



Joe A. Gonsalves & Son

Anthony D. Gonsalves
Jason A. Gonsalves
Paul A. Gonsalves
PROFESSIONAL LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION
825 L ST. - SUITE 250 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-3768
916 441-6097 - FAX 916 441-5061
Email: gonsalves@gonsalves.com



Bills of Interest

Thursday, October 16, 2025

AB 1

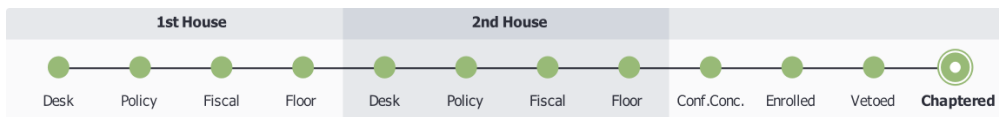
Connolly, D

HTML

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Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status:

10/09/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 472, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

The existing law oversees various types of insurance, including property and fire insurance, and establishes the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner, with defined responsibilities. Current regulations prevent insurers from using rating plans that ignore specific wildfire risk mitigation, such as property-level building enhancements. A proposed bill mandates that by January 1, 2030, and every five years thereafter, the Department of Insurance must evaluate the possibility of updating its regulations to include more building hardening measures and community wildfire mitigation programs. This process requires the department to consult with designated agencies to identify potential additional measures and to establish a public participation process during the evaluation.

Current Analysis:	08/29/25 S Floor Analyses (text 12/02/24)	Chapter No.	472
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AB 36

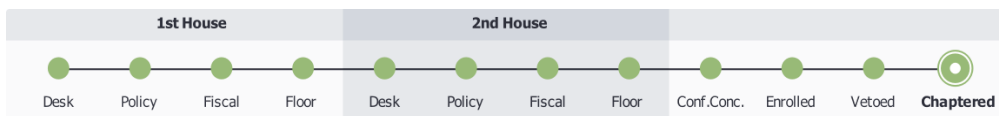
Soria, D

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Housing elements: prohousing designation.

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Bill information

Status:

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

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to adopt general plans for land use, including housing elements, which the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) evaluates for compliance. HCD must also designate jurisdictions as "prohousing" based on regulations. Currently, this is done through emergency regulations, but a new bill proposes permanent regulations for this designation. Starting with the 7th housing element cycle, the bill allows small rural jurisdictions to request a review of their

housing elements for prohousing status, and these jurisdictions won't need to renew their designation for at least four years. "Small rural jurisdiction" refers to cities with populations under 25,000 or counties under 200,000. This bill will incorporate changes proposed by SB 262 if both are enacted, with this bill being enacted last.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 485

AB 60

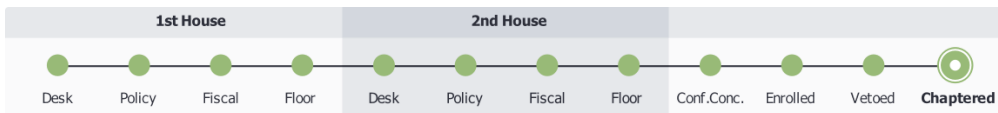
Papan, D

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Cosmetic safety.

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Bill information

Status:

10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 432, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

Starting January 1, 2027, current law will prohibit the production, sale, or distribution of cosmetic products containing certain banned ingredients, unless specific exemptions apply. The Musk Reduction Act seeks to extend this prohibition to include additional musks: musk ambrette, musk tibetene, musk moskene, and musk xylene. Additionally, it would limit the use of musk ketone in cosmetic products to specified amounts, such as 14% in fine fragrance and oral products. The bill would also incorporate further changes to Section 108980 of the Health and Safety Code if both this bill and Senate Bill 39 are enacted, with this bill being the last to pass.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/03/25)

Last Amend: 09/03/2025
Chapter No. 432

AB 76

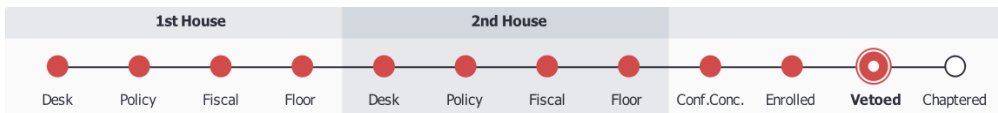
Alvarez, D

[HTML](#)

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Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area.

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Bill information

Status:

10/13/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary:

Under existing law, surplus land is defined as land owned by a local agency that is formally declared as not needed by the agency and thus available for disposal. Exempt surplus land refers to such land identified in a specific planning area document, with conditions like dedication prior to January 1, 2019, required allocation of at least 25% of units to lower-income households, and a development density of at least 10 units per acre. The proposed bill alters these requirements by mandating that for land proposed before January 1, 2019, at least 25% of units, or a minimum of 500 units, whichever is greater, must be dedicated to lower-income households. Additionally, the development must adhere to a density of at least 10 units per acre, considering housing for students, faculty, and staff within the entire planning area.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/17/25)

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)
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[AB 87](#)

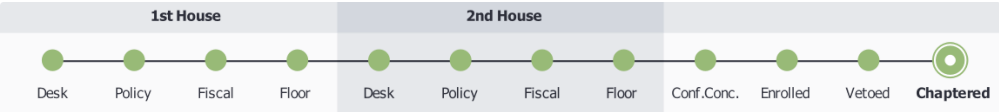
[Boerner, D](#)

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Housing development: density bonuses.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Density Bonus Law mandates that cities or counties provide housing developers with certain benefits, like increased housing density and relaxed development standards, if they meet specific requirements, such as including designated affordable units. The new bill clarifies that these provisions do not obligate local governments to apply such incentives or waivers to transient lodging, like hotels, unless specified. It also notes that if another related bill, SB 92, is enacted, the changes this bill proposes will only take effect if it is enacted after SB 92.

Current Analysis:	09/02/25 S Floor Analyses (text 08/27/25)	Last Amend:	08/27/2025
		Chapter No.	486

[AB 226](#)

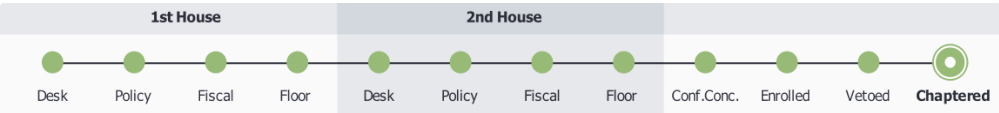
[Calderon, D](#)

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California FAIR Plan Association.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance organization involving all insurers licensed to offer basic property insurance. It ensures people unable to get insurance through normal means can still receive coverage. The plan and its amendments require approval from the Insurance Commissioner. This new bill allows the FAIR Plan to seek bond issuance from the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to enhance its liquidity and claims-paying capabilities. The bank can issue bonds for funding claims or increasing liquidity and loan proceeds to the association, which can enter into corresponding financial agreements. If unable to fulfill repayment obligations timely, the association must assess its members to meet these obligations. The bill also permits securing these financial commitments with statutory liens. If the bill leads to more revenue going into the bank fund, it constitutes an appropriation. This bill is set to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

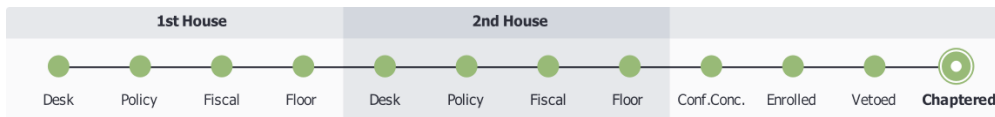
Current Analysis:	09/13/25 A Floor Analysis (text 06/16/25)	Last Amend:	06/16/2025
		Chapter No.	473

AB 234

Calderon, D

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California FAIR Plan Association governing committee.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 474, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance group involving all insurers licensed to provide basic property insurance in the state. Its purpose is to ensure fair distribution of property insurance to individuals who cannot obtain it through regular means. Current law already defines the association's governing committee and its members. A new bill proposes that the Speaker of the Assembly and the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Rules become nonvoting ex officio members of this committee. They would also be allowed to appoint a designee to represent them. The bill includes a clause for immediate implementation as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 06/26/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 01/13/25)

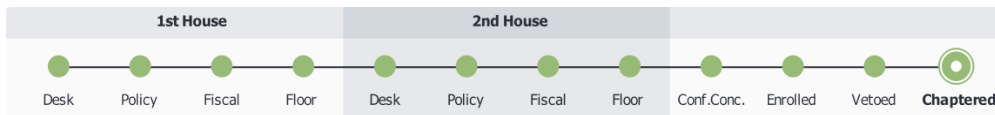
Chapter No. 474

AB 238

Harabedian, D

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Mortgage forbearance: state of emergency: wildfire.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 09/22/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 128, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The bill builds upon existing law by allowing borrowers facing financial hardship due to specific 2025 wildfires in California to request forbearance on their residential mortgage loans, specifically for properties with four or fewer residential units. It requires borrowers to affirm the hardship is due to the wildfire disaster. The bill mandates mortgage servicers to offer an initial forbearance period of up to 90 days, extendable in 90-day increments up to 12 months. During forbearance, servicers cannot charge late fees or a default interest rate and must not report negative credit information. They are also prohibited from initiating foreclosure processes during this period. Information on these forbearances and the required procedures must be publicly accessible on the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation's website. The bill also declares it effective immediately as an urgency statute and specifies that no state reimbursement is required for the changes presented.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/10/25)

Last Amend: 07/10/2025

Chapter No. 128

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AB 239

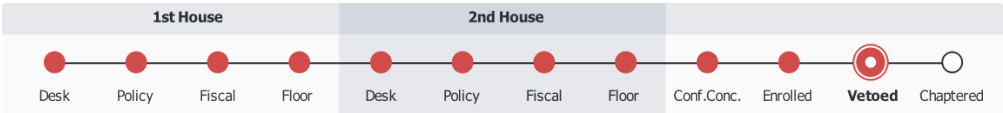
Harabedian, D

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

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law defines the roles of the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES). HCD is responsible for updating California's Statewide Housing Plan, while OES handles the state's emergency and disaster response efforts. The proposed bill mandates HCD to establish a disaster housing task force in the County of Los Angeles, specifically to coordinate efforts with FEMA, OES, and local governments to rebuild housing affected by wildfires starting from January 7, 2025. The task force must appoint a state disaster housing coordinator to expedite resource delivery and report annually on housing reconstruction progress, starting April 1, 2026. These provisions will remain in effect until June 30, 2028. The bill highlights the necessity for this statute specifically for Los Angeles and Ventura Counties and will take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis:	09/04/25 A Floor Analysis (text 08/29/25)	Last Amend:	08/29/2025
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[AB 243](#)

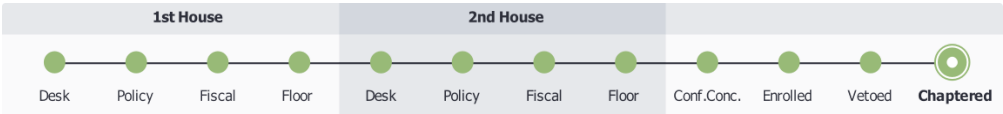
[Ahrens, D](#)

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Postsecondary education: student financial aid dependency status: juveniles.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 610, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act organizes California's public postsecondary education into three segments: California Community Colleges, California State University (CSU), and the University of California (UC), each governed by different boards. The act mandates CSU and requests UC to annually report on their financial aid programs to the Legislature, but UC is only bound if their Board of Regents agrees. The Student Aid Commission oversees state-authorized financial aid for all segments. The proposed bill requires financial aid officers to accept sworn statements from authorized local agency representatives for students facing unusual circumstances, thereby expanding the scope for potential perjury. This could lead to more responsibilities for community college districts. The bill also aims to support higher education access for individuals who are or were dependents of the juvenile court or in foster care, allowing specific agencies to provide requested information to educational institutions under confidentiality. Violating this confidentiality would be a misdemeanor, thus creating a state-mandated program. Lastly, the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for specific local costs. This bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for certain mandates, but other mandated costs determined by the Commission on State Mandates would be eligible for reimbursement following existing statutory procedures.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 610

AB 245

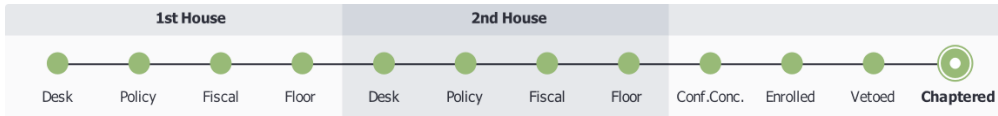
Gipson, D

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: The California Constitution limits property taxes to 1% of a property's full cash value, which is initially set as the 1975-76 assessed value or reappraised value upon purchase, new construction, or ownership change. New construction typically includes any major property additions or changes, unless caused by disaster. For properties substantially damaged in a declared disaster, their base year value can transfer to similar replacement property acquired or built within five years. This bill extends the five-year period by three more years for properties affected by specific 2025 fires. It applies to tax determinations from the 2025-26 fiscal year onwards, creating additional local tax officials' duties, and establishing a state-mandated local program. Counties can already allow property reassessment if damaged, under certain conditions. This bill mandates that for properties affected by the specified fires, their January 1, 2025, market value reflects any damage-related degradation. Additionally, the bill includes modifications contingent on the passage of another bill, SB 663, and stipulates state reimbursement procedures for mandated costs. However, it exempts the state from reimbursing local agencies for property tax revenue losses incurred under this bill. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025
Chapter No. 530

AB 247

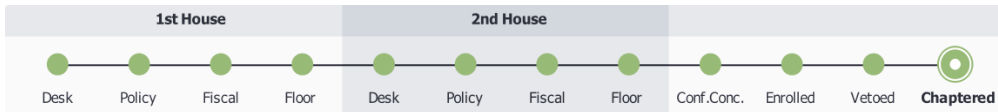
Bryan, D

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Incarcerated individual hand crew members: wages.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 681, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law allows prisoners to reduce their incarceration term by earning credits through good behavior and participation in approved programs. Inmate firefighters previously could earn two days of credit for each day served in certain assignments or after training, compared to the standard one-day credit. Juvenile courts can place wards at the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp under specific conditions, where they receive training in wildland firefighting. This bill mandates that incarcerated individuals and youth at Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp be paid \$7.25 per hour when involved in active fire

incidents. This wage rate will be reviewed annually, and regulations must exist to resolve disputes over payment. The bill is to be enacted immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 681

AB 253

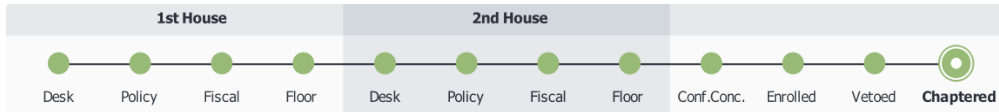
Ward, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The California Residential Private Permitting Review Act mandates several changes to the residential building permit process for counties and cities. It requires local governments prescribing permit fees to publish a fee schedule online. The bill removes the previous requirement for local authorities to hire private entities for plan checks if the process exceeds 30 days. Instead, it allows applicants to hire a private professional if local processing takes too long. This private provider must submit an affidavit and a report under penalty of perjury, which the local agency must review within 10 business days. The applicant may resubmit corrected plans if initially non-compliant. The bill adjusts requirements for postentitlement phase permits, ensuring compliance occurs if a private provider checks the plans. While indemnifying local agencies from liability related to the privately checked plans, it specifies that public agencies are not liable for injuries resulting from their actions or omissions in permitting decisions. The bill also mandates that starting in 2027, the annual report on housing development must include data on permits reviewed by private professionals and the resources dedicated to permit processing. This bill emphasizes that these changes apply statewide and take effect immediately as an urgency statute, without requiring state reimbursement for local implementation costs.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 487

AB 265

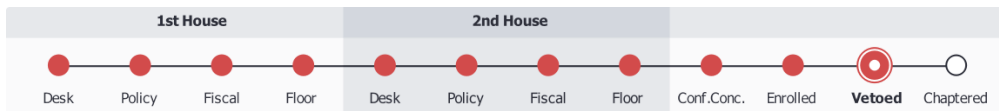
Caloza, D

[HTML](#)

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Small Business Recovery Fund Act.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The proposed bill aims to support small businesses affected by emergencies through a new grant program. The Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) would manage this program, with 90% of its funds directed to the Small Business Recovery Fund. This fund would offer competitive grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$100,000 to small businesses impacted by state-declared emergencies. Recipients must match the awarded grants to assist with

recovery and rebuilding efforts. Additionally, 5% of the funds would support the Small Business Technical Assistance Program, and another 5% would support the Capital Infusion Program, both aiding disaster-affected areas. The OSBA Director must report grant outcomes to the Legislature, and the bill is set to expire on January 1, 2032.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 290

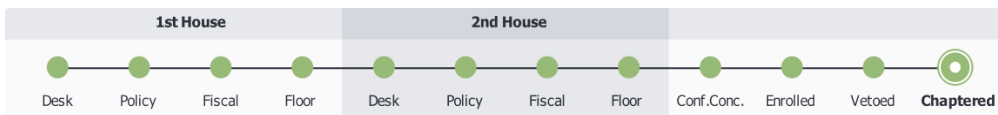
Bauer-Kahan, D

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California FAIR Plan Association: automatic payments.

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Bill information

Status: 10/09/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 475, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California FAIR Plan Association is a reinsurance group that includes all insurers licensed to offer basic property insurance. It provides coverage for individuals who cannot obtain insurance through normal means. Currently, insurers can cancel a policy for nonpayment of premiums, but must notify the policyholder at least 10 days prior. A new bill requires the FAIR Plan to implement an automatic payment system for premiums by April 1, 2026, but prevents policy cancellations or nonrenewals solely for not being enrolled in automatic payments. The bill also maintains the existing 10-day notice period for payment of overdue premiums.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Chapter No. 475

AB 299

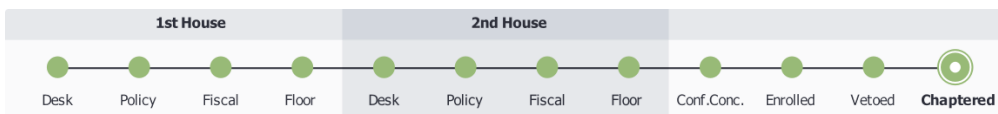
Gabriel, D

HTML

PDF

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law regulates tenancy terms and excludes hotel or motel occupants if their stay is 30 days or less. Landlords use an unlawful detainer action to evict tenants. However, under this bill, residents in lodgings due to a disaster that made their previous homes uninhabitable will not be treated as tenants for eviction purposes until they have been there for at least 270 days. This provision will be in effect until January 1, 2031, and the bill is set to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

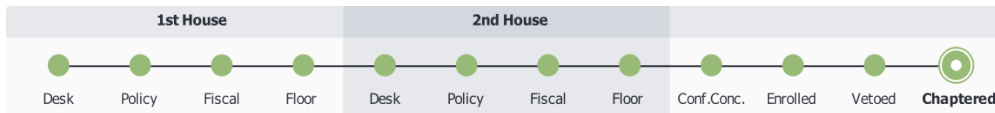
Chapter No. 531

AB 301

Schiavo, D

HTML

PDF

Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits: state agencies.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: The existing law requires local agencies to provide a list of necessary information for approving or denying postentitlement phase permits, examples of complete applications, and complete sets of permits for at least five types of housing projects by January 1, 2024. It also establishes deadlines for reviewing these applications and specifies penalties for not adhering to the timelines. A "postentitlement phase permit" includes various permits issued by local agencies. The new bill extends these requirements to state agencies, requiring them to post this information and examples online by January 1, 2026. If a state agency fails to meet the review deadlines, the permit is automatically approved. The bill expands the definition of "postentitlement phase permit" to include those issued by state agencies necessary for starting construction on primarily residential developments, while specifying certain exceptions. The bill is designed to take effect immediately.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/17/25)

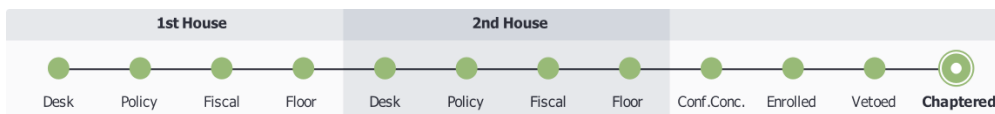
Last Amend: 07/17/2025
Chapter No. 488

AB 330

Rogers, D

HTML

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Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 553, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act suspends city and county authority to impose utility user taxes on prepaid mobile services from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2026. During this period, any local charges must be applied at specified rates and collected from consumers by sellers at the time of sale. The California Department of Tax and Fee Administration oversees collecting these charges, which are then distributed to local governments. The bill proposes extending the act's provisions until January 1, 2031. This extension continues the requirements under the Fee Collection Procedures Law, which, if violated, constitutes a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The act also allows consumers to challenge the presumed location of their purchase for tax purposes by filing a declaration under penalty of perjury, thus expanding the scope of perjury-related offenses. The bill states that no state reimbursement is required for its implementation due to specified reasons.

AB 338

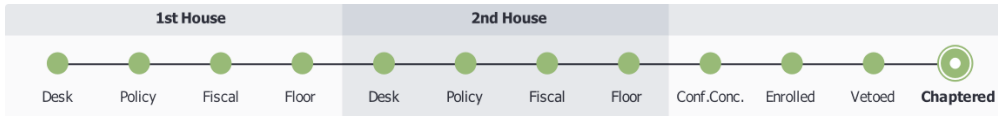
Solache, D

[HTML](#)

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Workforce development: the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura: 2025 wildfires.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 532, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act assigns the state's Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor with improving California's workforce investment system. In 2025, a budget allocated \$5 million to support workforce development in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, affected by wildfires. The funding is intended to help underemployed and unemployed individuals through strategies like education and supportive services to aid rebuilding efforts. The bill directs the Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity to receive these funds, with \$600,000 redirected to the Economic Development Collaborative. The department may subcontract to meet the bill's goals and must adhere to specified quality standards, focusing on essential professions like construction, firefighting, and healthcare. Participants in these programs should have expedited access to necessary licensing and certification where possible. The bill is designed to become effective immediately due to the urgency of the situation and explicitly targets the needs of LA and Ventura Counties post-wildfires.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text
09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 532

AB 339

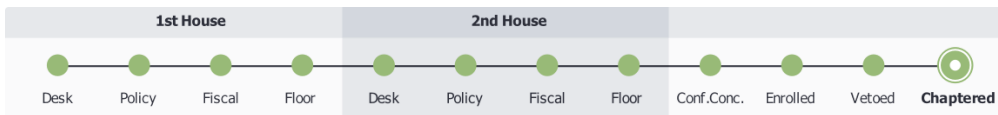
Ortega, D

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Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act regulates collective bargaining for local public employees, with the Public Employment Relations Board managing disputes. It mandates that public agency governing bodies negotiate in good faith on employment terms with employee organizations and provide advance written notice of changes affecting employment terms. The proposed bill extends these requirements by mandating at least 45 days' notice before issuing requests for proposals or renewing contracts related to represented job classifications. In emergencies, as much notice as possible should be given. Although this introduces new obligations, no state reimbursement for related costs is required, but local agencies can seek compensation through other means.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025
Chapter No. 687

AB 366

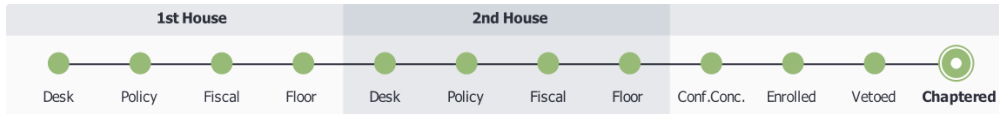
Petrie-Norris, D

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Ignition interlock devices.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 689, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Starting January 1, 2019, the law was updated to mandate that individuals convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol must install an ignition interlock device (IID) in their vehicle for a court-specified period. However, first-time offenders have the option, but are not required, to install an IID. Convicted individuals who install an IID and meet other criteria can apply for a restricted driver's license without completing a license suspension or revocation. IID manufacturers also need to comply with specific payment-related provisions. These requirements were initially set to expire on January 1, 2026, at which point the law would revert to its pre-2019 state. The new bill extends these provisions until January 1, 2033. Extending these requirements constitutes a state-mandated local program, but reimbursement for the associated costs is not required according to this bill.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025
Chapter No. 689

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AB 367

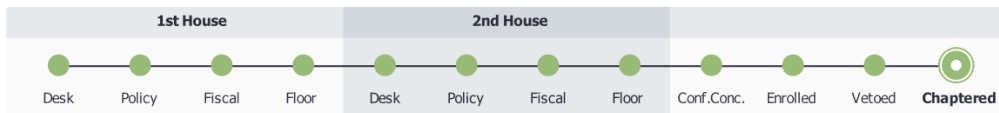
Bennett, D

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[PDF](#)

Water: County of Ventura: fire suppression.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 690, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law outlines the regulation of wells and requires the State Fire Marshal to classify fire hazard severity zones in California. This bill, effective July 1, 2030, mandates water suppliers in Ventura County, California, to have backup energy sources to power critical fire suppression infrastructure, ensuring a 24-hour water supply for firefighting in high-risk areas. Alternatively, they can secure water from another provider. Water suppliers must annually inspect infrastructure and energy sources, and report any capacity reductions that could hinder firefighting to the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services within three business days. If a fire renders more than ten homes uninhabitable, a report must be created with the Ventura County Fire Department. The bill imposes new obligations on local entities, creating a state-mandated program, and

provides for state reimbursement to local agencies for costs determined by the Commission on State Mandates. Special legislative findings justify the specific focus on Ventura County.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/03/25)

Last Amend: 09/03/2025
Chapter No. 690

AB 394

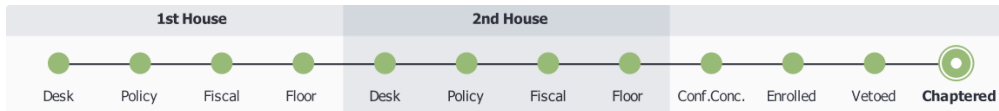
Wilson, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Public transportation providers.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 147, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The existing law defines battery as the intentional and unlawful use of force or violence on another person. Under current law, if battery is committed against an operator, driver, passenger, or other specified individuals on public transportation, knowing they are performing their duties, penalties include imprisonment up to one year, a fine up to \$10,000, or both. If the victim is injured, penalties may include a fine up to \$10,000, county jail time up to one year, state prison time between 16 months to three years, or both. The proposed bill broadens this definition to include employees and contractors of public transportation providers and extends the scope of this crime, thus creating a state-mandated local program. It also clarifies that "unlawful violence" encompasses battery against specified public transportation individuals, and defines "employer" in this context to include joint powers authorities or public transit operators. The California Constitution usually requires reimbursement to local agencies for state-mandated costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed for the costs it incurs.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/17/25)

Last Amend: 07/17/2025
Chapter No. 147

AB 400

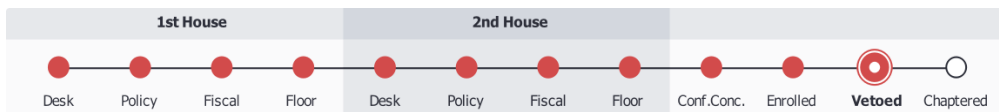
Pacheco, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training: police canines.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law mandates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, part of the Department of Justice, to develop guidelines for peace officers in California. A new bill requires that by July 1, 2028, this commission must study and provide recommendations to the Legislature on the use of canines in law enforcement. In these recommendations, they must consider appropriate scenarios for patrol use and detection use of canines. These provisions will be repealed on July 1, 2031.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)
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ge:

AB 417

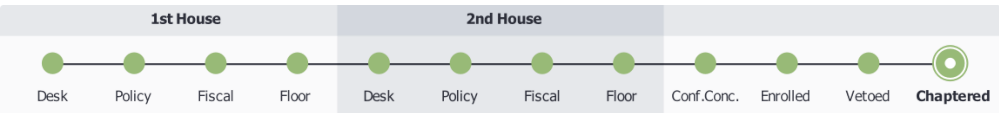
Carrillo, D

HTML

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

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The proposed bill makes several revisions to laws surrounding enhanced infrastructure financing districts and community revitalization authorities: 1. **Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFD):** - The bill revises the authorization for city or county legislative bodies to designate an EIFD to finance projects aimed at fostering community economic recovery, rather than specifically recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. - It modifies the process for amending infrastructure financing plans, allowing for changes or inclusion of a new taxing entity to be approved by majority vote after appropriate notice. - Annual reporting requirements now demand reports to be adopted within seven months of the fiscal year's end, aligning with new amendment procedures. - The bill allows taxing entities to join the district and participate in tax divisions any time after the district is formed, streamlining initial and subsequent participation. 2. **Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities (CRIA):** - The bill lowers the land area requirement characterized by certain conditions from 70% to 60% within community revitalization areas. The conditions include median household income under 80% of broader averages and the presence of deteriorated structures. - It reduces the number of required public hearings for adopting community revitalization plans from three to two, simplifying the planning process. - Public notice requirements are altered, allowing combined mail notices for meetings 40 days prior instead of separate notices. - Additionally, the bill specifies language requirements for notices, mandating bilingual or multilingual notices in areas where 20% or more of the population speak a non-English language. These changes aim to streamline processes, enhance flexibility for financing, and ensure effective communication with communities involved.

Current Analysis: 06/19/25 S Floor Analyses (text 03/27/25)	Last Amend: 03/27/2025 Chapter No. 260
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AB 424

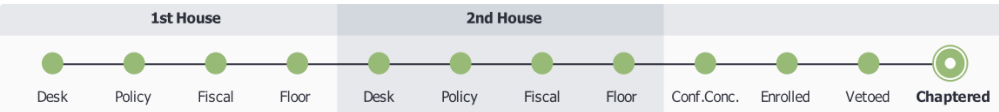
Davies, R

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Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 261, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law mandates that alcohol or drug recovery or treatment facilities for adults must be licensed and regulated by the State Department of Health Care Services. Such

facilities cannot operate without a valid license. This bill stipulates that, upon receiving a complaint about a licensed facility or an allegation of an unlicensed facility from the public, the department must notify the complainant within 10 days that their complaint was received. Once the complaint is resolved, the department must inform the complainant that the complaint has been closed and disclose whether the facility was found to be in violation of licensing regulations.

Current Analysis: 08/29/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 03/19/25)

Last Amend: 03/19/2025
Chapter No. 261

AB 438

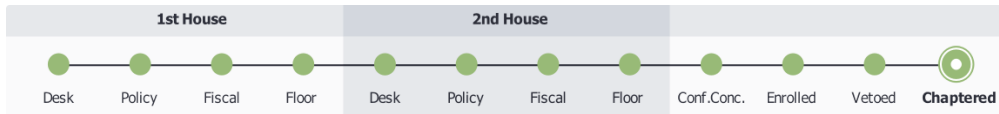
Hadwick, R

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Authorized emergency vehicles.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 152, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The existing law permits the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol to issue emergency vehicle permits to certain vehicles, such as those owned by public utilities or fire companies, if they are used for emergency calls related to fire, law enforcement, life preservation, property protection, or arresting law violators. The new bill would expand this authorization to include vehicles owned by county, city, or city and county offices of emergency services. These permits would be issued specifically when these vehicles are operated by public employees responding to disasters.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 05/29/25)

Last Amend: 05/29/2025
Chapter No. 152

AB 455

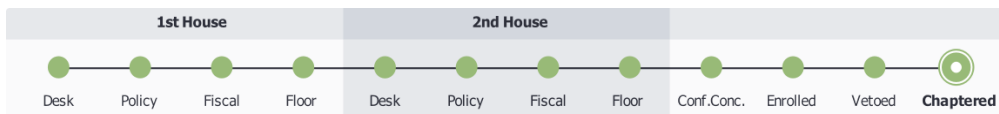
Ortega, D

HTML

PDF

Real estate: environmental hazards: thirdhand smoke.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 263, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The proposed bill mandates that sellers of single-family residential properties disclose in writing any known residue from smoking tobacco or nicotine products, or any history of such smoking on the property, to potential buyers. It also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to update its consumer education booklet, which informs about environmental hazards, to include information on thirdhand smoke. To manage costs, the responsibility for this update would be delegated to the Center for Tobacco and the Environment at San Diego State University. The updated booklet should comply with federal disclosure standards and be reviewed by the department to ensure it adequately addresses thirdhand smoke as an environmental hazard.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/17/25)

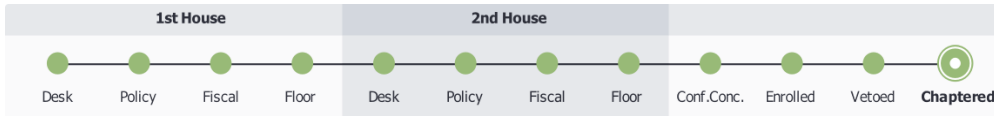
Last Amend: 07/17/2025
Chapter No. 263

AB 457

Soria, D

HTML

PDF

Farmworker housing: streamlined, ministerial approval: Counties of Fresno, Madera, and Merced.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 490, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law allows developers to apply for streamlined approval of eligible agricultural employee housing projects, without needing a conditional use permit, if they meet certain criteria. These criteria include being located in specific areas of Santa Clara or Santa Cruz counties, within 15 miles of farmland or grazing areas, and not on or near industrial sites. An eligible development is defined as having up to 36 housing units, or up to 150 units if in Santa Clara or Santa Cruz, intended for single families or households. The new bill expands eligibility to include similar developments in Fresno, Madera, or Merced counties, adhering to the same location and industrial site restrictions. It also raises the unit cap to 150 for projects in these new counties. By broadening eligible developments, local officials will have increased responsibilities, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill argues that no state reimbursement is needed for these changes, even as it acknowledges the specific needs of Fresno, Madera, and Merced counties.

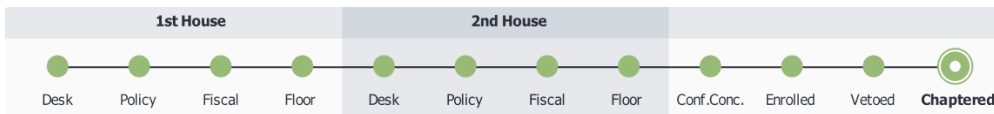
Current Analysis: 08/21/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 02/06/25) **Chapter No.** 490

AB 462

Lowenthal, D

HTML

PDF

Land use: accessory dwelling units.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: The existing law allows for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential areas through local ordinances or by default if no ordinance exists, adhering to certain standards. Typically, an ADU cannot receive a certificate of occupancy before the primary dwelling does. However, this bill introduces an exception: in counties where a state of emergency is declared by the Governor on or after February 1, 2025, a local agency must issue an occupancy certificate for an ADU even if the main house lacks one, provided that certain conditions are met, such as damage due to the emergency. The bill also changes how permits for ADUs and coastal development are processed. Permitting agencies must approve or deny ADU permit applications within 60 days, with automatic approval if they fail to act. This can be delayed if the ADU is part of a dual application with a new primary dwelling. Similarly, under the California Coastal Act, a local government or the commission must decide on coastal development permits for ADUs within 60 days, unless they are part of a paired application with a new dwelling. This legislation addresses issues of statewide concern and applies to all cities. No state reimbursement for local agency costs

is required under this act. The bill is designed to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025
Chapter No. 491

AB 468

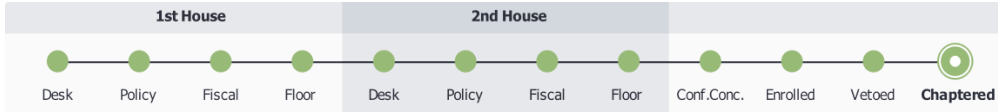
Gabriel, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Crimes: looting.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 533, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law defines burglary as entering certain buildings, places, or vehicles with intent to commit theft or a felony, and clarifies that a structure designed for habitation is considered in use for dwelling if it is unoccupied solely due to disaster. The proposed bill specifies that damage from a disaster does not prevent a burglary conviction. Looting is defined as committing certain crimes in areas under a state or local emergency, with second-degree burglary or grand theft treated more severely than petty theft. Current regulations define "evacuation area" and "evacuation warning." The bill proposes to expand the definition of looting to include various offenses like first-degree burglary and theft from a vehicle if committed in an evacuation zone. It defines an evacuation zone as areas subject to evacuation orders or warnings and includes residential units for one year or up to three years if under construction. The bill would increase penalties for crimes in evacuation zones, creating a state-mandated local program, but it specifies no state reimbursement for certain costs. Its provisions depend on the enactment of another bill, Senate Bill 571.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/06/25)

Last Amend: 09/06/2025
Chapter No. 533

AB 476

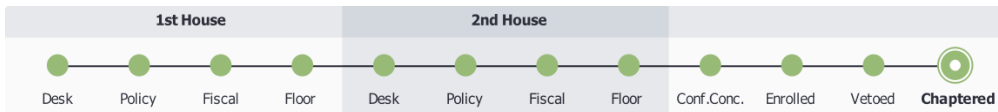
González, Mark, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Metal theft.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 694, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law regulates the trade of secondhand machinery and scrap metals, mandating junk dealers and recyclers to maintain written records of transactions, including sales details and seller identification. These records must be kept for at least two years, and violations are considered misdemeanors. Payments for nonferrous materials require seller identification verification. The law also prohibits possession of certain items, like fire hydrants or manhole covers, without a written certification from the owning agency, with violators facing fines up to \$3000. The proposed bill introduces additional recordkeeping

requirements, such as noting the time, amount paid, and employee handling each transaction, and requires a signed statement confirming ownership or the source of junk. It expands prohibited items to include street lights and increases fines for violations to \$5000. Moreover, it raises fines for knowingly receiving illegally obtained materials from \$1000 to \$5000 and provides that no reimbursement for state-mandated local costs is needed under this act.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 694

AB 478

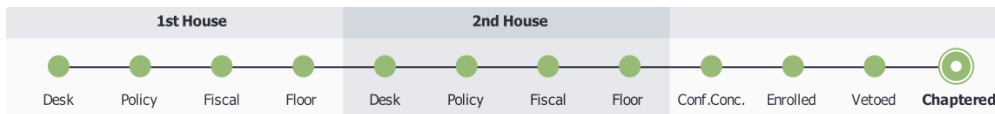
Zbur, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Accessibility to emergency information and services: evacuations: pets.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 695, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under the California Emergency Services Act, local governments (political subdivisions) have the authority during emergencies to provide and receive mutual aid as per their ordinances and emergency plans. An "emergency plan" includes strategies and methods for disaster response. Counties must share updated plans with the Office of Emergency Services. The bill mandates updates to city or county emergency plans for better pet evacuation procedures during emergencies. It requires these plans to outline rescue procedures for pets in areas under evacuation orders, subject to the incident commander's approval. The bill states that updates must include contact points for pet-related inquiries during evacuations, and this information must be available on local government websites. Furthermore, pets from evacuated areas cannot be adopted, euthanized, or transferred for 30 days, ensuring owners have a chance to retrieve them. Local agencies may transfer pets to partner facilities within this period but must keep location records for potential reunification. After 30 days, agencies cannot euthanize these animals if rescue groups have expressed intent to take them. The bill introduces new responsibilities for local agencies, requiring them to modify their emergency plans and facilitate pet safety during evacuations. The state will reimburse any local agencies for costs incurred due to these new duties, as determined by statutory processes.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 695

AB 486

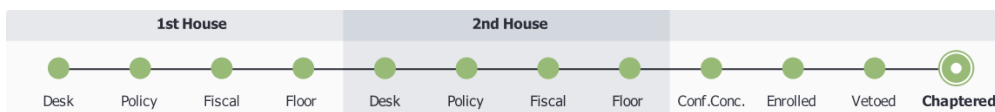
Lackey, R

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Crimes: burglary tools.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 367, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The existing law classifies possessing certain tools or items with the intent to break into a building as a misdemeanor. It also considers making, altering, or repairing specified instruments a misdemeanor if intended for criminal use. The proposed bill expands this list to include key programming devices, key duplicating devices, and signal extenders. By broadening the definition of this crime, the bill creates a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution typically requires reimbursement to local agencies for state-mandated costs, this bill states that no reimbursement is necessary for a specified reason.

Current Analysis:	09/12/25 A Floor Analysis (text 06/18/25)	Last Amend:	06/18/2025
		Chapter No.	367

AB 492

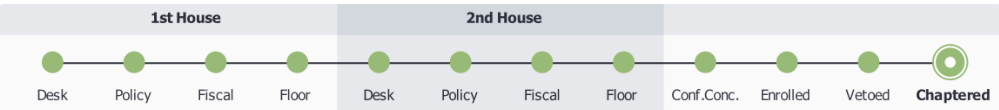
Valencia, D

HTML

PDF

Alcohol and drug programs: licensing.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 368, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The State Department of Health Care Services is responsible for overseeing prevention, treatment, and recovery services for alcohol and drug abuse, as well as problem gambling. Existing law allows this department to license alcohol or drug recovery and treatment facilities after receiving a completed application, fire clearance, and the appropriate fee. This new bill mandates that when the department issues such a license, it must also provide written notification to the relevant city or county. The notice must include the licensee's name, mailing address, and the facility's location.

Current Analysis:	07/01/25 S Floor Analyses (text 02/10/25)	Chapter No.	368
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AB 507

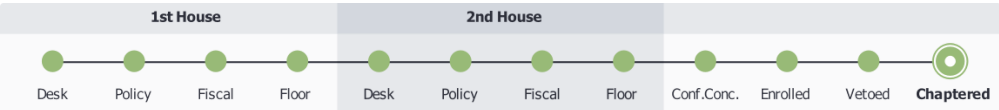
Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: This bill modifies existing planning and zoning laws to streamline the approval process for adaptive reuse projects, wherein existing buildings are repurposed for new uses like residential housing. It designates these projects as "use by right" in all zones (except specific industrial zones) if they meet certain conditions, including affordability criteria and historic preservation standards. Adaptive reuse projects will not require conditional use permits and are exempt from certain local development standards and impact fees unrelated to their change of use. The bill also mandates compliance with specific labor standards and allows local governments to implement their own regulations, providing they do not infringe on the right to pursue adaptive reuse projects. A key feature of this bill

is its exemption of adaptive reuse projects from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), thus expediting their approval process. It adjusts housing law references to ensure compliance with state laws, allowing state-level authorities to intervene when local governments fail to adhere to the prescribed processes. Additionally, the bill permits the establishment of an adaptive reuse investment incentive program, starting fiscal year 2026–27, to provide tax incentives to projects that qualify under the streamlined process. Changes made by this bill are framed as addressing statewide concerns, thereby applying to all cities, including charter cities. Lastly, the bill determines that no state reimbursement for local agencies or school districts is necessary, as it does not impose mandated costs.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 493

AB 538

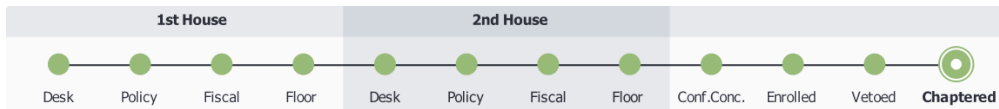
Berman, D

HTML

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Public works: payroll records.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Labor Commissioner to investigate claims of violations regarding public works projects, particularly concerning the payment of prevailing wages. Contractors and subcontractors working on public projects must maintain accurate payroll records, including personal and work details, and make certified copies available to the public on request. Non-compliance is considered a misdemeanor. The proposed bill requires an awarding body, upon a public request, to obtain certified payroll records from contractors if the records are not in the awarding body's possession, making them accessible to the requester. It also allows the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to impose penalties on contractors who fail to provide records within 10 days of receiving a request. The bill expands the obligations of contractors, potentially increasing criminal liability, and establishes a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution generally requires state reimbursement to local agencies for mandated costs, the bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for this act.

Current Analysis: 08/29/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 05/23/25)

Last Amend: 05/23/2025
Chapter No. 616

AB 610

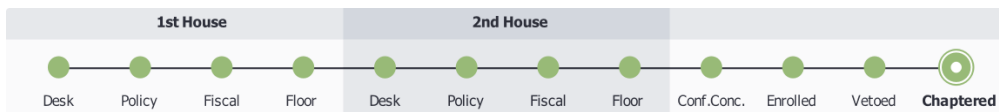
Alvarez, D

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Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.

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Bill information

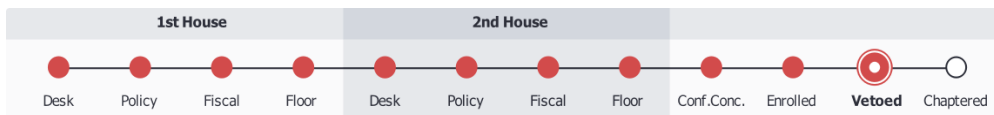
Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2025.

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that cities and counties create a general plan, which includes a housing element for land use development. The Housing Element Law outlines the obligations for this element and demands assessment and approval by the Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure compliance. The law requires analyzing governmental constraints impacting housing for various income levels, including local ordinances affecting housing costs and supply. Cities and counties must show efforts to mitigate these constraints to meet regional housing needs. The proposed bill introduces a new requirement for a "governmental constraints disclosure statement" for the 7th and subsequent revisions of the housing element. This statement identifies any constraints introduced after the previous plan's deadline. This bill establishes a state-mandated program by imposing these requirements on local governments and asserts the changes concern statewide interests, affecting all cities, including charter cities. Additionally, it aligns with other legislative proposals, SB 340 and AB 650, if enacted together. The California Constitution normally requires state reimbursement of local costs from such mandates, but this bill specifies no reimbursement will be provided for stated reasons.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 494

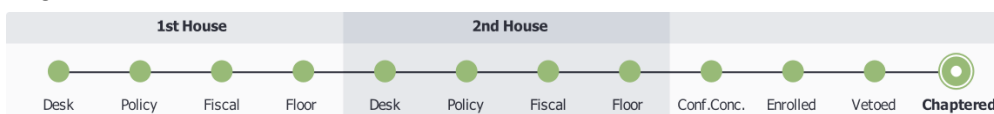
[AB 620](#)[Jackson, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program: rental vehicles.****Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law sets up the Air Quality Improvement Program, managed by the State Air Resources Board, to fund projects that reduce air pollutants and improve air quality. Within this program, the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program provides financial and non-financial resources to help fleet operators transition to zero-emission vehicles. A new bill now requires the state board to consider specific factors, such as environmental and supply chain benefits, when developing regulations related to the procurement or use of zero-emission vehicles for public and private fleets.

Current Analysis: 08/29/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 02/13/25)

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/3/2025 [PDF](#)

[AB 630](#)[González, Mark, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Abandoned recreational vehicles.****Progress bar**

Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 699, Statutes of 2025.

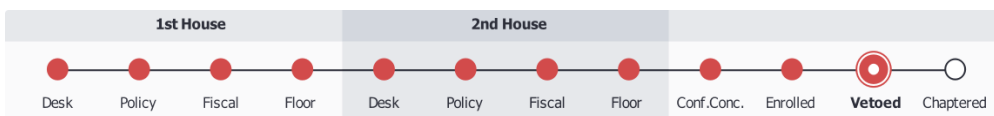
Summary: Under existing law, peace officers or public agency employees can remove abandoned vehicles if they have reasonable grounds to do so, following a set procedure. This process involves notifying the Department of Justice's Stolen Vehicle System and contacting registered owners. The proposed bill, effective until January 1, 2030, allows Alameda and Los Angeles Counties to implement similar procedures for disposing of recreational vehicles valued at \$4,000 or less. The bill includes conditions such as requiring proof of a vehicle's inoperability before disposal and mandates that if a removed vehicle is not inoperable or hazardous, the public agency handling the removal bears the towing and storage costs. Additionally, authorized local public agencies must report data annually, including the number of recreational vehicles removed and the number of occupants found in them. The bill asserts the necessity for this statute due to specific needs in Alameda and Los Angeles Counties.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25) **Last Amend:** 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 699

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

Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The existing law allows local agencies to establish ordinances imposing administrative fines or penalties for violations. These agencies must create procedures for imposing, enforcing, collecting, and reviewing these penalties. The new bill permits local agencies to file a certified copy of a final order for such fines with the superior court, prompting immediate judgment. Additionally, the bill allows agencies to create an ordinance to collect fines through a lien on the property where the violation occurred, if certain criteria are met. This bill clarifies that these remedies are additional to any other legal options available.

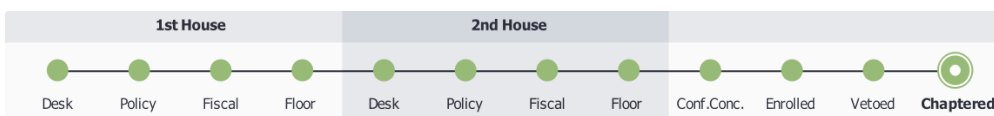
Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/19/25) **Last Amend:** 08/19/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

[AB 648](#)[Zbur, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Community colleges: housing: local zoning regulations: exemption.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The existing law sets up the California Community Colleges under the Board of Governors, allowing community college districts to run campuses and provide education. The proposed bill states that these college districts don't need to follow city zoning laws for housing projects on their property if specific conditions are met. If the housing includes units for faculty and staff, the college must ensure some units are offered at affordable rates for extremely low-income and lower-income faculty and staff. The bill further states that these changes are of statewide concern and apply to all cities, including charter cities.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/02/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025
Chapter No. 378

AB 650

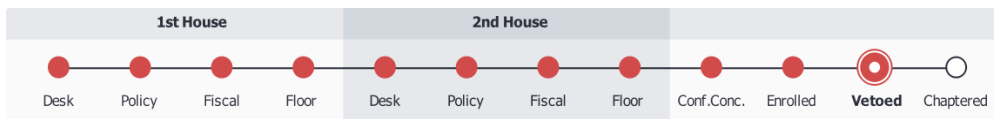
Papan, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The text outlines legislative changes to the Planning and Zoning Law related to housing development. It mandates that cities and counties adopt a comprehensive plan, including a housing element, to promote fair housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development must develop a standardized reporting format by December 31, 2026. The timeline for assessing housing needs prior to plan revisions is extended from two to three years, and new consultation timelines with councils of governments are introduced. Subregional entities, comprising multiple cities or counties, have increased time—from 28 to 34 months before housing plan revisions—to coordinate housing needs, while councils have additional time to allocate housing needs within subregions. The timeline for developing and distributing a housing needs methodology and draft allocation plan is also extended for specific housing element cycles. Furthermore, any draft housing elements or amendments not in compliance must be reviewed by the Department, which will identify deficiencies and suggest required content adjustments. Changes also integrate with other legislative proposals (SB 340, AB 610, SB 486, AB 1275, AB 507) if they are enacted, affecting sections of the Government Code. No reimbursement to local agencies for these additional duties is required under the bill, aligning with California's constitutional framework.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 697

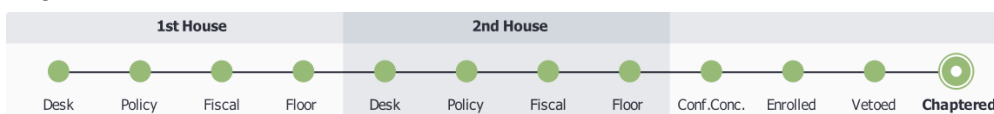
Wilson, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Protected species: authorized take: State Route 37 project.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 438, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act currently prohibits harming endangered or threatened species, with certain exceptions allowed if conditions are met via an incidental take permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Fully protected species, which have even stricter protection, can only be harmed under very limited circumstances. This bill proposes allowing the Department to authorize incidental harm ("take") of some fully protected species if it is linked to a specific project on State Route 37 and meets certain conditions, including those required for an incidental take permit.

Current Analysis: 08/20/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 05/06/25)

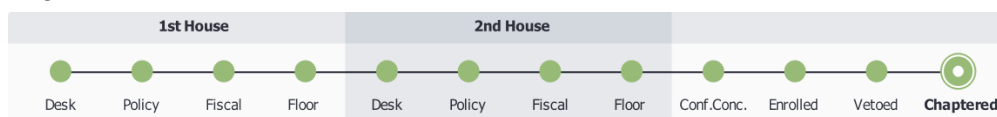
Last Amend: 05/06/2025

Chapter No. 438

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

Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The text explains recent legislative amendments to the Planning and Zoning Law regarding affordable housing. It outlines that courts can award legal costs to a public entity or nonprofit if they prevail in legal actions involving housing development approvals. The new bill expands protections for applicants of housing development projects. If an applicant successfully enforces a public agency's compliance with housing reform laws, they can claim reasonable attorney's fees and costs. The bill also mandates fines for non-compliant local agencies and extends the time limit for legal actions by 60 days after notifying the agency of intent to sue. Additionally, public agencies cannot require applicants to indemnify them in cases where the applicant alleges agency violations of housing reform laws. The bill defines "housing reform law" as a law designed to protect housing project applicants or limit public agencies for their benefit.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/03/25)

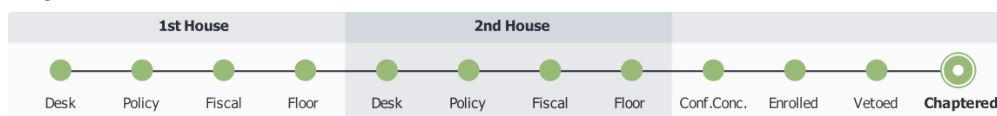
Last Amend: 07/03/2025

Chapter No. 496

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

Planning and zoning: annual report: rehabilitated units.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 704, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city develop a long-term general plan for their physical development, including a housing element, and submit an

annual report by April 1. This report must be sent to entities like the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Department of Housing and Community Development, detailing their progress in meeting regional housing needs. The new bill allows local agencies to include in their annual reports the number of existing deed-restricted affordable housing units that are at least 15 years old and have been significantly rehabilitated with at least \$60,000 per unit from local funds. These units, however, cannot be considered when determining eligibility for streamlined approvals. The bill also updates references to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and includes changes proposed by another bill, AB 670, which will become operative only if both bills are enacted and this bill is the last to be enacted.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 704

AB 738

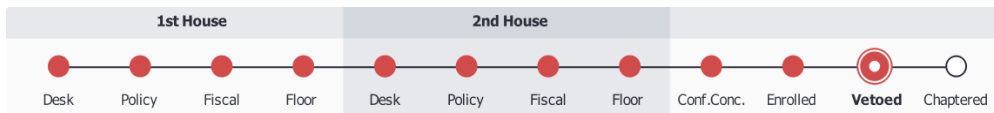
Tangipa, R

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Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.

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Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission can set regulations on building standards to improve energy and water efficiency for new buildings. This includes rules for solar-ready and photovoltaic systems in new low-rise residential buildings from January 1, 2020. The bill extends these rules, effective until January 1, 2028, for residential buildings damaged by disasters in areas under a state of emergency. It mandates compliance with photovoltaic requirements only as they were at the original construction time, without additional regulations. This applies if specific conditions about owner income, insurance, and construction details are met. Local agencies must verify compliance, creating a state-mandated local program. The bill states no reimbursement is required to local agencies for costs involved.

Current Analysis: 08/20/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 04/09/25)

Last Amend: 04/09/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/6/2025 [PDF](#)
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AB 770

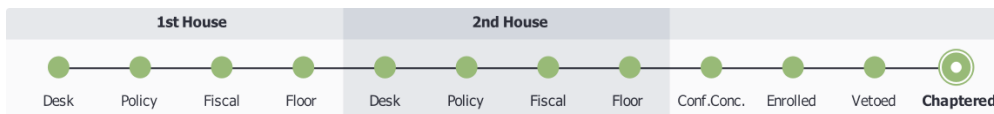
González, Mark, D

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Advertising displays: City of Los Angeles: exemption: ordinance.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 707, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Outdoor Advertising Act regulates advertising displays along public highways and makes violations a crime, with the Department of Transportation overseeing enforcement. Existing exemptions apply to certain areas in Los Angeles, provided displays meet specific conditions, such as alignment with city ordinances. The proposed bill allows Los Angeles to create a flexible framework for signage, detailing allowed placement, size, and scope, and defining maximum capacity for advertising. It also permits the city to implement these regulations in stages. The bill is intended to become effective immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/11/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 707

AB 812

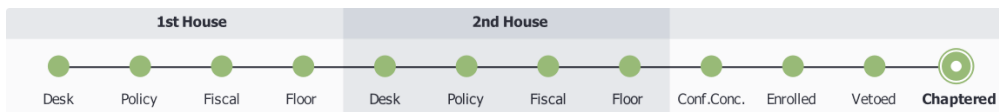
Lowenthal, D

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Recall and resentencing: incarcerated firefighters.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 712, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law allows a court to reconsider a defendant's sentence within 120 days after commitment, if sentencing laws change, or upon recommendation from certain authorities, to potentially reduce the sentence. The California Conservation Camps program involves incarcerated individuals in projects with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, including fire prevention and control. The proposed bill mandates that by July 1, 2027, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation must establish regulations for referring participants of the Conservation Camp program and those working at institutional firehouses for resentencing.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 712

AB 851

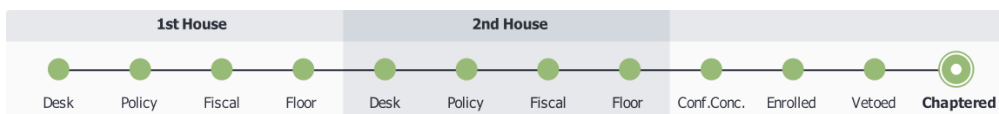
McKinnor, D

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Real property transactions: Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura wildfires: unsolicited offers.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 535, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law regulating real property sales has been affected by a state of emergency declared in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties due to fire and windstorm conditions. Executive Orders No. N-7-25 and N-17-25 prohibit unsolicited offers to purchase property in specified ZIP Codes for less than the fair market value as of January 6, 2025. Violating these orders is a misdemeanor. The Real Estate Law regulates brokers and salespersons, making willful violations a crime. A new bill extends the prohibition on unsolicited offers to additional ZIP Codes, requiring buyers and sellers in prohibited areas to sign an

attestation of compliance, recorded with the title transfer. Violations by licensed real estate professionals can lead to penalties and allow the Attorney General and others to enforce these rules. Sellers can cancel agreements made in violation, and violators face civil and misdemeanor penalties. These provisions are set to be operational 30 days post-enactment and will expire on January 1, 2027. The bill specifies no state reimbursement requirement and takes effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 535

AB 858

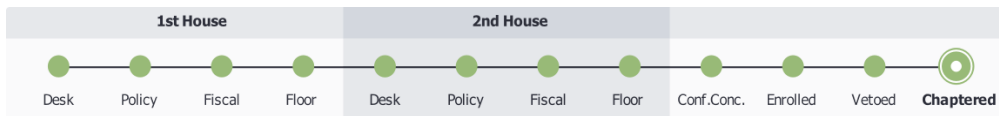
Lee, D

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Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers.

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Bill information

Status:

10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 280, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

Until December 31, 2025, current law requires employers to provide laid-off employees with information about available job positions they are qualified for and to offer jobs based on a preference system, adhering to specific timelines. Employers are prohibited from taking adverse actions against laid-off employees who seek to enforce their rights under these rules. The law is enforced by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement and includes employees laid off on or after March 4, 2020, due to COVID-19-related reasons. A separation is presumed COVID-19-related if due to lack of business or economical reasons unless proven otherwise. A proposed bill seeks to extend these provisions until January 1, 2027, with certain exceptions.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025
Chapter No. 280

AB 875

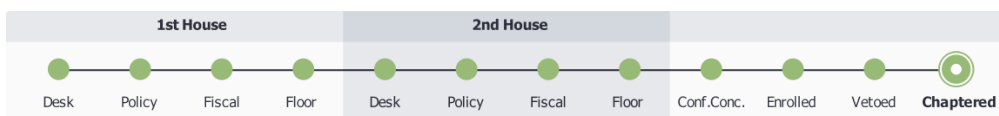
Muratsuchi, D

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Vehicle removal.

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Bill information

Status:

10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 168, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

Existing law permits peace officers or traffic enforcement employees to remove a vehicle if the driver is arrested for certain offenses. This new bill expands their authority to remove additional types of vehicles. It allows officers to tow vehicles with fewer than four wheels if they exceed 20 mph with an electric motor and are operated by an unlicensed driver, or if a class 3 electric bicycle is ridden by someone under 16. The bill also permits local governments to charge fees covering administrative and storage costs related to removing these vehicles. Vehicles must be returned to owners or their agents after at least 48 hours if certain conditions, including payment of costs, are met. Some cases may also require the violator to complete a bicycle safety program before releasing the vehicle.

Current Analysis: 08/27/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/10/25)

Last Amend: 07/10/2025
Chapter No. 168

AB 888

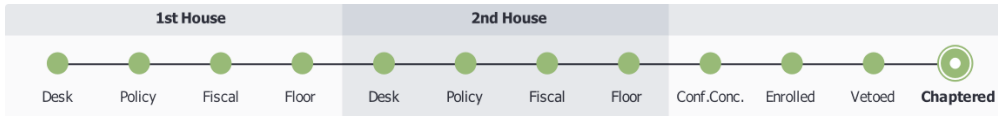
Calderon, D

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California Safe Homes grant program.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The existing law establishes the Department of Insurance, led by the Insurance Commissioner, and outlines their responsibilities, including managing grant programs to help cover property retrofitting costs. The new bill proposes the creation of the California Safe Homes grant program, aimed at reducing wildfire losses across the state. The Department of Insurance would prioritize certain needs when distributing these grants, available to eligible applicants such as individuals, cities, counties, and special districts, based on specific criteria. Additionally, the bill would create the Sustainable Insurance Account within the Insurance Fund to finance the program, contingent on legislative appropriation or available federal and other grants. The Department would also be tasked with collecting data on the program's performance and is required to publish a performance report on their website and submit it to the Legislature by January 1, 2027, and biennially thereafter.

Current Analysis: 08/29/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 05/29/25)

Last Amend: 05/29/2025
Chapter No. 536

AB 893

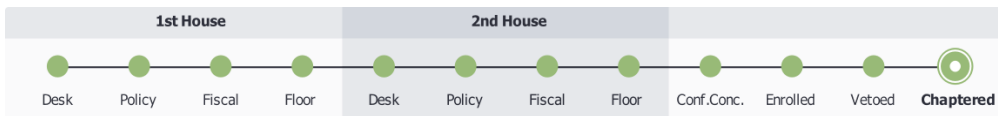
Fong, D

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Housing development projects: objective standards: campus development zone.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 allows development proponents to apply for affordable or mixed-income housing projects within specific zones where office, retail, or parking uses are primarily permitted. Such projects are granted "use by right" status and are subjected to streamlined ministerial review processes that disregard certain environmental assessments under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), primarily reducing its applicability to these projects. This legislation mandates the Department of Housing and Community Development to conduct two studies, by 2027 and 2031, to evaluate the act's outcomes. A new bill amends this act by limiting local government reviews of development sites to areas specifically impacted by construction. It ensures that existing easements do not disqualify properties from streamlined reviews and allows projects in campus development zones to qualify, provided they meet specific

affordability standards. Additionally, the bill modifies parking setback requirements, applying them only to aboveground parking. The bill, while altering local approval criteria and expanding CEQA exemptions, states that no state reimbursement is needed for these mandates.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/25/25)

Last Amend: 08/25/2025
Chapter No. 500

AB 915

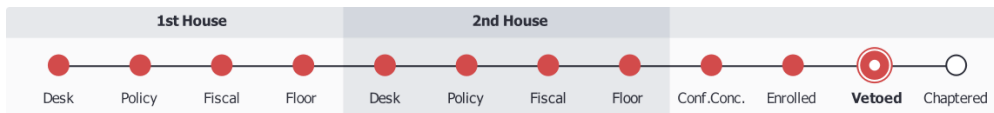
Petrie-Norris, D

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Dam safety: state supervision: exceptions.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law requires state regulation and supervision for dam safety but exempts some structures, such as wastewater treatment ponds, from these requirements. The proposed bill would extend these exemptions to include specific water storage structures associated with energy storage systems in Kern County using compressed air technology. These structures must meet criteria like having a maximum water pool height of 25 feet or less and a storage capacity of 1500 acre-feet or less, and their design and construction must be overseen by a registered civil engineer. Additionally, the bill includes legislative findings supporting the need for a special statute for Kern County.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Water, Parks And Wildlife](#) (text 07/17/25)

Last Amend: 07/17/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 986

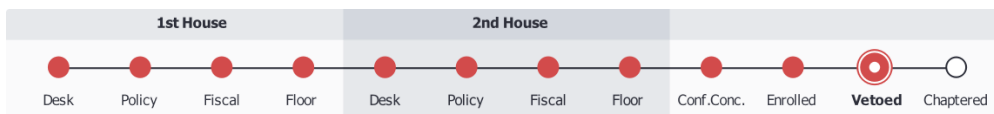
Muratsuchi, D

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

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Under the California Emergency Services Act, both the Governor and local officials can declare a state or local emergency in response to certain disasters or extreme dangers to public safety and property. The law specifies three levels of emergency for these situations. The recent bill proposes to add landslides to the list of conditions that justify declaring a state or local emergency, allowing the relevant authorities to use their emergency powers in response.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/29/25)

Last Amend: 08/29/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)
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AB 992

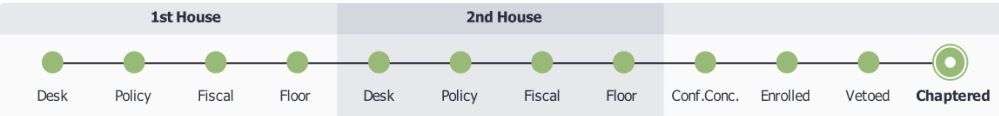
Irwin, D

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Peace officers.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 175, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The text describes changes to existing laws related to the education requirements for California peace officers. It repeals a previous requirement that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training must approve education criteria for peace officers. It also introduces a process for determining the equivalency of foreign degrees for those seeking to become peace officers. Starting January 1, 2031, most peace officers must earn specified degrees or certificates within 36 months of receiving their basic certificate, unless they meet certain exemptions, such as having at least 8 years of experience as a peace officer in another state, military service, or being employed in specified roles. For officers with less than 8 years of such experience, they have 48 months to meet the degree requirements. Coursework from military or law enforcement training can count towards these education requirements.

Current Analysis:	09/10/25 A Floor Analysis (text 09/03/25)	Last Amend:	09/03/2025
		Chapter No.	175

AB 996

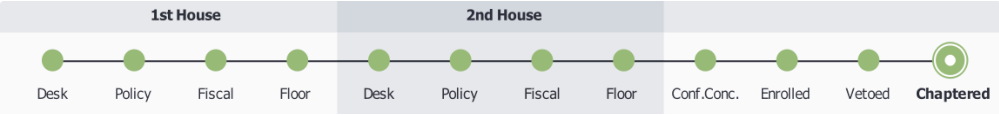
Pellerin, D

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Public Resources: sea level rise plans.

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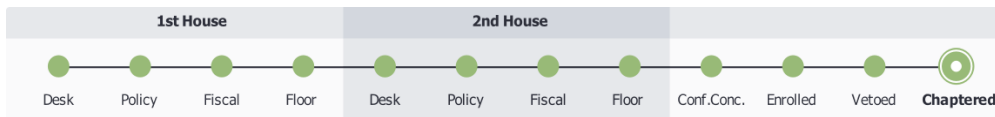


Bill information

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

Summary: The law mandates that local governments within the coastal zone or under the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission must create a sea level rise plan by January 1, 2034, as part of their local coastal programs. These plans need approval from the California Coastal Commission or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. The proposed bill allows these commissions to accept existing sea level rise information or plans from local governments if they meet the specified requirements. Additionally, local governments are encouraged to voluntarily consult with the California Coastal Commission about sea level rise plans by January 1, 2029, during the preparation or amendment of their local coastal programs.

Current Analysis:	08/30/25 S Floor Analyses (text 05/23/25)	Last Amend:	05/23/2025
		Chapter No.	286

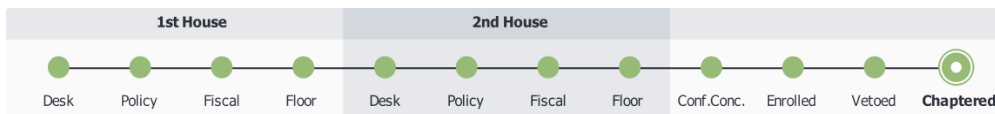
Public health: emergency plans and wildfire research.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 537, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The current law mandates that the State Department of Public Health creates a plan with recommendations and guidelines for counties to manage significant air quality events, such as those caused by wildfires. These plans must include policies for respiratory protection, the use of protective equipment, and resident instructions during poor air quality incidents. Counties are required to develop localized plans based on these guidelines. This new bill stipulates that the department's statewide plan must be completed by June 30, 2027, published online within 7 days, and distributed to relevant local and state bodies within 14 days. It also requires counties to include outreach and communication strategies in their plans. Once a county or regional plan is approved, it must be distributed to local and state health officials and posted online within 14 days. This creates an increased responsibility for local officers, which the California Constitution requires the state to reimburse. If the bill is found to impose state-mandated costs, procedures are in place for reimbursement.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 08/20/25)

Last Amend: 08/20/2025
Chapter No. 537

Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: The text discusses legislation related to urban planning and zoning in California. Under existing laws, local governments can adopt ordinances to control land use and manage the design of subdivisions. The Subdivision Map Act gives local agencies the authority to approve or reject development plans using set procedures. When a housing development meets specific criteria, including not being located in historic districts or landmarks, local agencies must consider approval without discretion. This proposed bill modifies existing law by specifying that local agencies must approve developments and urban lot splits that avoid historic properties or landmarks. The bill also permits local agencies to establish objective standards to preserve historical value in such districts. Furthermore, it requires that urban lot splits avoid altering significant structures. This legislative update increases local agencies' responsibilities, creating a state-mandated local program. However, the bill stipulates no state reimbursement is needed, adhering to constitutional requirements.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/10/25)

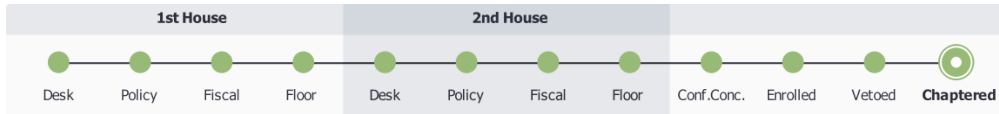
Last Amend: 07/10/2025
Chapter No. 505

AB 1067

Quirk-Silva, D

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Public employees' retirement: felony convictions.**Progress bar****Bill information****Status:**

10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 mandates forfeiture of pension benefits for public employees or officers convicted of felonies related to their official duties, effective from the felony's commission to the conviction date. A "public employee" includes elected or appointed officers and public employer employees. This law also applies to elected officials convicted of felonies involving bribery, embezzlement, extortion, theft of public money, perjury, or related conspiracies, with forfeiture effective upon final conviction. A new bill requires public employers to continue investigations into possible criminal misconduct by public employees even if the employee retires. If the investigation suggests a crime, it must be referred to law enforcement, and the public employer may then close the investigation. Upon a felony conviction under these circumstances, the employee will forfeit their rights to pension benefits as previously described. The bill creates new obligations for local governmental entities, resulting in a state-mandated local program. If it incurs state-mandated costs, procedures are in place to reimburse local agencies and school districts.

Current Analysis: 09/04/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/15/25)

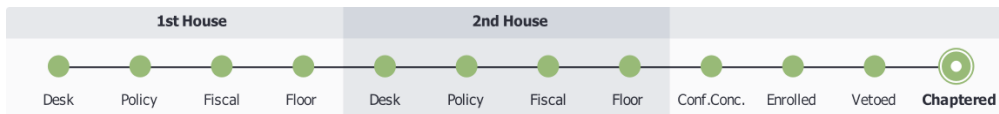
Last Amend: 07/15/2025
Chapter No. 388

AB 1075

Bryan, D

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Fire protection: privately contracted fire prevention resources: public water sources.**Progress bar****Bill information****Status:**

10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 538, Statutes of 2025.

Summary:

The existing law assigns the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office to manage the state's emergency and disaster response, including prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation activities for natural and human-made disasters. The FIREScope Act of 1989 mandates this office to oversee the FIREScope program, which coordinates multiagency firefighting efforts. The office, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the FIREScope program's board of directors, is responsible for setting standards and regulations for privately contracted fire prevention resources during active fire incidents. The new bill enhances these responsibilities by requiring that regulations be developed to prevent privately contracted fire resources from using public water sources without proper approval and a backflow prevention device. The California Safe Drinking Water Act ensures these regulations do not interfere with the authority of community water systems to manage their water distribution systems.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 06/27/25)

Last Amend: 06/27/2025
Chapter No. 538

AB 1087

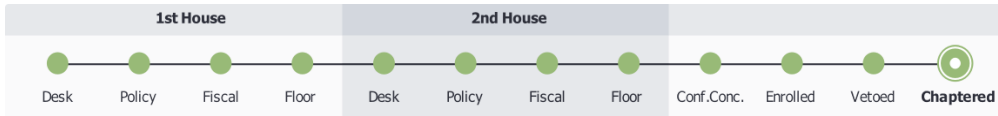
Patterson, R

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Crimes: vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 180, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law prohibits driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs. If someone is convicted of a DUI and given probation, the probation period must be between 3 to 5 years, unless the maximum possible prison term is longer than 5 years. Additionally, existing law makes it illegal to unlawfully kill someone without malice while driving under the influence, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. Probation for such a misdemeanor is up to 1 year, and for a felony, up to 2 years. A new bill proposes to increase the probation period for unlawfully killing someone without malice while driving under influence to between 3 and 5 years. This change constitutes a state-mandated local program, but the bill states that local agencies and school districts will not be reimbursed for associated costs, per the California Constitution.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 04/28/25)

Last Amend: 04/28/2025
Chapter No. 180

AB 1089

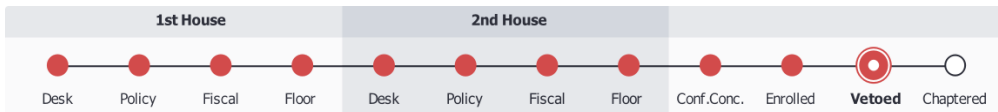
Carrillo, D

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

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: This legislative text concerns the conservation of the western Joshua tree. The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act generally prohibits activities like importing, exporting, taking, or selling the trees without a permit. The Department of Fish and Wildlife can issue permits for these activities if conditions like mitigation of the impact on the trees are met. The existing law allows counties or cities to authorize taking the trees for certain types of development—like residential and public works projects—under specific conditions. A proposed bill extends this authority to include commercial and industrial projects and limits the scenarios where these types of projects can pay fees instead of directly mitigating environmental impacts. Additionally, the existing law permits the removal or trimming of dead or live Joshua trees under certain conditions, without a fee or extra mitigation if specified conditions are met. The bill proposes to simplify and broaden this by allowing permits for removing or trimming any Joshua tree, with updated criteria for fee exemptions—specifically if a tree is within 100 feet of a home or needs trimming for fire safety compliance.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 07/21/25)

Last Amend: 07/21/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/3/2025 [PDF](#)
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AB 1125

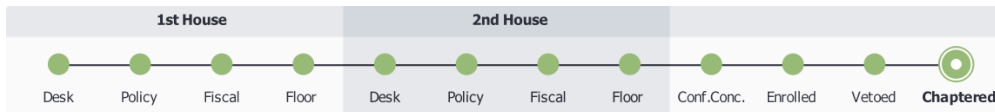
Nguyen, D

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PDF

Workers' compensation: peace officers.

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Bill information

Status:

10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 291, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

The existing law identifies certain individuals, such as officers at state hospitals managed by the State Department of State Hospitals or the State Department of Developmental Services, as peace officers. It also outlines a workers' compensation system to cover injuries occurring during employment, which is managed by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation. There is a presumption in place for officers and employees of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation that if they develop heart trouble while employed, it is presumed to be work-related. The new bill proposes to extend this presumption to peace officers employed by the State Department of State Hospitals and includes additional technical adjustments.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Chapter No. 291

AB 1143

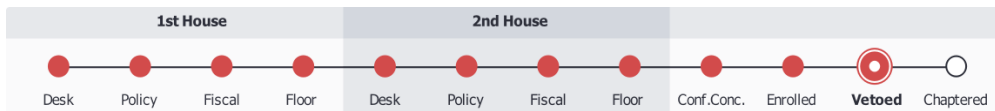
Bennett, D

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State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program.

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Bill information

Status:

10/13/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary:

The existing law mandates the Office of the State Fire Marshal to provide online training for local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel on Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards. It also requires the development and updating of a product list that complies with regulations for building in these areas. The State Fire Marshal is allowed to use funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, with legislative approval, for these purposes. The law also establishes the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee. This new bill mandates the development of a home hardening certification program by January 1, 2027, by this committee. The program will identify measures for renovation or property improvement to reduce fire risk and align buildings with state standards. The Fire Marshal can use funds from the same revolving fund for this new initiative if approved by the legislature. Additionally, it will implement further changes to a specific section of the Health and Safety Code in combination with another bill, SB 514, if both are enacted, with this bill being last.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)
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AB 1154

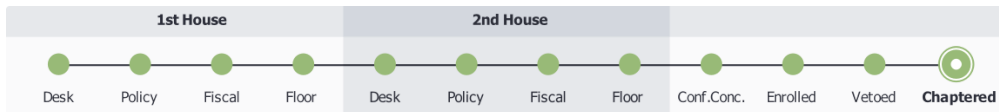
Carrillo, D

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Junior accessory dwelling units.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows for the establishment of junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) through local ordinances or ministerial approval if no local ordinance exists, following specific standards. Typically, a local ordinance mandates that the owner must live in the main single-family residence where a JADU is allowed. The new bill modifies this by applying the owner-occupancy requirement only if the JADU shares sanitation facilities with the existing home. Additionally, the bill mandates that JADUs must be rented for terms longer than 30 days. This legislation imposes additional requirements on local governments for JADU approvals, creating a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution provides for state reimbursement of certain costs to local agencies, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/03/25)

Last Amend: 07/03/2025
Chapter No. 507

AB 1178

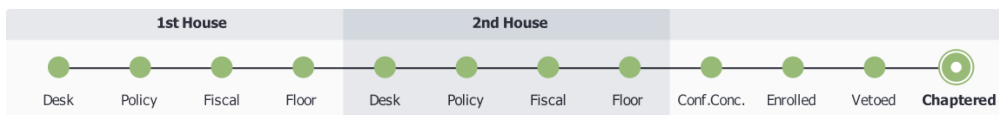
Pacheco, D

HTML

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Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 635, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under the California Public Records Act, public records are generally accessible for public inspection, but there are exceptions. One notable exception is the confidentiality of peace officer and custodial officer personnel records. However, records of certain incidents involving the use of force by peace officers must be disclosed, with permissible redactions for personal data or safety concerns. The new bill requires courts, when deciding if disclosure poses a physical safety risk, to consider if an officer is undercover and requires anonymity. Additionally, the bill will incorporate changes proposed in AB 847 and AB 1388, provided these bills are also enacted and this bill is enacted last.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/09/25)

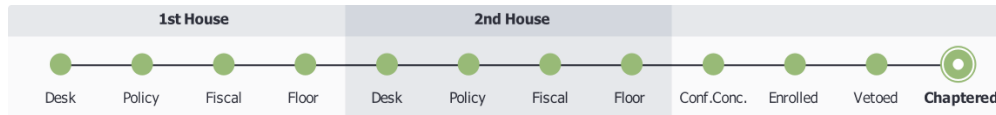
Last Amend: 09/09/2025
Chapter No. 635

AB 1181

Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Firefighters: personal protective equipment.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 392, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 empowers the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to enforce workplace safety laws in the state. It also grants the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board exclusive authority to adopt safety standards. From July 1, 2018, and every five years thereafter, the board must review updates to the National Fire Protection Association standards concerning certain personal protective equipment (PPE) and consider revising state safety orders if these updates provide better protection. By January 1, 2028, the board is required to consider modifying safety orders related to firefighter PPE to address standards that are not relevant to their use and could result in exposure to hazardous substances. Additionally, by July 1, 2026, the Division must report on the progress of implementing these modified PPE standards.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/03/25)

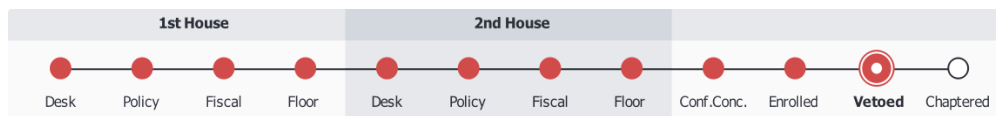
Last Amend: 09/03/2025
Chapter No. 392

AB 1200

Caloza, D

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Emergency services: disaster preparedness.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act empowers the Governor and local entities to declare emergencies in cases of disaster or extreme danger. The Office of Emergency Services (OES), under the Governor's Office, oversees emergency and disaster responses for various types of disasters. The proposed bill requires OES to conduct biennial tabletop exercises for key emergency management personnel and agencies to assess and improve their emergency preparedness plans. These exercises involve simulated disaster scenarios to enhance participants' response capabilities and community engagement. OES must report on these exercises to relevant legislative committees by February 1, 2028, and every two years thereafter. The bill mandates the use of federal preparedness grants to ease financial burdens on state and local governments for these exercises. Additionally, OES, along with California Volunteers, must coordinate with Community Emergency Response Teams for disaster training in vulnerable areas, using specific data to identify these regions. Training must include community notification system tests, with priority given to certain communities.

Current Analysis: 08/30/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 05/23/25)

Last Amend: 05/23/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 1223

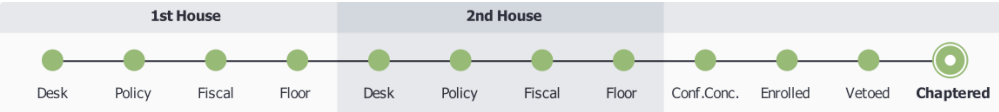
Nguyen, D

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Local Transportation Authority and Improvement Act: Sacramento Transportation Authority.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 724, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The Local Transportation Authority and Improvement Act allows county boards to establish local transportation authorities that can levy taxes for transportation purposes with voter approval. The County of Sacramento created the Sacramento Transportation Authority (STA) under this law. A new bill expands the use of tax revenues by STA to include infrastructure projects supporting infill or transit-oriented development aligned with regional plans aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. STA is also permitted to levy taxes in specific areas within the county, contingent on voter approval within those areas. Additionally, existing law permits regional transportation agencies to generate revenue through high-occupancy toll lanes and bond issuance for infrastructure financing, subject to certain conditions. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments, along with other entities, formed the Capital Area Regional Tolling Authority (CARTA) to develop such toll facilities. The bill further authorizes STA to issue bonds for high-occupancy toll lanes, supported by toll revenues or other legal funds, with prior agreement and approval from CARTA for expenditure plans related to toll facilities.

Current Analysis:	09/04/25 A Floor Analysis (text 07/15/25)	Last Amend:	07/15/2025
		Chapter No.	724

Governor's Message: CHAPTERED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 1308

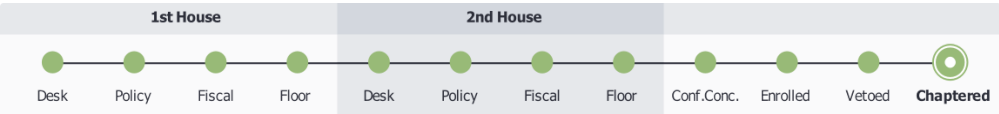
Hoover, R

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Residential building permits: inspections: Housing Accountability Act.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The existing State Housing Law in California sets standards for the construction and occupancy of buildings used for human habitation. Local building departments are responsible for enforcing these standards as well as the California Building Standards Code. If a local department takes over 30 days to review a building permit application, an applicant can request a private entity to perform the review. The law allows inspections to ensure compliance with housing standards. A new bill mandates the inspection of certain

new residential constructions and additions within 10 business days after the construction work is completed and reported. This introduces a state-mandated local program by adding new duties for local agencies. Additionally, the Housing Accountability Act restricts local agencies from declining or making unrealistically conditional approvals for affordable housing projects unless specific conditions are documented. The bill expands the definition of “disapprove” to include the failure of building departments to inspect within the 10-day window, constituting a violation of the Act, thereby mandating local compliance. The bill also addresses technical modifications related to another proposed bill, SB 838, contingent upon the enactment sequence. Lastly, it states that no reimbursement to local agencies is required unless specified conditions are met, aligning with reimbursement procedures outlined in the California Constitution.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 509

AB 1309

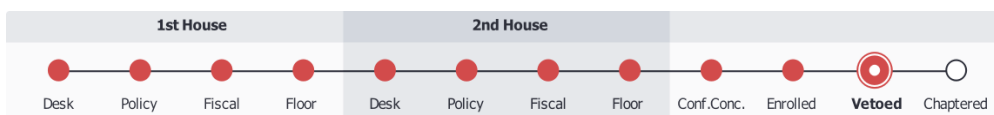
Flora, R

[HTML](#)

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State employees: compensation: firefighters.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law aims to guide the state in recruiting skilled firefighters for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by considering prevailing salaries and benefits. To ensure pay comparability, the law requires the Department of Human Resources to take into account the salaries and benefits offered by jurisdictions employing at least 75 full-time firefighters in California. The proposed bill mandates that the state pay firefighters from State Bargaining Unit 8 within 15% of the average salary of firefighters in 20 specified California fire departments. An annual joint survey would be conducted to estimate these average salaries. Additionally, by January 1, 2027, the Department of Human Resources must report on the previous year's salaries and benefits of fire chiefs from five California departments. The bill emphasizes considering salaries of comparable ranks and other factors, like internal comparisons, when determining firefighter compensation. Any salary changes must be formalized through a memorandum of understanding, aligned with collective bargaining procedures. The bill also includes legislative findings related to its provisions.

Current Analysis: 08/30/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 02/21/25)

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/3/2025 [PDF](#)

AB 1466

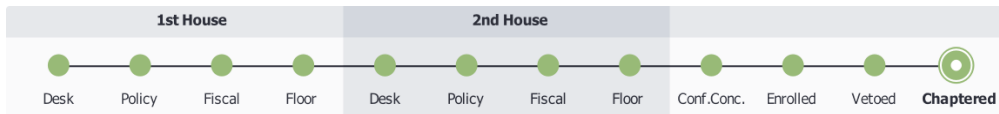
Hart, D

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Groundwater adjudication.

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Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 643, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The text outlines proposed amendments to existing groundwater rights laws in civil court proceedings. 1. Currently, if a court finds that claims of minor water extraction do not impact the rights of others, these claims can be exempt from comprehensive adjudication. The new bill allows the court to either exempt these claimants or treat them separately, requiring a hearing to decide and establish a registration and administration process for such claims. 2. For initial disclosures in groundwater rights cases, the current law mandates information sharing within six months. The bill proposes that if a party claims to extract no more than 100 acre-feet of water annually, the court should presume the accuracy of their disclosure. If someone challenges this, they must prove the disclosure is inaccurate. 3. Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, high- or medium-priority basins must have sustainability plans. The new bill mandates courts to request technical reports from groundwater sustainability agencies when such plans exist and the report should quantify and describe the groundwater use by non-court parties. Costs for these reports should be reimbursed, and courts can allow interim payments for these costs. The technical report will serve as primary evidence of physical facts in the case.

Current Analysis: 09/10/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 643

ACR 108

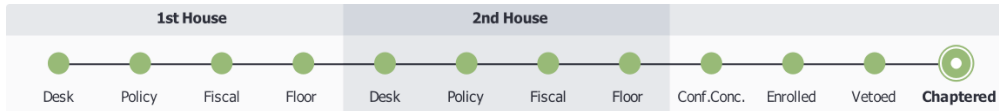
Hoover, R

[HTML](#)

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County of Sacramento: 175th anniversary.

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Bill information

Status: 09/23/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 193, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The measure aims to recognize and celebrate the 175th anniversary of Sacramento County. It acknowledges the county's significant historical contributions, notable development over the years, and its dedication to serving its residents. It also expresses optimism for the county's future achievements and prosperity.

Current Analysis: 08/27/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/15/25)

Chapter No. 193

SB 5

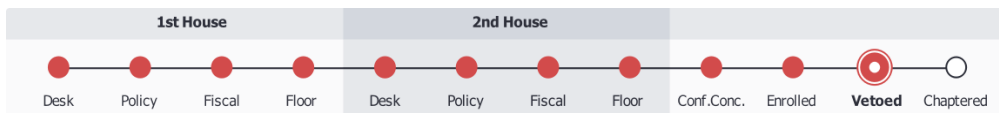
Cabaldon, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, known as the Williamson Act, allows cities or counties to make agreements with agricultural landowners to preserve the land for agricultural use in exchange for lower property taxes. Landowners can also request to end these contracts and qualify their land as a farmland security zone, which offers another form of tax reduction. Existing laws allow local governments to create enhanced infrastructure financing districts or community revitalization and investment authorities to finance public projects or community improvements by directing portions of certain taxes. The proposed bill would exempt taxes on lands under Williamson Act or farmland security zone contracts from being allocated to these financing districts or authorities. This bill would also make further legal changes if another bill, SB 516, is passed and this bill is enacted afterward.

Current Analysis: 10/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/12/25) **Last Amend:** 09/02/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/6/2025 [PDF](#)
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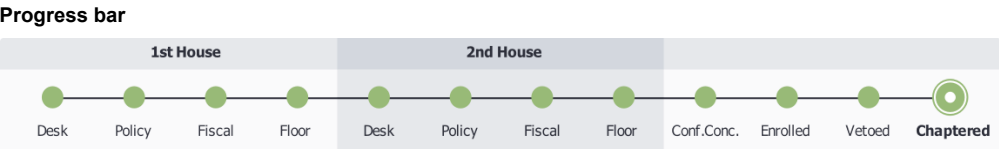
[SB 9](#)

[Arreguin, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Accessory Dwelling Units: ordinances.



Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows for creating accessory dwelling units (ADUs) through local ordinances or by ministerial approval if no local ordinance is adopted, following specific standards. Local agencies must submit their ADU ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days of adoption. The department reviews the ordinances to ensure compliance and can provide findings if there are discrepancies. Local agencies are given up to 30 days to respond and amend their ordinances if necessary. If an agency fails to amend the ordinance or justify its compliance, the department can inform the Attorney General of a legal violation. A bill with this law would invalidate any ordinance not submitted within 60 days or not revised in response to non-compliance findings within 30 days.

Current Analysis: 08/28/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 06/19/25) **Last Amend:** 06/19/2025
Chapter No. 510

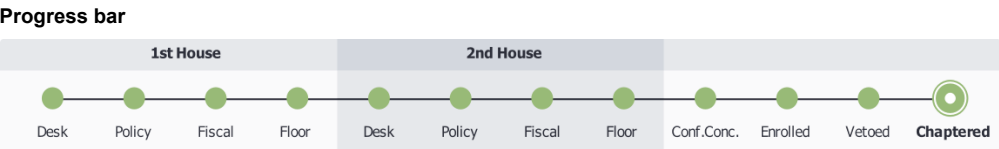
[SB 19](#)

[Rubio, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Crimes: threats.



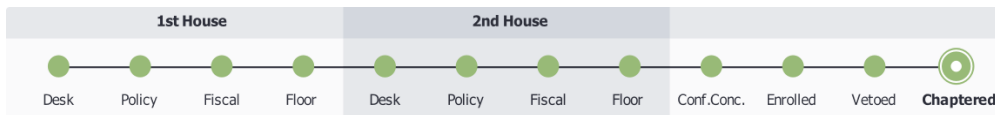
Bill information

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 594, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law criminalizes making threats of serious harm or death with the intent to cause fear, considered severe if the threat is clear and immediate. The punishment can range from up to one year in county jail for a misdemeanor to imprisonment in state prison for a felony. A new bill expands this to include threats made via any means, such as online posts, targeting specific places like daycares or workplaces. Even if there is no intent to carry out the threat, it is considered a crime if it causes reasonable fear for safety. Adults committing this crime face penalties as a "wobbler," meaning they can be charged either as a misdemeanor or felony, with varying jail terms. For offenders under 18, the bill proposes referral to services instead of legal penalties, unless ineligible, in which case it would be a misdemeanor. The bill also initiates a state-mandated local program that requires the state to cover certain costs for local governments, but not all costs will be reimbursed unless determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 594

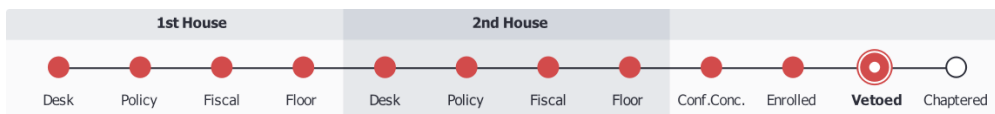
SB 31**McNerney, D**[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Water quality: recycled water.****Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 736, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The text discusses proposed amendments to the Water Recycling Law. It explains that the bill would redefine "recycled water" and specify that water from decorative bodies released during storms is not an unauthorized discharge if used to counter evaporation. The bill permits incidental mist or runoff of disinfected tertiary treated recycled water to enter park eating areas during irrigation, provided it follows certain regulations. The proposal also clarifies that the irrigation of common areas, which does not affect individual residences, does not equate to dual plumbing, with recycled water needing to meet specific quality and cost criteria. Additionally, the bill expands the definition of "structures" to include food handling and processing facilities, allowing recycled water for toilet flushing and irrigation, provided it does not enter areas where food handling occurs.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 06/09/25)

Last Amend: 06/09/2025
Chapter No. 736

SB 36**Umberg, D**[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Price gouging: state of emergency.****Progress bar****Bill information**

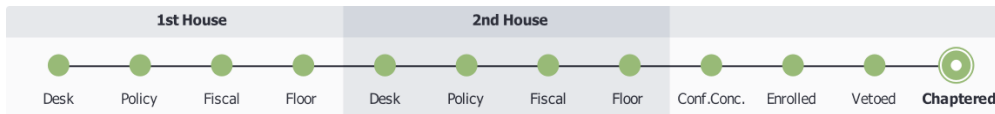
Status:	10/11/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.		
Summary:	<p>The proposed bill introduces several amendments to existing laws concerning unfair competition, consumer protection, and emergency regulations: 1. **Unfair Competition Law:** The bill expands the liability for civil penalties to individuals who commit acts of unfair competition against those displaced by a state of emergency or local emergency. These penalties can reach up to \$2,500 per violation. 2. **Consumers Legal Remedies Act:** The bill makes it illegal to engage in price gouging during states of emergency by broadening the definition of unfair or deceptive acts, such as misleading statements about price reductions. 3. **Penalties for Vulnerable Populations:** The bill applies existing provisions, which allow for increased penalties for unfair practices targeting senior citizens, disabled persons, or veterans, to those displaced by emergencies. The trier of fact can impose penalties up to three times higher if certain criteria are met. 4. **Price Gouging and Housing Regulations:** The existing law prohibits selling goods or services at inflated prices during emergencies. The bill allows the Governor to extend these prohibitions and gives the Legislature the power to terminate such extensions. Housing listing platforms are required to remove listings violating price gouging laws during emergencies and inform providers of these provisions. The bill also modifies the definition of "housing" by removing the one-year lease term limit.</p>		
Current Analysis:	10/15/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/13/25)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

[SB 63](#)
[Wiener, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: public transit funding.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 740, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	<p>This legislation outlines the establishment of the Public Transit Revenue Measure District in the San Francisco Bay Area, covering Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and the City and County of San Francisco. It mandates the district to be governed by the board of the existing Metropolitan Transportation Commission. The bill proposes a retail tax, requiring voter approval, to fund public transit operations, impacting agencies like BART and Caltrain. Additionally, it mandates that the commission manages a financial efficiency review for certain transit agencies, creating oversight and requiring agencies to adopt cost-saving measures to receive tax funds. Should the tax be approved, a committee will oversee adherence to performance standards with potential for withholding funds if standards are not met. The bill also modifies existing tax laws for the County of San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco, allowing tax imposition in finer increments. It establishes procedures for state-mandated cost reimbursement to local agencies and defines the severability of its provisions, allowing parts of the bill to remain effective if others are invalidated.</p>		
Current Analysis:	09/12/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/09/25)	Last Amend:	09/09/2025
		Chapter No.	740

SB 71

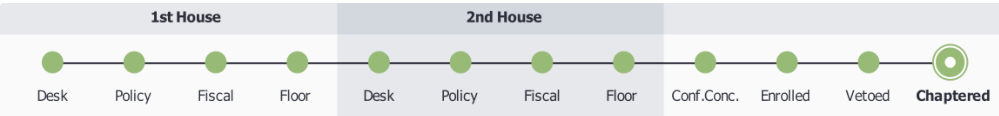
Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 742, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency prepares an environmental impact report for projects that might significantly affect the environment or adopts a negative declaration if no significant effect is found. A mitigated negative declaration is required if project revisions can mitigate potential environmental impacts and the revised project poses no significant environmental risk. Currently, certain transportation plans, such as those related to pedestrian and bicycle improvements, are exempt from CEQA until January 1, 2030. A new bill seeks to extend these exemptions indefinitely and adds new exemptions for transit-related analyses and transit agency route changes. Other exemptions, originally set to expire in 2030, for various transportation projects like bus rapid transit and light rail services are also proposed to be extended until 2040. The bill also provides exemptions for projects aimed at improving microtransit, paratransit, and other related services. It excludes certain ferry terminal projects and services operated by a transport network company from these exemptions. A public project that combines specified transportation efforts with housing developments might also qualify for exemptions until 2040. Furthermore, it extends the exemption for infrastructure related solely to zero-emission rail projects until 2040 while setting specific guidelines for projects involving certified Tier 4 locomotives. The bill details financial criteria for projects based on their engineer's cost estimates and mandates adjustments to these financial thresholds according to the Consumer Price Index, starting in 2026. It assigns the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation authority to implement these changes without regulatory action. The bill's provisions are severable, meaning they can function independently if part of the bill is invalidated. It asserts that no state reimbursement is required under this bill for certain local programs.

Current Analysis:	09/09/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/02/25)	Last Amend:	09/02/2025
		Chapter No.	742

SB 72

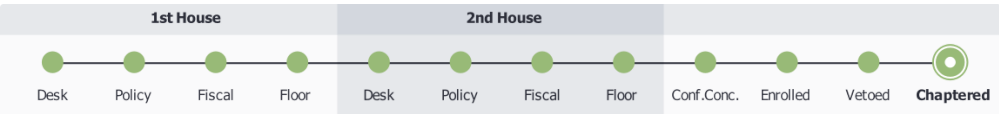
Caballero, D

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PDF

The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The Department of Water Resources is mandated by existing law to update "The California Water Plan" every five years to ensure the management of the state's water

resources. This plan must include strategies like developing new water storage, conservation, recycling, desalination, and water transfers to address future water requirements. This bill proposes revisions to the current law, including expanding the advisory committee to incorporate representatives from tribes, labor, and environmental justice groups. For the 2033 update, the department is required to revise the 2050 planning target, considering the water needs for urban, agricultural, tribal, and environmental uses, as well as ensuring safe drinking water for all. The plan must discuss the costs, benefits, and impacts of any recommended projects. The Department must report any changes and recommendations to the Legislature and hold public workshops for stakeholder input.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 04/10/25)

Last Amend: 04/10/2025
Chapter No. 210

Governor's Message: CHAPTERED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 79

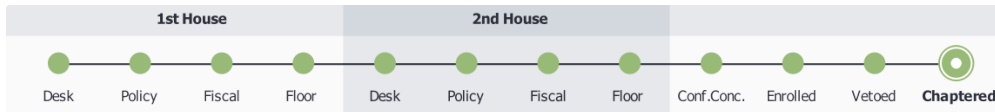
Wiener, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Housing development: transit-oriented development.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The existing Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city in California must prepare a comprehensive general plan for physical development, including a housing element that addresses existing and future housing needs. This element requires a detailed analysis of housing needs and available resources, setting objectives and programs for housing development, improvement, and preservation. The Department of Housing and Community Development calculates housing needs for the state, and local governments must create plans to meet these needs by identifying developable land. The Housing Accountability Act protects housing development projects from being unjustly denied by local governments. When projects comply with established standards, any denial must be based on substantial evidence. The act allows for legal actions against local agencies that fail to comply. The new bill introduces specific provisions for housing projects near transit-oriented development (TOD) stops. These projects are allowed under zoning for residential, mixed, or commercial development if they meet certain criteria, including minimum dwelling units and standards regarding height and density based on proximity to TOD stops. The bill also impacts the Housing Accountability Act by presuming local government violations if they deny compliant projects in high-resource areas, with penalties starting January 1, 2027. It provides for streamlined approval processes but includes requirements for affordability, demolition, anti-displacement, and labor standards. Moreover, the bill allows transit agency boards to set TOD zoning standards and enables local governments to adopt TOD alternative plans. Compliance oversight is given to the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill applies statewide, including charter cities, and increases the responsibilities of local officials. Although it expands perjury definitions by including labor standards certification, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for these changes.

Current Analysis: 09/11/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 512

Governo CHAPTERED: 10/10/2025 [PDF](#)
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SB 87

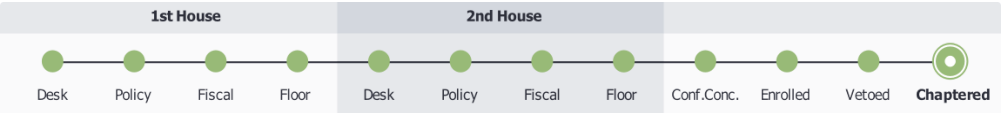
Seyarto, R

HTML

PDF

Sales and Use Tax Law: consumer designation: all-volunteer fire departments.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 212, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The existing Sales and Use Tax laws impose taxes on retailers based on their sales of tangible goods in the state. Certain sellers, like all-volunteer fire departments, are classified as consumers instead of retailers, meaning they are exempt from collecting sales tax, provided their profits support their activities. This exemption was due to expire on January 1, 2026, but the bill extends it to January 1, 2031. When proposing new tax expenditures, laws require that specific objectives, performance indicators, and data collection details be included. Local governments can impose their own sales and use taxes aligned with these state laws, and amendments to state tax laws automatically apply to local laws as well. Normally, the state compensates local governments for lost revenue from tax exemptions, but this bill specifies no such reimbursements will be made. It will take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Current Analysis:	08/28/25 S Floor Analyses (text 06/12/25)	Last Amend:	06/12/2025
		Chapter No.	212

SB 88

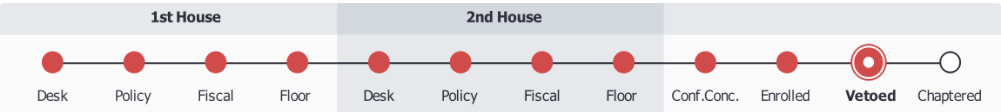
Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

Air resources: carbon emissions: biomass.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 mandates the State Air Resources Board to monitor and regulate greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to reduce emissions 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Act involves collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop a system to quantify emissions from fuel reduction activities, linked to Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund expenditures. New provisions require the board to assess the life-cycle emissions from alternative uses of forest and agricultural biomass by 2028, and to publish a strategy by 2029 for supporting carbon removal products like biochar, derived from these biomass resources. The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection must ensure state-funded forest health projects incorporate scientifically-verifiable biomass disposal methods. Additionally, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission must evaluate the use of biomass for creating low- and negative-carbon fuels in official reports.

Current Analysis: 10/15/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/13/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/3/2025 [PDF](#)
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SB 230

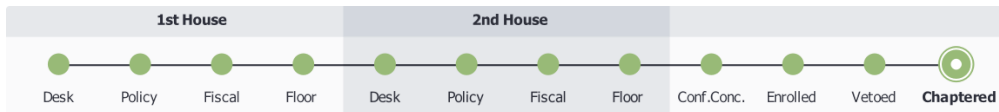
Laird, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: firefighters.

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Bill information

Status:

10/06/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 404, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

The current law offers a workers' compensation system run by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, compensating employees for work-related injuries. It includes a presumption that certain injuries, like cancer or post-traumatic stress disorder, in law enforcement officers and some first responders, are job-related. This currently applies to certain firefighting members, including those serving U.S. Department of Defense or NASA installations. The proposed bill, effective for injuries from January 1, 2026, extends this presumption to firefighters working at commercial airports. Similarly, existing law presumes that other conditions like pneumonia or tuberculosis for specified first responders are job-related. The bill will also extend these provisions, effective January 1, 2026, to firefighters at commercial airports and those serving NASA or Department of Defense installations.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 08/20/25)

Last Amend: 08/20/2025

Chapter No. 404

SB 254

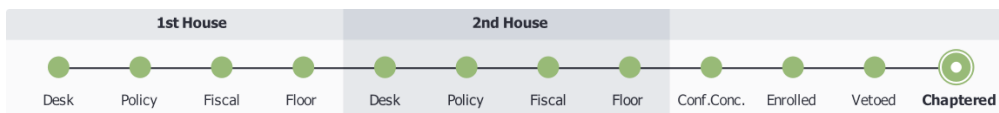
Becker, D

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Energy.

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Bill information

Status:

09/19/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 119, Statutes of 2025

Summary:

The text outlines a series of legislative actions related to business and economic development, infrastructure, energy, and taxation in California: 1. ****Governor's Office and I-Bank****: The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) is tasked with driving economic strategy and development in California. Within it, the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) provides financial support for public and economic development facilities. The recently approved Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 facilitates \$10 billion in bonds for projects related to environmental resilience and clean energy. This bill authorizes I-Bank to fund clean energy projects, defining guidelines for financial assistance but requires legislative appropriation for expenditures. 2. ****Energy Unit and Transmission Infrastructure Accelerator****: A Transmission Infrastructure

Accelerator will be established within GO-Biz's Energy Unit to plan and execute critical energy projects. It aims to accelerate the development and deployment of transmission projects financed through the California Transmission Accelerator Fund, working towards cost efficiency for ratepayers. The accelerator will ensure projects meet specific criteria by the end of 2026. 3. ****Tax Credits for Transmission Projects****: A tax credit is proposed for qualified expenditures related to eligible transmission projects, valid from 2026 to 2036, with a cap of \$20 million per taxpayer annually. This credit encourages investment in transmission infrastructure but prohibits claiming a return on equity for the credited portion of the project. 4. ****California Consumer Power Authority****: The authority, traditionally responsible for financing energy-efficient projects, will now also sponsor and construct new transmission projects. Previously limited to a \$5 billion bond issue, this cap is removed, enabling broader financing activities. 5. ****Energy Commission Certification Extension****: Certification deadlines for constructing certain energy facilities are extended to 2030. The Energy Commission can demand detailed information to ensure thorough environmental reviews and successful certification. Changes include requiring the applicant to demonstrate sufficient property rights and enabling more efficient application processing.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/10/25)

Last Amend: 09/10/2025
Chapter No. 119

SB 262

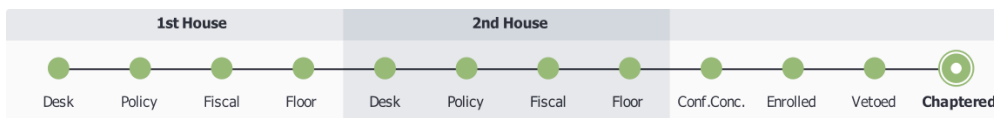
Wahab, D

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Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city create a comprehensive long-term general plan for physical development, incorporating a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development assesses whether this housing element complies with the law. Jurisdictions designated as "prohousing" receive additional points or preference when applying for specific state programs. "Prohousing local policies" are defined and include financial incentives for housing and zoning laws that permit residential and mixed-use development by right. The proposed bill expands this definition to include policies that ensure people remain housed, adding more examples to the list of prohousing policies. Additionally, this bill will make further changes to the Government Code, contingent on the enactment and sequencing of another bill, AB 36.

Current Analysis: 09/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/03/25)

Last Amend: 09/03/2025
Chapter No. 513

SB 274

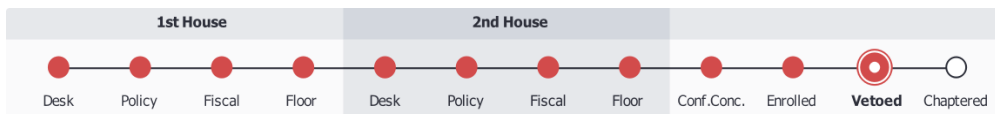
Cervantes, D

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Automated license plate recognition systems.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law restricts public agencies, including state and local entities, from selling, sharing, or transferring Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) data, except under certain conditions. ALPR data includes info collected via ALPR systems. An upcoming bill stipulates that transportation agencies and similar entities are not considered "public agencies" for this purpose. From January 1, 2026, contracts with ALPR vendors must ensure no default access to national ALPR databases and that data is not routinely accessible between agencies. ALPR use by law enforcement is limited to locating vehicles or individuals with reasonable suspicion of involvement in a crime. Public agencies cannot retain ALPR data for more than 60 days unless it matches an authorized hot list. Agencies must delete unmatched data held longer than 60 days within 14 days. The bill excludes public transit and airport operators from ALPR operation definitions and mandates security and privacy protocols, including employee training and access management. Usage policies must specify the purpose of data access, and the Department of Justice will audit adherence to these policies if funded. Operators must keep a detailed log of data access, including justification via case numbers or task force names. The bill asserts statewide importance, applying to all cities including charter cities. If state-mandated costs are identified, reimbursement procedures will follow established statutory guidelines.

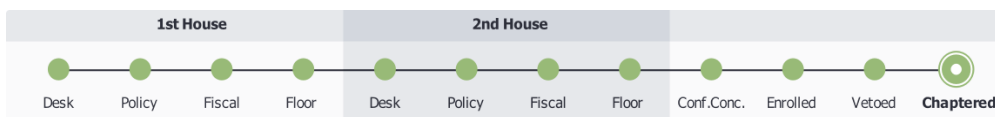
Current Analysis: 10/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/17/25) **Last Amend:** 09/05/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)
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[SB 283](#) [Laird, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Energy storage systems.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The existing law allows individuals proposing large energy storage systems to apply for certification from the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, which serves as a substitute for other permits. This law also gives the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) authority over utilities and mandates initiatives to expand energy storage. This bill introduces new requirements effective January 1, 2026, mandating that applicants for energy storage systems must certify they consulted with the local fire authority at least 30 days prior to applying. Approval of applications will depend on mandatory inspections by fire authorities, whose costs will be borne by the applicant. Additionally, the State Fire Marshal is tasked with proposing new building code regulations restricting energy storage systems to safe locations by July 1, 2026. The bill constitutes a state-mandated program applicable to all cities, regardless of status, and establishes rules for reimbursement of costs incurred by local agencies as a result of these mandates. However, certain mandates are exempt from reimbursement.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 407

SB 292

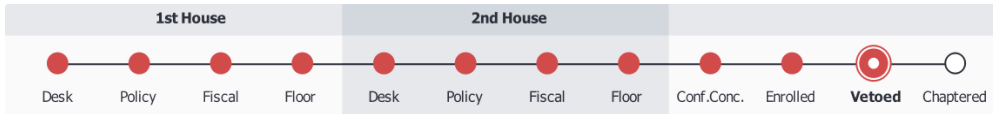
Cervantes, D

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Electricity: wildfire mitigation: deenergization events and reliability.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law mandates that electrical corporations, publicly owned electric utilities, and cooperatives create annual wildfire mitigation plans, detailing protocols for disabling reclosers and de-energizing electrical systems, considering public safety impacts. The plans must identify circuits frequently de-energized to mitigate wildfire risks and steps to minimize future de-energization effects. The bill requires electrical corporations to collaborate with state agencies and community organizations to develop and publish a plan supporting persons with access and functional needs during de-energization events. After each event, corporations must prepare a report, with the Public Utilities Commission determining by January 1, 2027, if additional information is needed. The commission must also decide if existing policies for electrical system safety and reliability should be enhanced. Both electrical corporations and public utilities must prepare annual reliability reports on service interruptions, maintaining confidentiality for system security. Failure to comply with commission requirements constitutes a crime, resulting in a state-mandated program. Legislative findings address the need for limiting public access to certain information, and the bill specifies that no state reimbursement is needed for local programs.

Current Analysis: 10/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/13/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

Governo VETOED: 10/3/2025 [PDF](#)
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SB 303

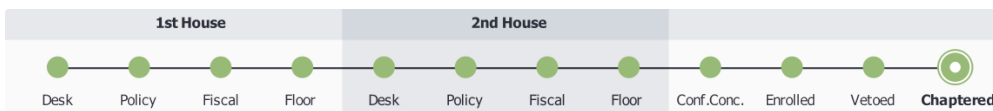
Smallwood-Cuevas, D

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Employment: bias mitigation training: unlawful discrimination.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 216, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act bans discrimination in employment and housing, including discrimination based on national origin. The Civil Rights Department is responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of this law. The new bill clarifies that if an employee admits to personal bias during bias mitigation training, this admission,

as long as it is made in good faith and was requested or required as part of the training, is not considered unlawful discrimination.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/02/25)

Last Amend: 07/02/2025
Chapter No. 216

SB 326

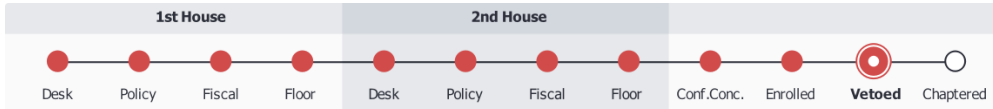
Becker, D

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

Progress bar



Bill information

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

Summary: The text outlines proposed legislative changes concerning wildfire management and building standards in California. Existing law establishes the roles of the State Fire Marshal and Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation, who oversee fire preparedness and mitigation responsibilities. A new bill requires the Deputy Director to develop a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework by 2027 and update it every three years to assess wildfire risk management strategies. This framework will support coordinated mitigation efforts through geospatial evaluation. Additionally, the Deputy Director must prepare a statewide Wildfire Risk Baseline and Forecast and a Wildfire Mitigation Scenarios Report, updated annually, to evaluate and direct risk mitigation. The bill mandates collaboration with a private consultant for quantitative wildfire risk modeling. Starting in the 2029–30 fiscal year and extending to the 2044–45 fiscal year, funds for local governments' wildfire risk reduction programs will depend on annual legislative appropriations. The bill updates rules regarding ember-resistant zones near structures in fire hazard severity zones, requiring early implementation for fire safety compliance. The local assistance grant program will be revised to fund projects and positions for wildfire prevention and enforcement of ember-resistant standards. These standards, subject to legislative funding, will be effective during the 2025–26 to 2028–29 fiscal years. Building standards in fire hazard zones are addressed, with new proposals required by 2026, extending protection standards to all post-wildfire reconstruction. Additional changes depend on the enactment of AB 1455. Lastly, the bill states no state reimbursement is required due to specific reasons outlined in the California Constitution.

Current Analysis: 10/14/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/17/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 346

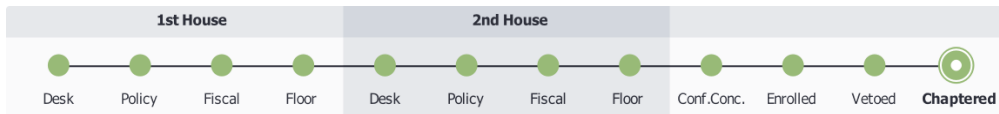
Durazo, D

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

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Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The existing law allows local authorities to regulate occupancy in various lodging spaces for stays under 30 days. This bill permits local agencies, such as cities and counties, to require short-term rental facilitators to report the physical address, including the 9-digit ZIP code, of each short-term rental during a given period. If the address is insufficient for identifying a specific rental, further details can be requested. Local agencies can fine or penalize facilitators who fail to report and may audit them. Additionally, the bill mandates that short-term rental listings in jurisdictions with relevant ordinances must include any local license numbers and transient occupancy tax certifications. The bill does not prevent local agencies from creating their own regulations regarding short-term rentals, facilitators, or tax collection that differ from the bill's provisions.		
Current Analysis:	08/30/25 S Floor Analyses (text 07/07/25)	Last Amend:	07/07/2025
		Chapter No.	751

SB 352

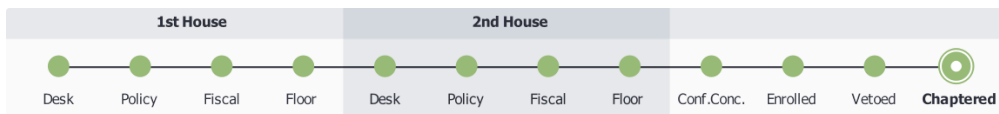
Reyes, D

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

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Bill information

Status:	09/19/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 120, Statutes of 2025		
Summary:	The California Constitution currently allows the Attorney General to take action to protect the state's natural resources from harm. A proposed bill aims to maintain a Bureau of Environmental Justice within the Department of Justice to further this goal. Additionally, the State Air Resources Board is tasked with creating a monitoring plan for air pollution technologies and selecting priority locations for air quality monitoring systems. The bill requires that monitoring at selected sites continue for at least five years, with the possibility of extension based on agreement between the air district and the state board. The monitoring plan must be updated every five years, starting July 1, 2026, subject to available funding. The State Air Resources Board is to report annually to the Legislature on progress, and key officials must present this progress to relevant legislative committees. This bill imposes additional duties on local air districts, constituting a state-mandated local program. If the bill incurs state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures are outlined according to existing statutory provisions.		
Current Analysis:	09/13/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/10/25)	Last Amend:	09/10/2025
		Chapter No.	120

SB 358

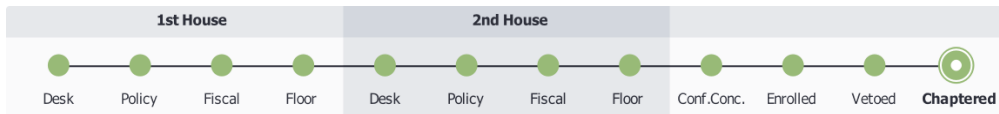
Becker, D

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Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act regulates how local agencies can impose fees on development projects, particularly for mitigating vehicular traffic impacts. It requires that fees for housing developments, which meet certain criteria, be set at a lower rate due to reduced automobile trip generation. Previously, one criterion allowed for either the minimum local ordinance-required parking or limited onsite parking, along with proximity to convenience retail. This bill updates the parking criterion to restrict onsite parking to one space for units with zero to two bedrooms and two spaces for units with three or more bedrooms, removing the retail criterion. Instead, it requires the housing to be within half a mile of at least three specified locations, such as a supermarket, pharmacy, or restaurant. The bill also removes the provision that allowed agencies to impose fees proportional to trip generation if developments did not meet all criteria. This mandates local agencies to adjust impact fees, creating a state-mandated local program, although it specifies that reimbursement by the state is not required.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/07/25)

Last Amend: 07/07/2025
Chapter No. 515

SB 364

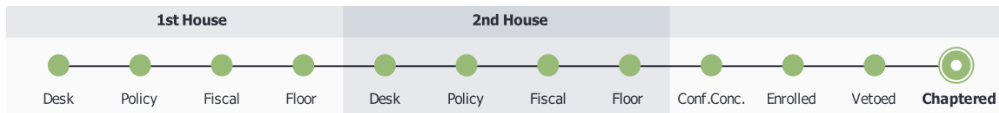
Strickland, R

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Outdoor advertising displays: permits: new alignments.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 313, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The Outdoor Advertising Act regulates advertising near certain highways by requiring a permit for displays. The Director of Transportation can set regulations for enforcement. Currently, the Department of Transportation only processes applications for new advertising displays along new highway alignments after the highway project is complete. This bill would change the rule, prohibiting the department from delaying or denying a permit application if the highway section is open for public travel within 1,000 feet of the proposed display location, even if the project is not formally complete.

Current Analysis: 09/11/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/02/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025
Chapter No. 313

SB 394

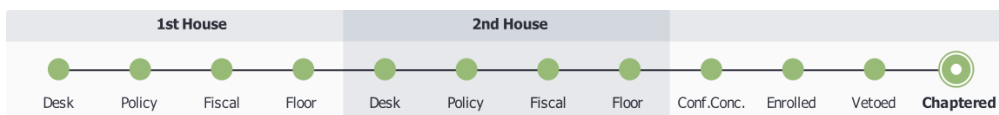
Allen, D

[HTML](#)

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Water theft: fire hydrants.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 540, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law allows utility companies to sue individuals for actions such as diverting utility services without payment. A rebuttable presumption suggests a violation if someone uses devices to avoid paying the full charge for utility services. The new bill expands these regulations to include unauthorized use, tampering, or water diversion from fire hydrants as actionable offenses. It also extends the presumption of a violation to activities involving fire hydrants without authorization and payment. Additionally, the bill modifies the penalties under local ordinances for water theft, removing the one-year limitation for imposing higher fines for repeated violations. Local agencies can adopt ordinances to penalize unauthorized fire hydrant connections with specified fines, but they cannot issue fines for the same offense under separate ordinances both for unauthorized hydrant connections and water theft.

Current Analysis: 07/14/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/03/25) **Last Amend:** 07/03/2025 **Chapter No.** 540

SB 427

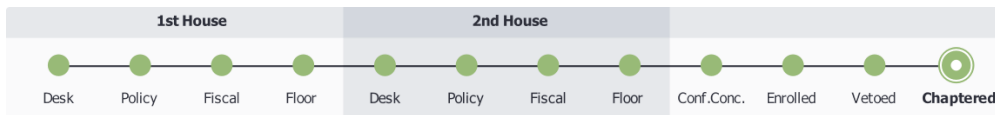
Blakespear, D

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Habitat Conservation Fund.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Proposition 117, passed in 1990, enacted the California Wildlife Protection Act, which established the Habitat Conservation Fund. This fund is designated for acquiring, enhancing, or restoring wildlife habitats. Originally, the act required an annual transfer of \$30 million from the General Fund to the Habitat Conservation Fund until June 30, 2020, to be used by various state entities for conservation purposes. Chapter 31 of the 2019 statutes extended these transfers until June 30, 2030. The current bill proposes to further extend this annual \$30 million transfer until June 30, 2035, maintaining the allocation among the same state agencies until July 1, 2035.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 05/23/25) **Last Amend:** 05/23/2025 **Chapter No.** 317

SB 429

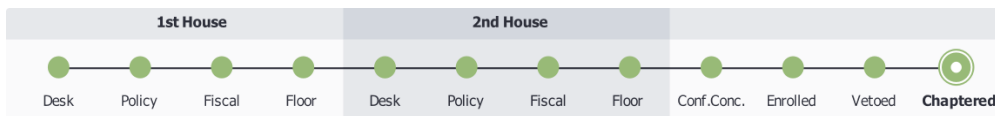
Cortese, D

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Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The current law in California establishes the Department of Insurance, which regulates insurance businesses, including the management and evaluation of risks. Insurers must have guidelines for underwriting to decide on coverage. Insurers with over \$10 million in

premiums must report fire risk details for residential properties to the commissioner, who then publishes wildfire risk data on the department's website. The proposed bill aims to create the Wildfire Safety and Risk Mitigation Program, contingent on funding, to develop a public wildfire catastrophe model by providing grants to universities. This model will enhance wildfire safety and align federal, state, and local risk reduction efforts in California. The bill proposes creating an account within the Insurance Fund to support these initiatives and requires a detailed planning framework, which will be published online. The department must also recommend future budget allocations for these initiatives to relevant legislative committees and the Governor by September 1, 2026.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/02/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025
Chapter No. 541

SB 454

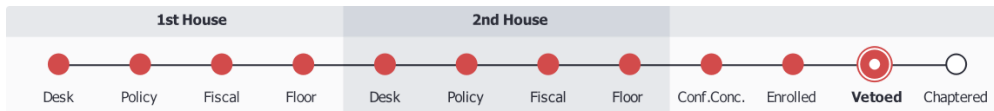
McNerney, D

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State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The existing law assigns the State Water Resources Control Board to manage programs related to drinking water, such as the California Safe Drinking Water Act. The proposed bill would establish a program to address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and create a PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury. The state board could use the fund, once approved by the Legislature, for specific purposes related to PFAS treatment and remediation. The state board may also pursue additional funding from federal and private sources, with such funds continuously appropriated for designated uses. The bill allows the board to create accounts within the fund and to provide financial support in the form of grants, loans, or contracts to water suppliers and sewer system providers to help them meet state and federal PFAS standards. To qualify for funding, these providers must clearly state how the funds will benefit the community, particularly concerning safe drinking water and related services. The state board is tasked with developing guidelines to implement these measures.

Current Analysis: 10/07/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/12/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/1/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 456

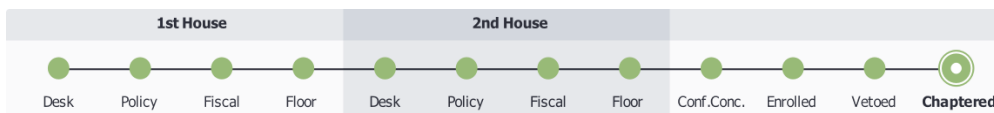
Ashby, D

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Contractors: exemptions: muralists.

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Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 758, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The existing Contractors State License Law creates a board to oversee the licensing and regulation of contractors in California. It is a misdemeanor to work as a contractor without a license, unless you fall under certain exemptions. One such exemption currently includes nonprofit corporations assisting property owners. This new bill proposes adding an exemption for artists who create, restore, or conserve murals, provided they have an agreement with someone authorized to approve the work.		
Current Analysis:	08/22/25 A Floor Analysis (text 04/02/25)	Last Amend:	04/02/2025
		Chapter No.	758

SB 461

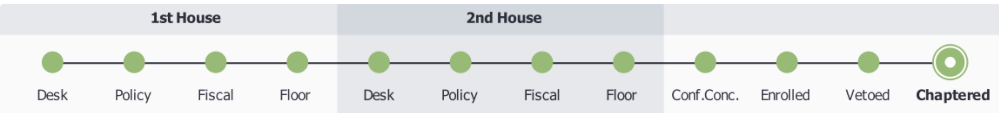
Padilla, D

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State real property: City of Imperial.

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Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 759, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	Existing law requires state agencies to assess their land holdings to identify excess property and report it to the Department of General Services. Typically, there is a set process for disposing of surplus state property. However, this bill allows the Director of General Services to sell, exchange, or lease the property known as the California Highway Patrol El Centro Area office in Imperial to the City of Imperial, under terms the director finds beneficial for the state. If the property involves specific bonds, sale or lease proceeds must cover bond payments and related expenses, including sale review and legal costs. The bill also exempts this transaction from the California Environmental Quality Act. According to the California Constitution, proceeds from surplus property sales go towards bond payments under the Economic Recovery Bond Act until fully paid, after which they are deposited into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties. This bill, by directing proceeds from the El Centro property sale into this Special Fund, effectively makes an appropriation. It also justifies creating a special statute specifically for the City of Imperial.		
Current Analysis:	09/12/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/04/25)	Last Amend:	09/04/2025
		Chapter No.	759

SB 464

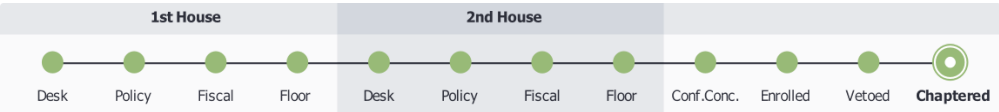
Smallwood-Cuevas, D

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Employer pay data.

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Bill information

Status:	10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 760, Statutes of 2025.		
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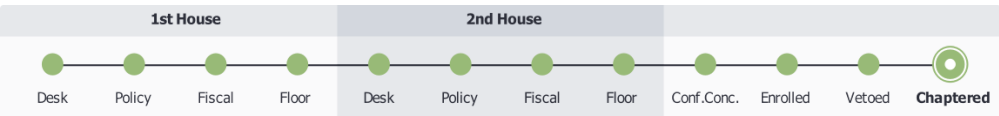
Summary: The text describes a law regarding the enforcement of civil rights, particularly focusing on employment and housing. It mandates that private employers with 100 or more employees submit an annual pay data report to the Civil Rights Department. This report must detail employee numbers by race, ethnicity, and sex across 10 job categories, including pay band details, median and mean hourly rates, and total hours worked in those bands. A new bill would require employers to store demographic data separately from personnel records, and by 2027, expand job categories to 23 in the report. If employers fail to submit the report, the department can seek a court order for compliance, and the court is mandated to impose a civil penalty on non-compliant employers upon the department's request.

Current Analysis:	09/09/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/05/25)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
		Chapter No.	760

SB 466	Caballero, D	HTML	PDF
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Drinking water: primary standard for hexavalent chromium: exemption.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 320, Statutes of 2025

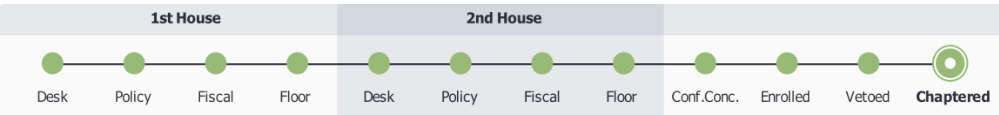
Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act regulates public water systems, and the State Water Resources Control Board sets and enforces standards for drinking water contaminants, including hexavalent chromium. This bill specifies that if a public water system complies with the overall maximum contaminant level for total chromium, it will not be considered in violation of standards for hexavalent chromium if it is following or awaiting approval on a compliance plan approved by the state board.

Current Analysis:	09/03/25 S Floor Analyses (text 08/25/25)	Last Amend:	08/25/2025
		Chapter No.	320

SB 495	Allen, D	HTML	PDF
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Insurance.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 542, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The proposed bill requires insurers in groups with premiums over \$50 million to submit a yearly report, starting March 1, 2026, detailing their reinsurance program and use of risk models. This report must include data from the latest reinsurance treaty year and responses to the commissioner's inquiries. The Insurance Commissioner will post aggregated data online, while maintaining confidentiality for specific reports. Non-compliance penalties start at \$5,000 per 30-day period and can increase if delays are deemed willful. Extensions may be granted for unforeseen circumstances. Regarding fire insurance, the bill amends indemnity measures for residential property under emergency

conditions. Insurers cannot require proof of loss within 100 days of an emergency and must provide extensions if justified. Insured parties can combine policy limits for rebuilding after emergencies, and insurers must advance 60% of personal property coverage (up to \$350,000) without an itemized claim, though an attestation form may be required. The bill supports timely access to replacement costs and emergency accommodation for insured parties.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/17/25)

Last Amend: 07/17/2025
Chapter No. 542

SB 499

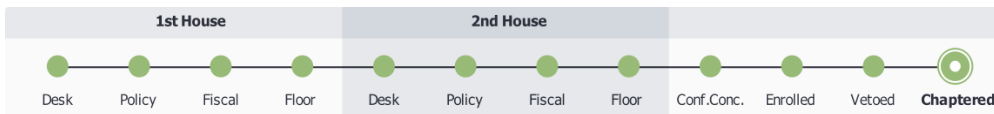
Stern, D

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Residential projects: fees and charges.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act outlines rules for local agencies when they establish, increase, or impose fees on development projects. For designated residential developments, agencies can charge fees for public improvements or facilities but are restricted from requiring payment until the first occupancy certificate is issued unless specified otherwise. Agencies are permitted to collect utility service fees upon receiving an application for connection, provided these fees do not exceed the costs incurred. The current bill allows the collection of utility service charges at the application stage, ensuring fees for water, sewer, or wastewater services do not surpass the estimated reasonable cost of providing those services. Furthermore, it revises provisions for early fee collection for services like fire, public safety, and emergency services, expanding these to include parkland and recreational facilities if identified for emergency purposes in the safety element or hazard mitigation plan of a local agency.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 08/20/25)

Last Amend: 08/20/2025
Chapter No. 543

SB 514

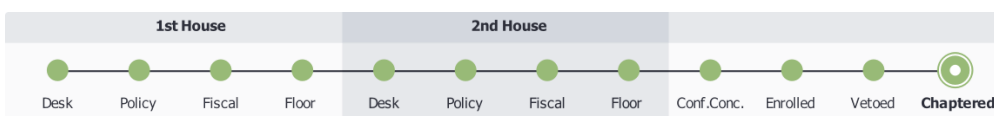
Cabaldon, D

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

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 767, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law mandates that the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection establish a statewide program until January 2026, enabling qualified entities who complete a specific training program to support defensible space and home hardening assessments. These entities can assess compliance with state defensible space requirements, and the director

must create a reporting platform for data collection, which the department can use for specified reasons. The proposed bill seeks to make these provisions permanent and adds nonprofit entities focused on wildfire resiliency as qualified entities. It also allows assessments for local responsibility areas and offers data confidentiality for property owners, restricting the data's use for compliance purposes unless requested by the owner. Furthermore, the bill would allow the certification of contractors through the California Fire Service Training and Education Program, provided they complete the required training, to support the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's efforts. The bill also includes legislative findings to justify its constraints on public access under constitutional provisions and would become operative depending on the enactment sequence with other related bills, AB 1143 and AB 1457.

Current Analysis: 09/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 767

SB 524

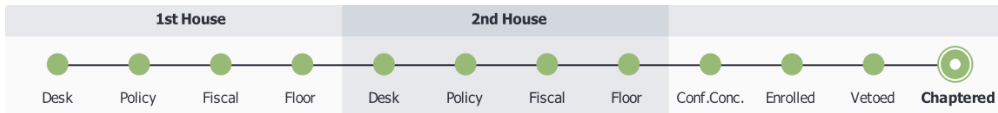
Arreguin, D

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Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 587, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law mandates law enforcement agencies to publicly share their policies and training materials online. This bill proposes that each agency must create a policy for reports generated using artificial intelligence (AI). Such reports must include specific information, a disclosure statement, and the signature of the officer who prepared it. If an AI-generated report is created, the initial draft must be stored as long as the final report is retained. Additionally, AI drafts are prohibited from being considered official statements. The bill also requires agencies to keep an audit trail identifying who used AI to generate reports. Vendors are restricted from using the agency's information provided for AI processing beyond specified purposes. Due to these new requirements, the bill imposes a state-mandated program on local agencies. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse these agencies for certain state-mandated costs, following specific procedures. If the Commission on State Mandates finds this bill incurs state-mandated costs, reimbursement will be provided according to these procedures.

Current Analysis: 09/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/03/25)

Last Amend: 09/03/2025
Chapter No. 587

SB 571

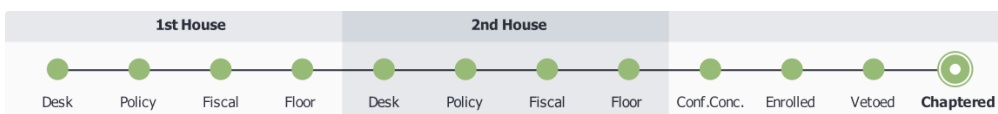
Archuleta, D

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Emergencies: crimes.

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Bill information

Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 545, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The existing law defines looting as committing certain offenses, such as second-degree burglary or grand theft, during a declared state or local emergency, punishable by jail or as a felony. A proposed bill would allow courts to consider it an aggravating factor if looting involved impersonating emergency personnel. Violating impersonation laws, such as impersonating peace officers or firefighters, is currently a misdemeanor. The bill proposes making it a misdemeanor or felony for non-first responders to wear first responder insignia with fraudulent intent during evacuation orders or immediately after. It would also criminalize online impersonation of first responders to defraud others during evacuation orders or shortly after. Current aggravated arson laws will change in 2029, removing property damage exceeding \$10,100,000 as an aggravating factor. The bill clarifies that future amendments to monetary thresholds do not benefit past offenders and establishes that no state reimbursement is required for local costs. Its provisions are contingent on the passage of another bill, AB 468, in the 2025–26 legislative session.		
Current Analysis:	09/09/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/04/25)	Last Amend:	09/04/2025
		Chapter No.	545

SB 582

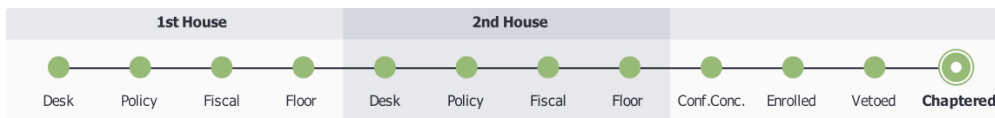
Stern, D

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Health and care facilities: licensing during emergencies or disasters.

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Bill information

Status:	10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 546, Statutes of 2025.		
Summary:	The bill addresses regulations for various health and residential care facilities, particularly in relation to emergencies and disasters. It mandates skilled nursing facilities to annually review their disaster preparedness plans and involve local planning offices. Residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs) are encouraged to share their plans with local medical coordinators. Facilities nonoperational due to emergencies can request inactive license status if they intend to reopen. This includes skilled nursing, substance recovery centers, and other healthcare programs. They have 90 days post-emergency to notify the relevant department, which may waive some fees and coordinate reactivation processes. The bill empowers departments to facilitate licensing and operational streamlining in disaster scenarios, waiving regular procedural requirements temporarily. For specific facilities, starting in 2028, licensees can request inactive status for any closed period. The bill expands the definition of certain violations, creating a state-mandated local program but specifies that no state reimbursement is necessary for these administrative changes.		
Current Analysis:	09/08/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/02/25)	Last Amend:	09/02/2025
		Chapter No.	546

SB 595

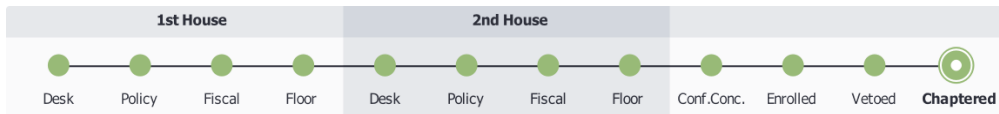
Choi, R

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Local government: investments and financial reports.

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Bill information

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 323, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The text discusses proposed changes to existing laws governing the investment of public funds by local agencies. Under current law, local agencies can invest surplus funds in specific high-quality securities, including "prime" commercial paper, which has a maturity of up to 270 days. A new bill proposes extending this maturity period to 397 days. Presently, until January 1, 2026, local agencies with less than \$100 million in investment assets can invest up to 25% in eligible commercial paper, while those with more assets can invest up to 40%. The changes proposed in the bill would standardize this maximum investment percentage to 25% for all agencies starting January 1, 2031, and repeal the current provisions on January 1, 2031. Additionally, the bill addresses investment in government securities that may result in zero-interest accrual, postponing the repeal of this allowance to January 1, 2031. Furthermore, the text outlines that local agency officers must submit financial reports to the Controller, who publishes information about these transactions and compensations. If officers fail to file these reports within the stipulated time, they currently face fines if they are 20 days past the 20-day notice from the Controller. The bill proposes changing this forfeiture requirement to apply if reports are not filed within 10 months after the fiscal year ends or within the time prescribed by the Controller, whichever is later.

Current Analysis:	09/08/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/03/25)	Last Amend:	09/03/2025
		Chapter No.	323

SB 610

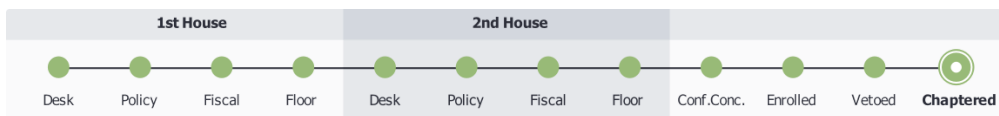
Pérez, D

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Disaster assistance: tenants, mobilehome parks, and mortgages.

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Bill information

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 547, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The text discusses various legislative updates regarding property and housing regulations, particularly in the context of mobilehome parks and residential tenancies, especially when affected by disasters: 1. **Mobilehome Parks**: Existing law requires reports on the impact of closure or change of use, including replacement and relocation plans. This bill mandates such reports to include technical inspections when changes are due to disasters and exempts companies from paying displaced residents the market value of their mobilehomes in disaster-related closures. 2. **Residential Tenancies**: Landlords are responsible for addressing dilapidations from disasters, following specific cleaning protocols. Rental units are presumed untenantable if disaster debris is present until cleared by health officials. Landlords must inform tenants when repairs are made but are not required to rebuild destroyed properties. Tenants retain rights to return at pre-disaster rental rates once safe. 3. **Rental Termination**: Landlords must refund advance rent payments if tenancy is terminated due to property destruction. This applies to both residential and mobilehome tenancies, and rent obligations are waived during mandatory evacuations due to disasters. 4. **Mortgage Forbearance**: The Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation will coordinate with lenders to promote mortgage relief programs during wildfire-related state emergencies, aiding borrowers impacted by

financial challenges. 5. ****Reimbursement for Mandates****: The bill outlines that the state will reimburse local agencies for costs mandated by the state, following specific statutory procedures. These changes aim to provide clearer protocols and protections for residents and property owners during disasters.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/02/25)

Last Amend: 09/02/2025
Chapter No. 547

SB 616

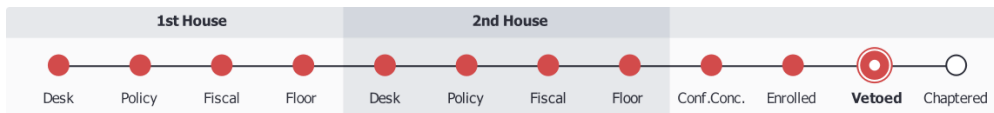
Rubio, D

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Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The text outlines a legislative proposal concerning wildfire mitigation and insurance regulation in California. The bill mandates that the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection consider revising the California wildfire mitigation financial assistance program to align with new community hardening standards aimed at enhancing fire resistance in buildings. A significant element of the bill is the establishment of the Community Hardening Commission within the Department of Insurance. This commission, led by the Insurance Commissioner, will include members such as the State Fire Marshal and representatives from local and firefighting entities. The commission is tasked with developing wildfire community hardening standards to reduce fire risk and improve access to fire insurance. It will provide recommendations to state departments and produce a report by July 1, 2027, on further actions for supporting home hardening and wildfire mitigation. The legislation requires periodic updates of these standards and allows the commission to undertake actions like data sharing and collaboration with legislative committees. Additionally, it mandates the Department of Insurance to collaborate with relevant state agencies to devise guidelines for data sharing on wildfire risk. The bill addresses constitutional requirements for public access to meetings and writings of public bodies, and stipulates that if state-mandated costs arise from the bill, reimbursements will be provided as per existing statutory procedures.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

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SB 625

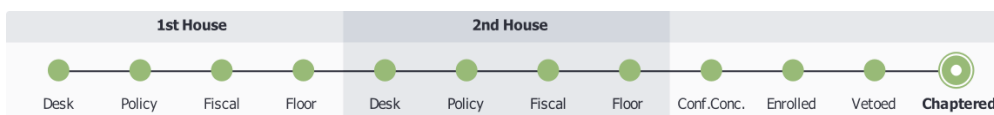
Wahab, D

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: The text describes a bill that amends existing laws regarding housing development and disaster recovery in California. It builds upon the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, prohibiting restrictions on rebuilding residential structures damaged in disasters and ensuring a fair review process for reconstruction applications. It mandates courts to award attorney fees to owners who prevail in enforcing these provisions. Additionally, the bill modifies the Planning and Zoning Law to permit a streamlined approval process for housing projects on sites where homes were destroyed or damaged by disasters, requiring local governments to approve these developments within 90 days if they meet specific standards. It also invalidates local ordinances that restrict temporary housing solutions like mobile homes post-disaster for three years. Furthermore, the bill emphasizes adherence to labor standards and criminalizes false certifications to enforce these standards. Under the California Environmental Quality Act, the bill expands exemptions for ministerial projects, allowing certain developments to bypass environmental reviews. Finally, the bill considers these changes a statewide concern, affecting all cities, and specifies that no state reimbursement is needed for local agencies to implement these mandates.

Current Analysis:	09/08/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/02/25)	Last Amend:	09/02/2025
		Chapter No.	548

SB 627

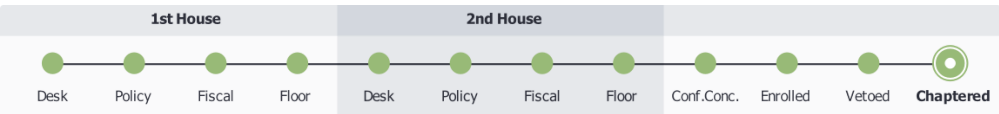
Wiener, D

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Law enforcement: masks.

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Bill information

Status: 09/20/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 125, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The existing law penalizes wearing disguises to evade recognition during crimes. A proposed bill extends these restrictions to law enforcement officers, prohibiting them from wearing facial coverings while performing duties, unless specified otherwise. This applies to peace officers and agents from local, state, or federal agencies. Violations would be treated as infractions or misdemeanors. By July 1, 2026, all California law enforcement agencies must have a public policy limiting facial covering usage. Personnel can be exempt if their agency has a policy by that date, unless challenged by the public. The bill also introduces civil penalties for officers using facial coverings during wrongful acts, like false arrests. Agencies have 90 days to address policy deficiencies before legal challenges can proceed. The bill mandates new responsibilities for local law enforcement, creating a state-mandated local program, and includes guidelines for reimbursement of associated state-mandated costs. It declares its provisions severable, meaning if part of the bill is invalidated, the rest can still stand.

Current Analysis:	09/11/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/05/25)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
		Chapter No.	125

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SB 629

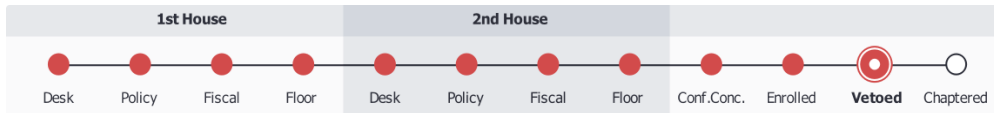
Durazo, D

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify fire hazard severity zones in California as moderate, high, or very high, based on certain criteria. These zones are reviewed periodically. Once zones are identified, local agencies must publicize the information for community input and make it accessible, often using maps. Property owners in very high fire hazard zones must implement fire risk management practices, such as maintaining a 100-foot defensible space. The State Fire Marshal develops guidelines, including enforcement mechanisms like site inspections, to ensure compliance with these requirements. This bill proposes that fire severity zones also consider areas affected by wildfires that meet specific criteria, such as burning over 1,000 acres or resulting in fatalities. It mandates that the methodology for determining these zones be published online prior to finalization. The bill also introduces the concept of a "post-wildfire safety area" for any region affected by significant wildfires after January 1, 2025. When such areas are designated, state fire protection standards will apply, bypassing standard procedural rules under the Administrative Procedure Act. Local agencies must quickly disseminate information about these areas by updating notices at relevant offices and posting maps online. The bill requires adjustments to local safety and zoning plans to address these new zones. Additionally, the state may need to reimburse local agencies for costs associated with implementing these mandates, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

Current Analysis: 10/15/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/18/25) **Last Amend:** 09/02/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 634

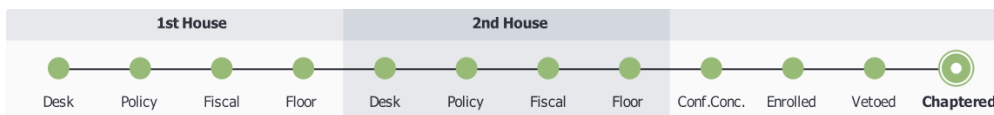
Pérez, D

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Local government: homelessness.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The California Constitution allows local governments to create and enforce ordinances, as long as they do not conflict with state laws. Normally, violating a local ordinance is considered a misdemeanor unless specified otherwise. A new bill proposes that local governments cannot enact or enforce ordinances preventing individuals or organizations from offering specified support services to homeless individuals or assisting them with basic survival needs. The bill defines relevant terms and emphasizes that these changes are a matter of statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 06/24/25)

Last Amend: 06/24/2025
Chapter No. 521

SB 639

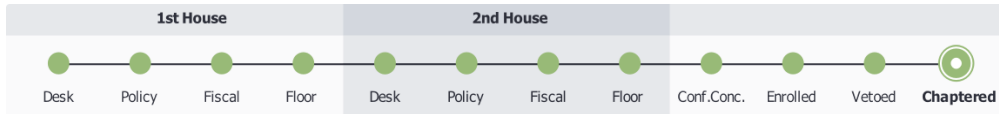
Ashby, D

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Zoning: Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 777, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Existing law mandates cities and counties in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley to align their general plans and zoning ordinances with the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. They are prohibited from engaging in development agreements, approving new construction permits, or approving subdivision maps in flood hazard zones until certain findings are met. One key finding is demonstrating significant progress in building a flood protection system meeting or exceeding the urban level of flood protection by 2025. A proposed bill would extend this deadline to 2030 for specific areas, including the City of Marysville, City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, County of Sutter, and County of Yuba. Additionally, the Department of Water Resources may require these jurisdictions to cover their share of property damage costs from floods until they achieve the required level of flood protection. The bill emphasizes the need for this special statute for these specified areas.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/17/25)

Last Amend: 07/17/2025
Chapter No. 777

SB 641

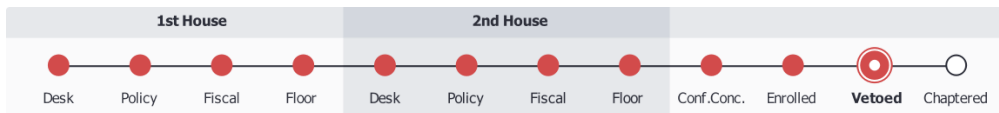
Ashby, D

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Department of Consumer Affairs and Department of Real Estate: states of emergency: waivers and exemptions.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The bill allows the Department of Real Estate and boards under the Department of Consumer Affairs to waive certain licensure requirements for individuals affected by a natural disaster declared as a state of emergency by the Governor or President. This includes waiving examination fees and continuing education requirements. Boards must notify the Department of Consumer Affairs' director of any waiver, which will not take effect until five business days after notification. The director can approve or disapprove these waivers within the five-day period; if they fail to give a decision, the waiver automatically takes effect the day after this period. The Department of Consumer Affairs must post effective waivers online. Licensees are exempt from duplicate license fees but must provide an email address to their board. Contractors cannot perform debris removal

without proper licenses or authorization during emergencies, and must pass a hazardous substance certification exam and meet occupational safety requirements. The Real Estate Commissioner must identify and notify the public of any unlawful practices following a natural disaster and can suspend or revoke a license if a licensee offers to purchase property in the affected area for below its market value within a year of the disaster declaration. The bill is an urgency statute, taking effect immediately.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 653

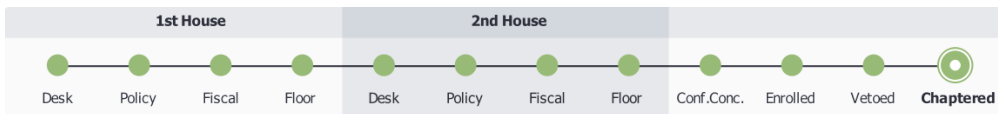
Cortese, D

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Wildfire prevention: environmentally sensitive vegetation management.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 778, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The current law tasks the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, following the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's policies, with aiding local governments in preventing high-intensity wildfires. This involves sharing expertise in wildland fire prevention and vegetation management. The proposed bill introduces the concept of an "environmentally sensitive vegetation management project," which aims to reduce long-term wildfire risks while promoting native wildlife and biodiversity. Additionally, it would require state public entities to consider specific criteria when developing funding guidelines for grants that support these types of vegetation management projects.

Current Analysis: 09/03/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 06/25/25)

Last Amend: 06/25/2025

Chapter No. 778

SB 663

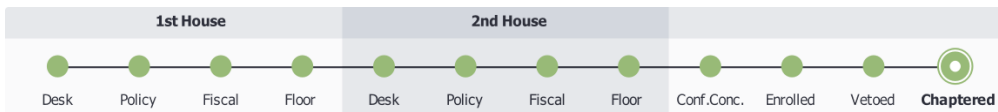
Allen, D

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: The California Constitution limits property tax rates to 1% of a property's full value, which is generally based on a 1975-76 valuation or a more recent appraisal after purchase, construction, or change in ownership. New construction is assessed at full value unless reconstruction follows a disaster, fitting specific criteria, like being substantially equivalent to the pre-disaster property. This bill extends the time frame for transferring base year values from five to eight years for properties damaged in specific fires between November

2024 and February 2025, imposing new responsibilities on local tax officials. Local governments can reassess damaged properties after a major disaster. The bill lengthens the time to apply for reassessment from 12 to 24 months for properties affected by the mentioned fires, increasing duties related to perjury laws. Disabled veterans normally get tax exemptions for their principal residences; this bill extends the exemption to homes destroyed in a state-declared emergency, with certain conditions. It also allows use-based exemptions for properties damaged by the specified fires if they had such exemptions in 2025 and have not changed ownership. This statute is specified for Los Angeles and Ventura counties. The state typically reimburses local governments for mandated costs, but this bill specifies no reimbursement for certain mandates unless determined otherwise by the Commission on State Mandates. Additionally, local governments will not receive reimbursement for revenue lost due to these changes. The bill is designed to take immediate effect as an urgent statute.

Current Analysis: 09/11/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025
Chapter No. 549

SB 682

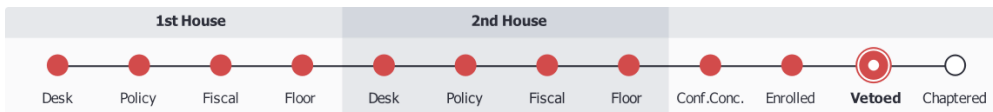
Allen, D

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Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish regulations by January 1, 2029, controlling certain substances known as PFAS. These regulations include banning the sale and distribution of specific products containing these chemicals, with enforcement starting July 1, 2030. Manufacturers must register, pay fees, and certify compliance, while the department can test products and impose penalties for non-compliance. The new bill, effective January 1, 2028, will prohibit the sale of certain products like cleaning products, dental floss, food packaging, and others if they contain intentionally added PFAS, with some exemptions. This prohibition extends to cookware starting January 1, 2030. The bill requires the department to potentially adopt regulations by January 1, 2029, and strengthens enforcement without requiring manufacturers to register or pay fees, but they must provide a compliance certificate upon request. Exemptions are granted for previously used products and components as specified.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/09/25)

Last Amend: 09/09/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)

SB 695

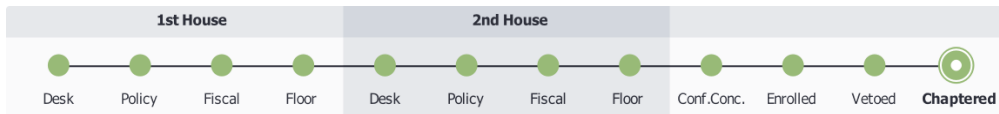
Cortese, D

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

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Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 781, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The State Transportation Infrastructure Climate Adaptation Program, managed by the Department of Transportation, is responsible for creating and implementing projects to adapt state transportation systems to climate change. The department, in consultation with the Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission, must develop a list of top priority climate adaptation projects for approval. These projects are evaluated based on their ability to maintain or improve mobility, economic activity, goods movement, and safety, among other factors. The new bill mandates the department to annually compile a prioritized list of significant statewide and regional projects to bolster preparedness for extreme weather events, using specified criteria. Additionally, starting January 1, 2027, the department must submit this prioritized list to the Legislature annually.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 03/26/25)

Last Amend: 03/26/2025
Chapter No. 781

SB 707

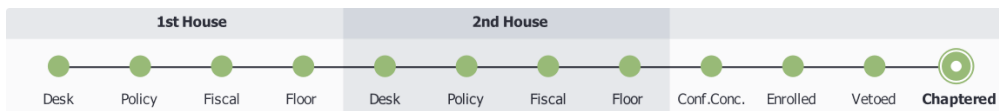
Durazo, D

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Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The bill modifies existing laws related to public meetings of legislative bodies in local agencies. Key changes include: 1. **Public Access and Participation:** From July 1, 2026, to January 1, 2030, legislative bodies must offer a 2-way telephonic or audiovisual option for public meetings, encouraging public participation. They need policies for disruptions in these services. 2. **Use of Social Media:** Existing exceptions allowing separate communications on social media platforms without violating open meeting laws will be made indefinite. 3. **Compensation Reporting:** Legislative bodies must publicly report compensation recommendations for department heads and similar officers before final actions. 4. **Agenda Translation:** From July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2030, agendas must be translated into languages spoken by 20% of the local population with limited English proficiency. 5. **Distribution of the Ralph M. Brown Act:** Local agencies must provide copies of the act to elected or appointed body members. 6. **Recording of Meetings:** References to specific recording devices are removed, broadening recording rights during public meetings. 7. **Teleconferencing Provisions:** The bill revises teleconferencing rules to ensure public notice and accessibility, allowing remote participation in emergencies or just cause scenarios. Agencies must list meeting venues and comply with disclosure requirements. Adjustments include broadening definitions such as "just cause" and specifying requirements for remote participation.

Current Analysis: 09/13/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

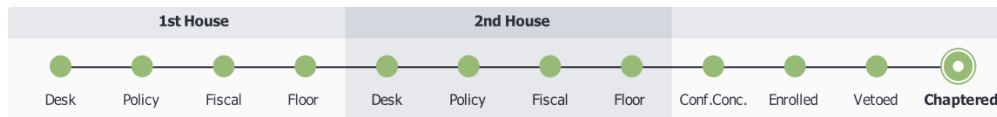
Last Amend: 09/05/2025
Chapter No. 327

SB 710

Blakespear, D

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Property taxation: active solar energy systems.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/03/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 328, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The California Constitution limits property taxes to 1% of a property's full cash value, usually determined at its last purchase or when new construction or ownership change occurs. There is a tax exclusion for newly constructed active solar energy systems, allowing them to be exempt from property tax reassessment until the property changes ownership, but only until January 1, 2027. A proposed bill aims to make this exclusion inoperative on the same date, January 1, 2027. It also includes additional modifications to be effective only if another related bill, AB 1516, is also passed and this bill is enacted afterward.

Current Analysis: 09/09/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/05/25)

Last Amend: 09/05/2025

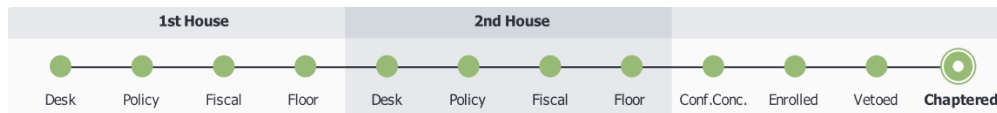
Chapter No. 328

SB 720

Ashby, D

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Automated traffic enforcement system programs.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 782, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: The existing law allows the use of automated traffic enforcement systems at intersections where drivers must stop, provided they adhere to specific requirements like proper signage and adequate yellow light intervals. It also permits a pilot program until 2032 for speed enforcement using speed safety systems in certain California cities, with violations resulting in civil penalties. A new bill expands this authorization to include the use of these systems for detecting traffic signal violations, imposing escalating civil penalties for such infractions. It outlines a process for issuing violation notices, reviews, hearings, and appeals. The bill ensures that local jurisdictions consider the risks to traffic and pedestrian safety when using automated systems. It requires a \$25 fee for appealing notices from these systems and aligns its provisions with Section 70615 of the Government Code, contingent upon the passage of a related bill, AB 289. The bill also includes legislative findings on the necessity of limiting public access to certain government meetings and writings.

Current Analysis: 09/12/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

Chapter No. 782

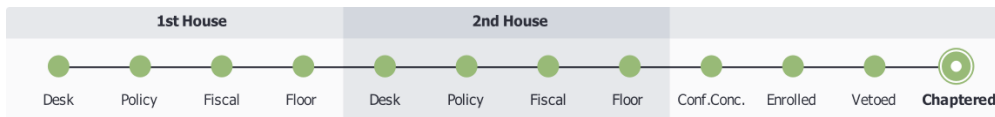
Governo CHAPTERED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)
r's Messa
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SB 753

Cortese, D

HTML

PDF

Special business regulations: shopping carts.**Progress bar****Bill information**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 785, Statutes of 2025.

Summary: Under existing law, local governments can impound shopping carts with certain conditions, including a 3-day advance notice to the cart owner. The new bill allows local governments to not only impound but also return shopping carts to the retailer, charging up to \$100 for the retrieval and return. This bill also mandates that the notice to the cart owner includes proof of delivery and requires the local government to keep a record of this proof. Previously, owners could be fined up to \$50 for failing to retrieve carts after three instances in six months; this bill increases the fine to \$100 per occurrence.

Current Analysis: 09/11/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/04/25)

Last Amend: 09/04/2025

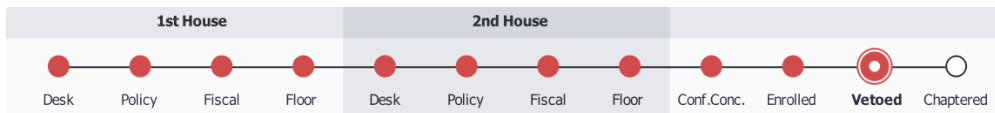
Chapter No. 785

SB 757

Richardson, D

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Local government: nuisance abatement.**Progress bar****Bill information**

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

Summary: The proposed bill authorizes cities or counties to collect fines for specific nuisance abatement violations using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment until January 1, 2035. Funds collected from these fines must be used for streamlining housing development permits or establishing housing-related loan funds. The bill mandates a hardship waiver process to reduce fines for those who qualify. Specifically, it requires a total waiver for individuals with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty line. Additionally, before imposing penalties, enforcing entities must provide a 60-day correction period for violations, unless they pose an immediate health or safety risk.

Current Analysis: 08/15/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 07/03/25)

Last Amend: 07/03/2025

Governor's Message: VETOED: 10/11/2025 [PDF](#)

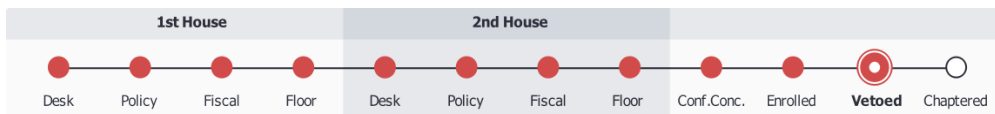
SB 783

Rubio, D

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Outdoor advertising displays: redevelopment agency project areas.**Progress bar**



Bill information

Status: 10/13/2025 - Vetoes by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: The Outdoor Advertising Act is a law that regulates advertising displays visible from public highways. It controls off-premises displays, which promote businesses, services, or goods not located on the same property as the display. It does not apply to on-premises displays, which promote businesses, services, or goods located on the same property. However, off-premises displays that are part of redevelopment agency projects, as defined by boundaries existing on December 29, 2011, can be considered on-premises displays if they meet specific criteria. These displays were initially allowed to remain until January 1, 2026. The new bill extends this authorization by three years to January 1, 2029.

Current Analysis:	09/06/25 S Floor Analyses (text 07/15/25)	Last Amend:	07/15/2025
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Governo VETOED: 10/13/2025 [PDF](#)
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SB 805

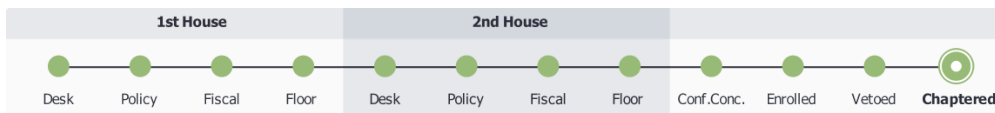
Pérez, D

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Crimes.

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Bill information

Status: 09/20/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 126, Statutes of 2025

Summary: The bill revises existing laws that prohibit impersonating certain officials to extend these prohibitions and clarify definitions. It includes impersonating law enforcement officers, such as federal officers, through any means for fraudulent purposes. Violations are misdemeanors. From January 1, 2026, non-uniformed law enforcement officers in California must display IDs showing their agency and either name or badge number when on duty, with certain exceptions. Agencies must have publicly posted policies on ID display, supporting transparency and public trust. Exemptions from penalties for not displaying ID are possible unless challenged. If deficiencies in agency policy are not corrected within 90 days, legal action can be pursued. The bill prohibits bail fugitive recovery agents from engaging in immigration enforcement and from sharing personal information for immigration purposes. The legislation states financial implications for local governments and outlines procedures for state reimbursement of costs. It is classified as an urgency statute, set to take effect immediately.

Current Analysis:	09/11/25 S Floor Analyses (text 09/05/25)	Last Amend:	09/05/2025
		Chapter No.	126

SB 827

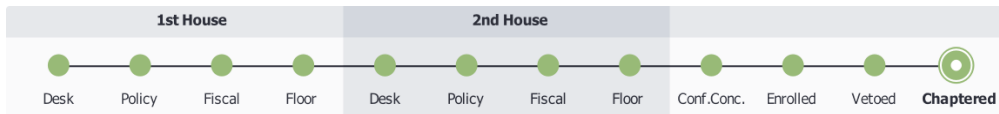
Gonzalez, D

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Local agency officials: training.

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Bill information

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

Summary: The existing law mandates ethics training for certain local agency officials, requiring two hours of training every two years, with the first session within one year of starting service. This records of these trainings are maintained by local agencies. The new bill broadens the requirement to include department heads and similar roles, mandating that officials who begin service from January 1, 2026, complete their initial training within six months. The bill requires local agencies to post training record request instructions on their websites and introduces at least two hours of fiscal and financial training every two years for all defined local agency officials, exempting those already compliant with specific educational prerequisites. Agencies or associations can partner with course providers to develop training materials in consultation with local government finance experts, ensuring proof of participation for recordkeeping. Local agencies must annually update information on available training. This imposes additional duties, creating a state-mandated local program, acknowledging statewide concern, and applicable to all cities, including charter cities. If state-mandated costs arise, procedures for reimbursement are established through statutory provisions.

Current Analysis: 09/08/25 [S Floor Analyses](#) (text 09/02/25) **Last Amend:** 09/02/2025 **Chapter No.** 661

SB 855

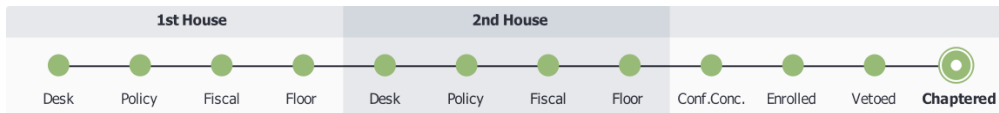
Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs

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Sale of armories.

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Bill information

Status: 10/07/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 461, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Existing law allows the Director of General Services, with approval from the Adjutant General, to lease or sell real estate held for armory purposes, but only with legislative approval. Proceeds from these transactions are required to be deposited into the Armory Fund and used for specific armory-related purposes as determined by the Legislature. The new bill proposes to extend this authority to also include transferring or exchanging armories, still subject to legislative approval and the same conditions regarding the use of proceeds.

Current Analysis: 09/02/25 [A Floor Analysis](#) (text 03/06/25) **Chapter No.** 461

Total measures: 134

Total Tracking Forms: 256