026 - Assembly Local Government

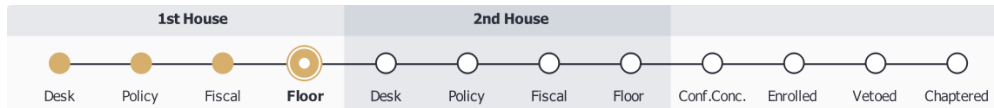
Summary: Current law places certain surplus state funds in the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) and generally requires banks receiving those deposits to post securities worth at least 110% of the deposit. The bill creates a Community Reinvestment Account (CRA) inside the PMIA, requires the Treasurer to transfer \$4 billion into it (constituting an appropriation), and directs deposits from the CRA to go only to institutions that commit to specified lending activities—chiefly verified small-business lending in underserved census tracts and first-time or first-generation homebuyer lending, with at least 50% of CRA funds used for defined affordable housing lending. For CRA deposits (and for a related Small Business Lending Time Deposit Program), the collateral requirement is lowered so securities must equal at least 90% of the deposit. Institutions receiving CRA deposits must file quarterly nonidentifying performance reports to the Treasurer, who must publish the data publicly.

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

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/21/26 #498 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The bill would extend several deadlines in the regional housing need and housing element allocation process, while stating legislative intent to consider future revision deadlines based on smaller regional groupings and jurisdiction size.

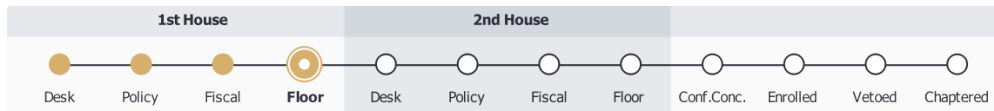
Specifically, it would give cities and counties more time to form subregional entities, give councils of governments more time to determine subregional housing need shares, and move earlier deadlines for developing allocation methodologies and draft plans, except for a specified 2027 cycle exception. It would also create a state-mandated local program but declare that no state reimbursement is required.

AB 2313 (Berman, D) Gas corporations: gas distribution service line replacements: alternatives.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #284 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law gives the Public Utilities Commission regulatory authority over gas corporations, including requiring annual pipeline replacement maps until 2031, and the Home Energy Choice Act would create a new Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program to incentivize certain residential customers to adopt approved alternatives when service lines are scheduled for replacement.

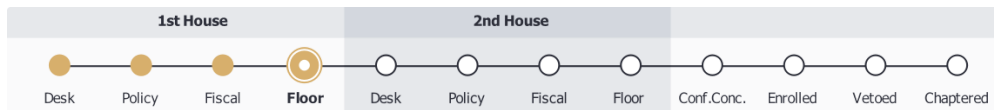
The bill would require, by January 1, 2028, the commission to solicit proposals and require each gas corporation to offer the program, providing monetary incentives for deploying defined alternatives and requiring cessation of gas service to avoid the replacement under specified conditions, while exempting emergency replacements. The commission would have to annually review the program's design to increase participation and report to the Legislature starting January 1, 2029, and each year thereafter on program progress, with the program provisions repealed on January 1, 2035. Because violations of commission orders can be criminal and program implementation could create state-mandated local program costs, the bill would also specify that no reimbursement is required for a stated reason.

AB 2415 (Hoover, R) Transit-oriented housing developments: alternative plans.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

Calendar: [05/21/26 #27 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

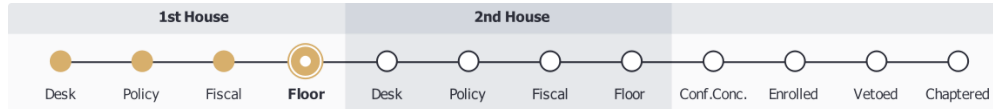
Summary: Current law says that on sites zoned for residential mixed or commercial use within specified distances of a transit stop, housing projects that meet certain requirements must be allowed as transit-oriented housing developments. Those rules automatically apply to local agencies beginning July 1, 2026, unless the agency adopts a local ordinance or a specified "transit-oriented development (TOD) alternative plan." Existing law requires such alternative plans not to reduce the capacity of any TOD zone—measured by total housing units or residential floor area—by more than 50%, and it defines key terms for this framework. This bill would permit a TOD alternative plan to reduce capacity by more than 50% in up to one TOD zone, provided the plan satisfies certain conditions.

AB 2463 (Petrie-Norris, D) Public Utilities Commission: rates: returns on equity.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #318 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

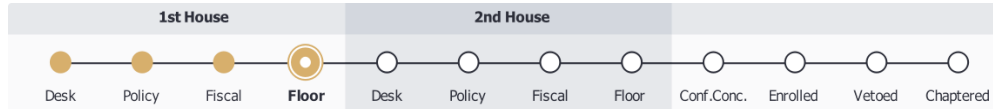
Summary: The bill requires the Public Utilities Commission (which regulates electric and gas utilities and sets just and reasonable rates) to be more transparent when it sets an authorized return on equity (ROE). For any ROE decision issued on or after January 1, 2028, the commission must disclose the analytical basis for its ROE determination, including each financial model used and an analysis of how the utility's credit quality relates to the authorized ROE. If the commission's methodology in a cost-of-capital proceeding materially departs from the methodology disclosed in the most recent prior decision for that same utility, it must identify each material departure and provide a reasoned explanation. The commission must open a rulemaking to update its cost-of-capital determinations and consider a related long-term plan, and it must include analysis of utility credit-rating trends in its annual report to the Legislature. Because violating a commission order is a crime, the bill creates a state-mandated local program, but it specifies that no state reimbursement is required under the stated statutory provision.

AB 2464 (Wicks, D) Energy: firm zero-carbon resources.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #319 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

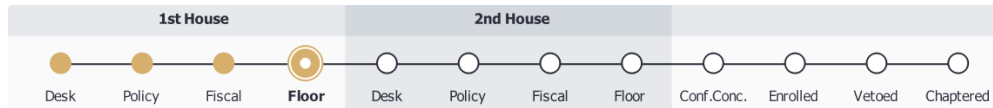
Summary: The bill requires the California Energy Commission, working with the Public Utilities Commission, to deliver to the Legislature by January 1, 2028 a statewide assessment of the role and necessity of firm zero-carbon resources for meeting the state's clean-energy and reliability goals (including the 100% zero-carbon by 2045 policy). The report must evaluate potential technologies and integration strategies, provide procurement and planning recommendations to deploy and support firm zero-carbon resources, project current and future renewable and firm zero-carbon generation capacity, analyze reliability under varying system conditions, and estimate the cost and emissions implications.

AB 2493 (Petrie-Norris, D) Electrical corporations: interconnection: transmission: permitting: auditor.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #329 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

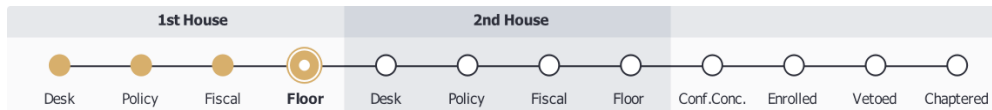
Summary: The bill directs the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), which already regulates electrical utilities, to require large electric utilities to begin permitting projects that need PUC approval within one year after either the Independent System Operator (ISO) adopts a transmission plan or a generator interconnection agreement is executed, with limited extensions allowed for good cause and PUC enforcement if deadlines are missed. Starting January 1, 2027, the PUC must also require those utilities to retain independent third-party auditors to annually review transmission and interconnection filings, the utilities' progress on required network upgrades, compliance with permitting deadlines, and adherence to any PUC-ordered remedies; the auditor must report to the PUC and the commission must issue remedial directives within 90 days if deficiencies are found. Because violations of PUC orders are criminal under existing law, these new requirements become part of the Public Utilities Act and create a state-mandated local program; the bill states that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for the mandated costs for a specified reason.

AB 2516 (Petrie-Norris, D) California Grid Manufacturing Initiative.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #336 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)



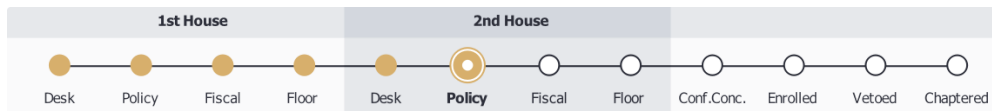
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill directs the Energy Unit within GO-Biz to create the California Grid Manufacturing Initiative to identify and centrally procure “critical electricity grid components,” and to incentivize new or expanded in-state manufacturing of those components. It requires public utilities to submit, by January 1, 2028 and periodically thereafter, projections of unmet purchasing needs for such components and allows the Energy Unit to coordinate pooled procurements; utilities may precommit to buy under specified conditions that become binding if met. The Energy Unit may issue competitive solicitations, provide financial assistance, form production joint ventures, and offer bond financing to build domestic manufacturing capacity. The Public Utilities Commission may permit recovery of initiative costs only if they are just, reasonable, cost-effective and aligned with state energy policy, and any procurement savings below market price must be credited to ratepayers. The bill creates a continuously appropriated California Grid Manufacturing Initiative Revolving Fund with Manufacturing Incentive and Procurement accounts, authorizes the I-Bank to issue revenue bonds for the initiative, and declares certain state-mandated local duties (including criminal penalties tied to commission orders); it also specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for specified reasons.

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

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



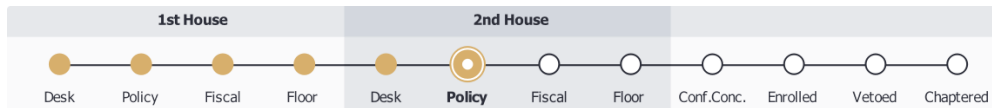
Location: 05/13/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: Current law makes qualifying housing projects an allowed use as transit-oriented housing if they meet specified conditions. Those rules do not apply to a local agency until January 1, 2026, unless the agency adopts an ordinance or a Department of Housing and Community Development–approved local transit-oriented development alternative plan before July 1, 2026. Beginning January 1, 2027, a local government that denies a qualifying project in a high-resource area is presumed to violate the law and may be immediately liable for penalties. The law already excluded sites with locally designated historic resources as of January 1, 2025; the bill adds exclusions for (1) contributing sites within historic districts listed on the State Historic Resources Inventory before January 1, 2025, and (2) parcels individually listed as historical resources on that State inventory designated before January 1, 2025.

SB 16 (Blakespear, D) Ending Street Homelessness Act.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/10/2025 - July 16 hearing postponed by committee.



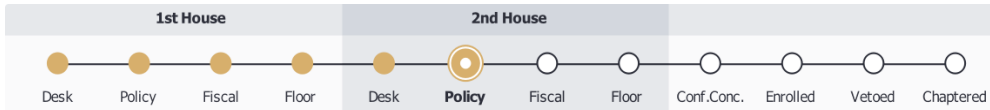
Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Existing law requires counties and cities to create a comprehensive general plan, including a housing element that assesses housing needs and sets goals. This is regularly revised, with the Department of Housing and Community Development determining housing needs and councils allocating regional shares, including units for low-income households. This bill requires interim housing to count towards acutely low income needs until 2032, imposing additional responsibilities on local governments. The Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program provides one-time grants to tackle homelessness. A proposed bill introduces round 7 of HHAP, requiring eligible applicants to submit a "housing now action plan" and meet specific criteria. This plan is linked to additional funding opportunities and involves regional coordination to expand interim living spaces. The bill mandates compliance with new criteria and enacts an encampment resolution ordinance for funding allocation. Under California's property tax laws, a partial welfare exemption applies to properties used for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes. A proposed bill extends this exemption to interim housing for specified entities from 2026 to 2032. While typically local agencies receive state reimbursements for lost tax revenues, this bill does not provide for such reimbursement, implying increased duties for local tax officials.

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

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



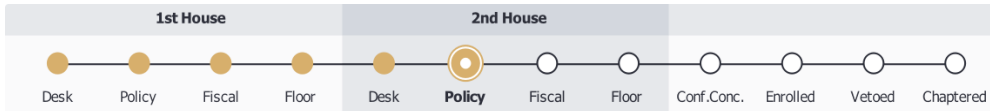
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: This bill addresses various measures related to the installation of heat pump systems and updates to existing energy and housing laws. It mandates that by July 1, 2027, cities and counties must adopt asynchronous inspections for residential heat pump systems, allowing building inspectors to inspect installations without the contractor present, although they can consult the contractor by phone or video if issues are found. By July 1, 2028, these jurisdictions must also implement an online permitting process to streamline approvals. The bill sets permit fee limits and requires local entities to offer an electronic means for application submissions while prohibiting excessive charges except under specified circumstances. It exempts small cities and counties from some requirements and mandates localities to self-certify compliance to receive funding. Additional provisions amend the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act by voiding certain restrictions on replacing fuel-burning appliances with electric ones and ensure that barriers to the installation of residential heat pump systems are unenforceable. Finally, the bill clarifies that certain costs imposed by these mandates do not require state reimbursement, unless determined otherwise by the Commission on State Mandates.

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

Current Text: 05/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Utilities and Energy

Summary: The bill would prohibit electrical and gas corporations from charging ratepayers for costs related to opposing utility municipalization and would give the Public Advocate's Office the same authority as the Public Utilities Commission to access utility records.

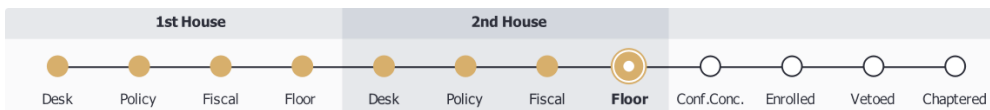
It would also make violations of commission actions implementing these requirements subject to the existing criminal penalties under the Public Utilities Act, while stating that no state reimbursement is required for the resulting local mandate.

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

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/21/26 #544 A-THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS](#)



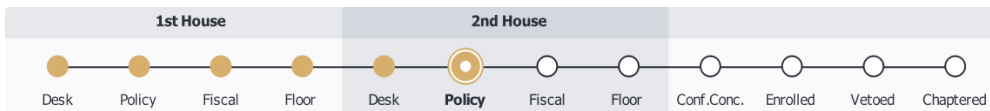
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law includes programs that offer support for different types of housing needs such as emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, and home ownership for very low and low-income households. It also covers down payment assistance for first-time home buyers. The law permits the issuance of bonds to fund these housing initiatives as well as related projects like infill development and brownfield cleanup. The proposed legislation, titled the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, seeks to authorize \$10 billion in bonds, which will be used to finance affordable housing and home ownership programs. These programs include the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. The bill will be presented to voters during the November 3, 2026, statewide general election and is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 492 (Menjivar, D) Youth Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



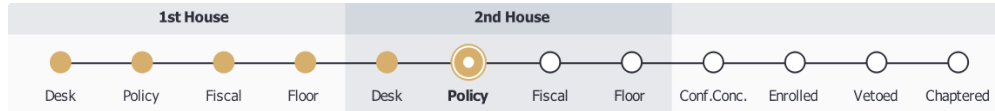
Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, known as Proposition 1, allows for the issuance of \$4 billion in bonds to fund various housing initiatives, including assistance programs for veterans purchasing farm homes and mobile homes. This is guided by the State General Obligation Bond Law. It also supports the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention program, which aims to provide grants to help regions address homelessness by moving individuals and families into permanent housing. This bill proposes the Youth Housing Bond Act of 2026, which would enable \$1 billion in bonds to fund the Youth Housing Program. This program would provide financial awards to local agencies, nonprofits, and joint ventures to acquire, renovate, or construct youth centers and housing. This proposal will be voted on in the statewide election on November 3, 2026, and is designed to take effect immediately as an urgent measure.

SB 837 (Reyes, D) Disaster and emergency preparedness.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on AGING & L.T.C and E.M.



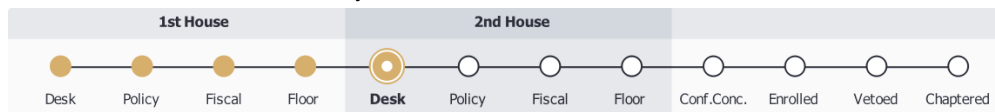
Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Aging and Long Term Care

Summary: Existing law establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, managed by the California Department of Aging, to help consumers and their families access information on long-term services and supports (LTSS) and assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities at the local level. ADRC programs are required to offer specific services, including enhanced information and referral services, at convenient hours. The bill mandates that ADRC programs also provide disaster and emergency preparedness training tailored for older adults and people with disabilities to enhance their safety before, during, and after emergencies or natural disasters.

SB 868 (Wiener, D) Electricity: portable solar generation devices.

Current Text: 04/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

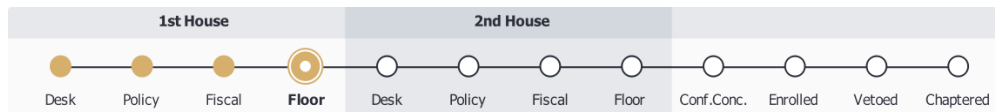
Summary: Existing law gives the Public Utilities Commission authority over investor-owned electrical corporations, while local publicly owned utilities are run by their own governing boards. The bill exempts a defined "portable solar generation device" from interconnection requirements imposed by state law, the commission, investor-owned utility rules, or local utility rules, and prohibits utilities from requiring customers using such devices to pay fees or take other specified actions related to the device or the electricity it supplies to a building's electrical system. Utilities may require a simple online registration listing the device's address and size. Because violations of commission orders are criminal, and the bill imposes new duties on local publicly owned utilities, it creates state-mandated local programs; the bill also states that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for specified reasons.

SB 886 (Padilla, D) California Technology Innovation and Ratepayer Protection Act.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/22/26 #85 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to create by July 1, 2027, a new electricity tariff for participating customers that governs interconnection, service charges, eligibility, cost responsibility, and protections for nonparticipating customers.

The tariff would require disclosure of duplicate interconnection applications, assign transmission upgrade costs to the customer causing them, impose an early termination fee in some cases, require long-term prefunding for new zero-carbon resources and demand response participation, and direct utilities to publish maps of suitable

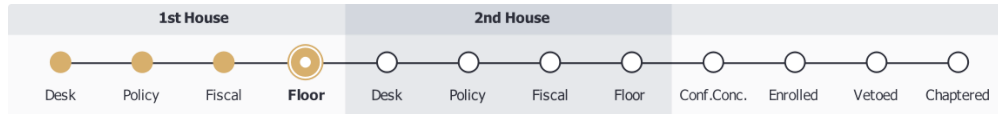
interconnection locations; because violations of commission actions can be criminal offenses, the bill would create a state-mandated local program but state that no reimbursement is required.

SB 905 (Becker, D) Electricity.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Calendar: [05/22/26 #89 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



Location: 05/18/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill would expand Public Utilities Commission oversight of electrical corporations by requiring reduced returns on equity for certain capital costs, creating performance-based metrics and incentive compensation rules for large utilities, and directing studies and reporting on alternative financing and grid utilization.

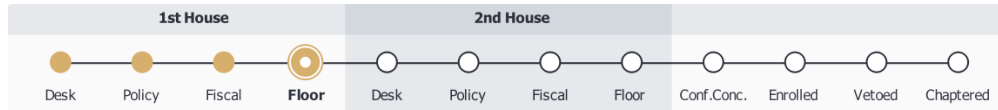
It would also require the commission to investigate cost-saving financing methods, mandate public data on reducing peak load, and submit a report to the Legislature by December 31, 2028. The measure would create a state-mandated local program but states that no reimbursement is required.

SB 907 (Archuleta, D) Driving under the influence and other driving offenses: comprehensive reform.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/22/26 #141 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



Location: 05/19/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

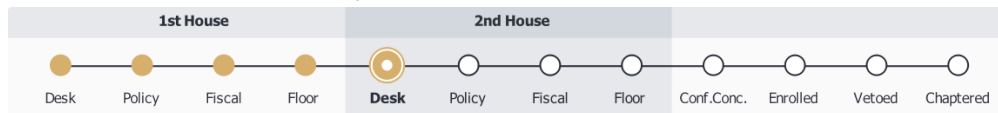
Summary: This bill increases penalties for certain driving under the influence and hit-and-run offenses by adding sentencing enhancements for prior qualifying convictions within 10 years and expands court advisements about the possible murder consequences of future fatal conduct.

It would impose an additional three-year term for each prior DUI conviction as specified, increase penalties for property-damage and injury/death hit-and-run offenses when tied to prior DUI, reckless driving, or gross vehicular manslaughter violations, and require judges to give the dangerousness advisement even when DUI allegations are dismissed or a lesser plea is entered.

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

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly DESK

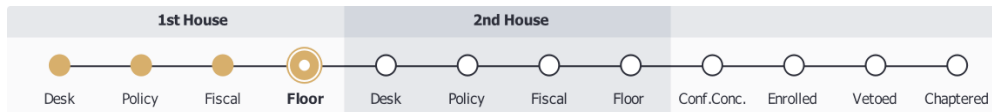
Summary: Existing law bars local agencies from imposing fees for using streets or highways, except for permit fees related to extralegal loads, unless the fees were imposed before June 1, 1989. This bill clarifies that the prohibition specifically applies to weight-based charges. It states that local agencies are allowed to impose fees or surcharges to cover costs of street maintenance and repair, as well as other related public service costs, and these are not considered prohibited taxes or charges. The bill also updates the language by removing outdated references and making technical corrections.

SB 924 (Hurtado, D) Low-income energy assistance.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 14). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/22/26 #44 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



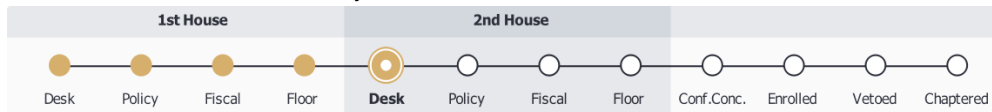
Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill amends existing law governing the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), which already can require electric and gas utilities to provide home weatherization for low-income customers when a significant need exists, by adding specific program design and oversight requirements. The PUC must consider cost-effectiveness at the program level and require utilities to prioritize integrated health, safety, and indoor air quality measures that enable whole-home improvements, coordinate delivery across fuel and housing types, and allow tenant-level benefits for rental upgrades while preserving design flexibility. The PUC may also consider non-energy benefits when setting priorities, must ensure program costs do not create undue ratepayer burdens, and must require utilities to report measurable household affordability outcomes. The bill mandates meaningful public and stakeholder input and alignment of diverse contracting requirements with submitted plans and guidelines, revises the statutory definition of “weatherization,” and notes that violating a PUC order remains a crime; it declares this a state-mandated local program but specifies no state reimbursement is required.

SB 1003 (Grayson, D) Prohousing enhanced infrastructure financing districts.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

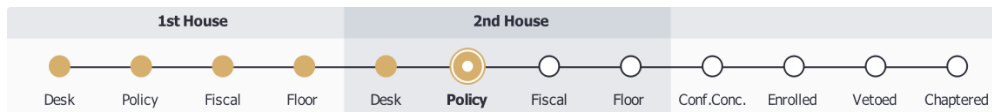
Summary: The bill would allow prohousing-designated cities and counties to create enhanced infrastructure financing districts under specified conditions and would provide greater incentives for jurisdictions and housing projects within those districts.

Specifically, it would authorize prohousing jurisdictions to establish “prohousing enhanced infrastructure financing districts,” set related district requirements, and expand the definition of “prohousing local policies” to include creating such a district. It would also require that the establishing jurisdiction and projects within the district receive enhanced scoring points or preference compared with the baseline given to other prohousing jurisdictions for certain program applications, thereby linking district creation to additional benefits for housing and other community projects.

SB 1005 (Caballero, D) Local agency: payment: rounding amount.

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



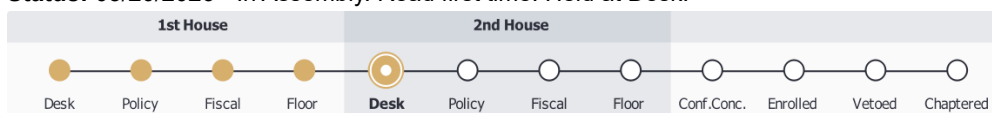
Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Existing law mandates that public agencies must accept certain payment methods for specific obligations. This bill would allow local agencies to round cash payments, refunds, or amounts up to the nearest \$0.05. However, this policy would only apply if the local agency’s governing body approves it with a majority vote through a resolution. The bill also includes definitions for the necessary terms.

SB 1014 (Grayson, D) Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

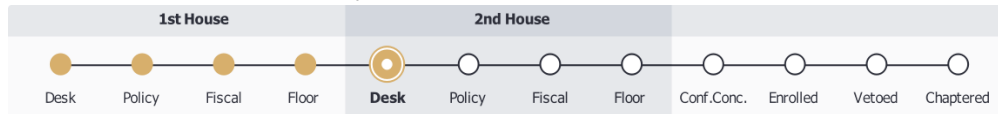
Summary: The bill amends the Permit Streamlining Act for housing development projects by allowing applicants to request a preliminary estimate of required onsite and offsite improvements when submitting a preliminary application or application, and by requiring the local agency to deliver that estimate within 30 business days. It also requires agencies, within 30 business days of deeming a post-entitlement permit application complete, to

provide an itemized list of all improvements required before permit issuance. The measure defines key terms, creates new duties for local agencies (a state-mandated local program), declares the rules a matter of statewide concern that apply to all cities including charter cities, and states that no state reimbursement is required for the added local costs for a specified reason.

SB 1117 **(Cervantes, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.**

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/19/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



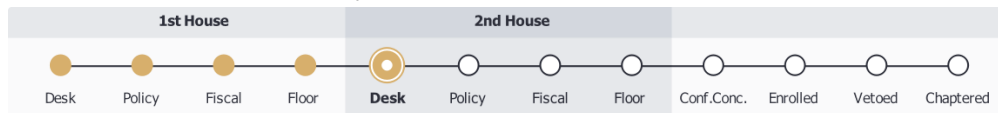
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: This bill is related to the development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in California. Under existing law, local agencies can create ADUs via ordinance or ministerial approval if no ordinance is in place, following specific standards. Fees for constructing ADUs must adhere to the Mitigation Fee Act. Impact fees cannot be charged on ADUs with 750 square feet or less of livable space. For ADUs larger than 750 square feet, fees must be proportional to the main dwelling's size. The bill proposes that fees for ADUs only apply to the area beyond 750 square feet. This bill would change how local agencies calculate these fees, creating a state-mandated local program, and asserts that these changes are of statewide concern, affecting all cities, including charter cities. The bill also specifies that no state reimbursement is required for certain costs imposed by the act.

SB 1138 **(Padilla, D) Load-serving entities: resource adequacy requirements.**

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

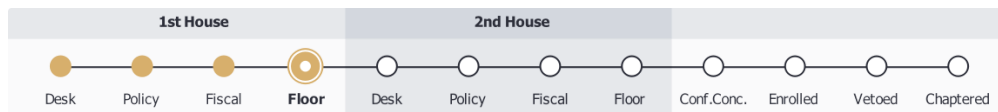
Summary: Existing law gives the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) authority over public utilities, requires the PUC—working with the Independent System Operator—to set resource adequacy (RA) requirements for all load-serving entities (LSEs) and treats LSEs (electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators) the same as electrical corporations for RA, renewables portfolio standard, and integrated resource planning obligations. The bill would allow the PUC to permit an LSE to meet up to 25% of its RA obligations through short-term transactions or sales with other LSEs, denominated in the same time units used for RA compliance, and would allow the PUC to suspend or adjust that authority. Because violations of PUC orders are criminal under existing law, the bill would create a state-mandated local program, but it also states that no state reimbursement to local agencies or school districts is required for that mandate.

SB 1168 **(McNerney, D) Data centers: rate structures.**

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 14). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/22/26 #63 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



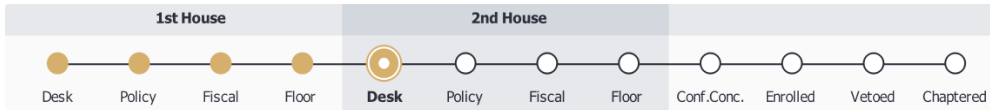
Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill directs the Public Utilities Commission—already authorized to set just and reasonable utility rates—to evaluate and redesign rate structures so data centers pay a fair share of transmission and distribution costs, to create mechanisms ensuring data centers fund their proportionate costs for load increases and for procuring nonemitting resources needed to reliably serve those loads, and to structure rates to reduce cost pressures on residential ratepayers.

SB 1172 **(Hurtado, D) Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law: tax sharing agreements.**

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



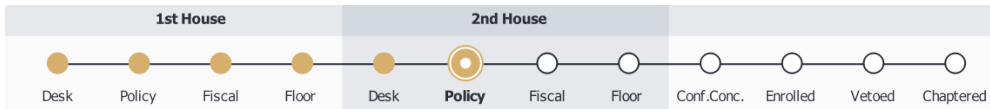
Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Existing law bars local agencies from making agreements that directly or indirectly divert, rebate, or transfer Bradley-Burns sales and use tax revenue in a way that reduces the amount another local agency would otherwise receive, and requires proposed agreements that do reduce such revenue to be posted online for at least 30 days before approval. This bill adds a cap on consultant pay for a "tax sharing agreement" (any agreement that causes such diversion): a consultant cannot be paid more than the lower of 5% of the total tax revenues shared under the agreement or \$250,000. It excludes agreements with the agency's own staff or unpaid technical advisers, applies only to agreements entered on or after January 1, 2027, and includes findings that the rule is a statewide concern that applies to all cities, including charter cities.

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

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



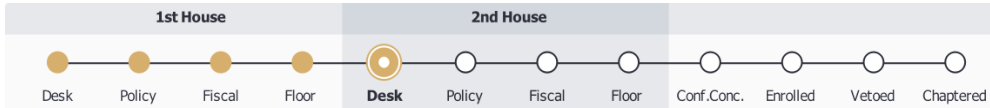
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a local legislative body be open to the public, allowing participation and attendance, with certain exceptions. A "meeting" is defined as any gathering of a majority of the legislative body's members to discuss or act on matters within their jurisdiction. The proposed bill clarifies that "majority" refers to more than half the total seats of the legislative body, including vacant seats. Additionally, it aligns with constitutional provisions that require statutes limiting public access to meetings or documents to be justified by a demonstrated need. The bill asserts its compliance with these constitutional requirements to ensure transparency in public meetings and records.

SB 1218 (Arreguin, D) Refusal of registration: illegal dumping violation penalties.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/20/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to refuse vehicle registration renewals when an owner or lessee has delinquent parking violations, and it already criminalizes illegal dumping of waste on roads or public areas and, in some cases, dumping in commercial quantities.

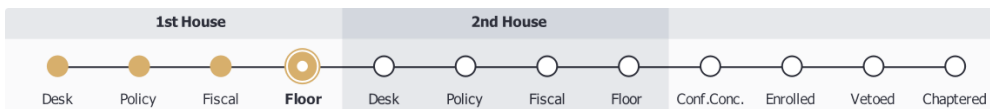
The bill would extend the same vehicle registration renewal refusal process to illegal dumping violations by requiring the DMV to refuse to renew the registration when the registered owner or lessee has been mailed a notice of a delinquent illegal dumping violation.

SB 1233 (Allen, D) Public utilities: rates.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 14). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: [05/22/26 #68 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE](#)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

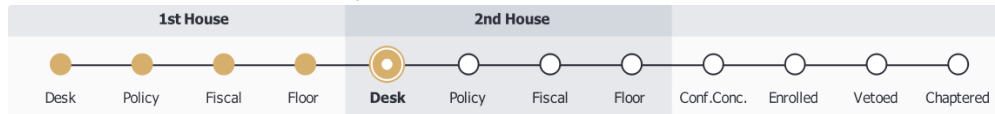
Summary: Under current law the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) sets utility rates and utilities may not change rates, classifications, contracts, practices, or rules that produce a new rate without showing the change is justified to the PUC and notifying customers. This bill would require an electrical or gas corporation seeking a rate change that is directly or indirectly based on its requested return on invested capital to include specified supporting information in its proposal. The PUC, when approving such changes, must consider and make specific findings

about the electrical corporation's wildfire risk-reduction efforts. Because violating PUC orders is a crime, the bill's requirements would create a state-mandated local program; the bill also states that no state reimbursement is required for those mandated costs for a specified reason.

SB 1349 (Gonzalez, D) Taxation: tax expenditures: Legislative Analyst's Office: assessment, report, and recommendation.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The bill requires the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) to conduct comprehensive reviews of the state's major tax expenditures—defined tax benefits such as exemptions, deductions, exclusions, and credits found in laws like the property, sales and use, personal income, corporation, motor vehicle fuel, insurer taxation, use fuel, and diesel fuel laws—and to publish a report and recommendation for each. As part of each review LAO must identify potential savings from reducing or limiting the expenditure and evaluate whether the expenditure is a cost-effective way to achieve its stated purpose compared with other options. LAO must publish its first report by October 15, 2027, and publish subsequent reports annually as it determines; when a review is completed in a legislative session the Senate and Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committees must hold a joint public hearing on the report by August 15 of the session's second year. The bill also includes related legislative findings and declarations.

Total Measures: 53
Total Tracking Forms: 1