

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Judiciary Committee



2025 LEGISLATIVE BILL SUMMARIES

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2025 Legislative Bill Summaries

Author's Note

During the 2025 Regular Legislative Session, 380 measures were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This report contains summaries of the bills referred to the Judiciary Committee during the 2025 Regular Legislative Session. Bills that were passed by the Legislature and became law are followed by the chapter number and year enacted. For bills that did not become law, the last location of the bill in the legislative process is shown. Veto messages are included for bills vetoed by Governor Gavin Newsom. Bills are listed categorically based on the main subjects of the bill. Additional information on these measures may be obtained online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

AB-632 (Hart) - Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

This bill would have allowed a local agency, upon the exhaustion of administrative and judicial appeals and specified noticing procedures, to obtain a final judgment and impose liens to enforce administrative fines and penalties for violations of specified cannabis laws, housing laws, and fire hazard laws. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

This bill would allow a local agency, upon the exhaustion of administrative and judicial appeals and specified noticing procedures, to obtain a final judgment and impose liens to enforce administrative fines and penalties for violations of specified cannabis laws, housing laws, and fire hazard laws. I recognize the challenges local governments face in enforcing code violations for illegal cannabis grows, which is why I signed AB 1684 (Maienschein, Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023) to strengthen local penalty and enforcement authority for unlicensed cannabis activity. However, I am concerned about expanding local authority to place liens on private property. Balancing the due process rights of homeowners with a local government's authority to levy nuisance abatement fines is crucial. I believe existing law strikes the right balance. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

ANIMALS

AB-463 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Emergency medical services: dogs and cats.

This bill authorizes specified ambulance operators to transport a police canine or a search and rescue dog injured in the line of duty to a specified facility, as provided. The bill authorizes emergency responders to provide basic first aid to such dogs during transit and provides them with qualified immunity.

Status: Chapter 98, Statutes of 2025

AB-506 (Bennett) - Pets: sales of dogs, cats, and rabbits.

This bill prohibits offering contracts that transfer ownership of a dog, cat, or rabbit where such contract requires a nonrefundable deposit or fails to make specified disclosures, including identifying the source of the animal. The bill makes contracts entered into on, or after January 1, 2026, that require a nonrefundable deposit, void as against public policy, and requires the purchaser to be refunded for any exchanged money, as specified. The bill authorizes a private right of action for a purchaser affected

by a violation of any of these provisions and authorizes specified public prosecutors to bring an action to enforce these provisions, as provided.

Status: Chapter 477, Statutes of 2025

AB-793 (Schultz) - Potentially dangerous and vicious dogs: designation and disposition: burden of proof.

This bill revises the existing statutes regulating potentially dangerous or vicious dogs by, among other things, defining new terms, requiring determinations about whether a dog is vicious to be made by a clear and convincing evidence standard, requiring explicit findings on certain criteria, and establishing new statutory provisions for the regulation of provoked dogs.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-928 (Rogers) - Roosters: restrictions.

This bill prohibits any person, beginning January 1, 2027, from keeping more than 25 roosters that are movement-constrained through the use of an enclosure or tether, except as provided, and makes a person who violates these provisions subject to a civil penalty of \$2,500 per each violation.

Status: In the Senate Agriculture Committee

ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION

AB-1523 (Committee on Judiciary) - Court-ordered mediation.

This bill raises the threshold under which a court may order a case into mediation from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and places additional conditions that must be met before such an order can be made. This bill provides for the process of such mediation and its aftermath.

Status: Chapter 201, Statutes of 2025

ATTORNEYS AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW

SB-37 (Umberg) - Attorneys: unlawful solicitations and advertisements.

This bill enhances existing prohibitions on misleading attorney advertisements, attorney solicitations, and the use of referral services by, among other things, providing private rights of action to enforce violations of these provisions, and prohibits advertisements by attorneys from containing or referring to certain additional statements or information.

Status: Chapter 645, Statutes of 2025

SB-47 (Umberg) - February 2025 bar exam: audit.

This bill requires the California State Auditor to conduct an audit of the February 2025 bar exam to evaluate its administration and how the problems with the exam occurred, including: the use of artificial intelligence in the creation of the bar exam; the bidding and contracting process that the State Bar engaged in for the exam; and an itemization of costs arising from the administration of the exam, such as existing contracts, legal representation, and remedies provided to takers of the exam. The bill contains an urgency statute.

Status: Chapter 209, Statutes of 2025

SB-253 (Umberg) - State Bar of California: annual license fee.

This bill requires the Board of Trustees of the California State Bar to fix the 2026 annual license fee for active licensees at a sum not exceeding \$400, and \$100 for inactive licensees. The bill makes other changes to the State Bar Act, including: prohibiting the Committee of Bar Examiners from making certain changes to the Bar Examination without specified notice; requiring the California Lawyers Association to submit an annual report to the Legislature detailing their use of funds and a statement of compliance with the prohibition on creating, operating, or soliciting members for affinity or royalty programs involving similar products or services; and various other changes.

Status: Chapter 405, Statutes of 2025

SB-550 (Cortese) - California State University, San Jose: law school.

This bill authorizes the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) to establish a legal education pilot program, consisting of the California State University, San Jose, and a law school accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California as an independent nonprofit institution, to operate for a period of 6 academic years. Under the bill, the legal education pilot program may commence only if the trustees approve the program, the governing board of the law school approves the program, and the law school has been continuously accredited for a minimum of five years before the first cohort graduates from a joint degree program. The bill requires the CSU, San Jose and the nonprofit law school to submit certain information, including an administrative plan and enrollment projections, to the trustees and the governing board of the law school before the trustees and governing board vote to approve the pilot program.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-373 (Blanca Rubio) - Dependency proceedings: counsel.

This bill requires counsel appointed to represent a nonminor dependent (NMD) in a dependency proceeding to represent the wishes of the NMD, without an exception for circumstances where the counsel believes the NMD's wishes conflict with the protection or safety of the NMD.

Status: Chapter 146, Statutes of 2025

AB-484 (Dixon) - California bar examination.

This bill requires the Committee of Bar Examiners to provide a report on whether adopting a uniform bar examination, including, but not limited to, the National Conference of Bar Examiners' Uniform Bar Examination, would be more efficient to administer and lower the cost of administration for the State Bar and examinees, as specified.

Status: Chapter 155, Statutes of 2025

AB-743 (Michelle Rodriguez) - California Financing Law: lawsuit financiers.

This bill requires licensing of entities engaging in "lawsuit financing" by the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation and otherwise regulates the industry. "Lawsuit financing" means a transaction in which a person provides, with or without recourse, money, services, or anything else having value to any person in return for a contingent right to receive an amount out of the proceeds of any realized judgment, award, settlement, or verdict a person may receive on an underlying civil claim or action, or in return for interest, fees, or other consideration.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

AB-931 (Kalra) - State Bar Act: consumer legal funding.

This bill creates a regulatory framework for the litigation financing industry. This bill seeks to bring some needed oversight to the industry by erecting clear guardrails and implementing conflict of interest provisions. This bill also prohibits any attorney licensed in this state, and associated entities, from directly or indirectly sharing legal fees with an out-of-state "alternative business structure," essentially an entity that provides legal services while allowing nonattorney ownership, management, or decision-making authority. This section of this bill includes a sunset on January 1, 2030 and exempts certain contracts.

Status: Chapter 565, Statutes of 2025

AB-1155 (Fong) - Law schools: externships: compensation.

This bill requires, beginning August 1, 2026, each law school to allow law students to receive compensation from an externship site while concurrently earning academic

course credit. The bill provides that its provisions are to be considered a request to the University of California Regents as it applies to law schools in the University of California system.

Status: Chapter 292, Statutes of 2025

AB-1522 (Committee on Judiciary) - State Bar Act: expedited licensure: federal attorneys.

This bill requires the State Bar of California (State Bar) to transmit a proposal outlining a process for expediting the licensure to practice law in this state of an attorney who meets certain criteria, including that the attorney was employed by an agency of the federal government on January 20, 2025. The bill defines “expediting the licensure” to mean a licensing process that does not require an attorney to take either the general bar examination or the attorneys’ examination. Under the bill, any person eligible for licensure as an attorney pursuant to this process would be exempt from the requirement that the person pass the general bar examination or attorneys’ examination to be certified to the Supreme Court for admission and a license to practice law in this state. The bill also provides that an excluded event is not grounds for disciplinary action by the State Bar, nor does it require an attorney or applicant to report that event to the State Bar. Under the bill, an “excluded event” is defined to mean certain actions taken when based on the application of another state’s law that interferes with any person’s right to receive, provide, recommend, enable, or advocate for sensitive services, as defined, that would be lawful in California.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1525 (Committee on Judiciary) - Attorneys: discipline: sensitive services.

This bill provides that an excluded event is not grounds for disciplinary action by the State Bar of California (State Bar), nor does it require an attorney or applicant to report that event to the State Bar. The bill specifies that an excluded event does not supply evidence that an attorney is culpable of professional misconduct in this state or serve as grounds to deny admission of an applicant to the State Bar. Under the bill, an “excluded event” is defined to mean certain actions taken when based on the application of another state’s law that interferes with any person’s right to receive, provide, recommend, enable, or advocate for sensitive services, as defined, that would be lawful in California.

Status: Chapter 137, Statutes of 2025

BUSINESS ENTITIES

SB-43 (Umberg) - Substance use disorder: addiction treatment referral agencies.

This bill requires agencies that refer persons to addiction treatment facilities and programs to obtain a certificate of compliance from the Department of Justice, and places limitations on how a referral agency can operate, or participate in, a group advertising and referral service for such services.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-95 (Umberg) - Sellers of travel: travel consolidators: fraud.

This bill provides that a travel consolidator is a seller of travel for purposes of the Sellers of Travel Law, and requires an air carrier to refund a person who purchases a ticket or voucher for air transportation if certain conditions are met.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-611 (Lee) - Legacy local news organizations: notice of sale.

This bill requires a legacy news organization, as defined, to provide notice of intent to sell at least 120 days before final execution of the sale, for sales to specified types of buyers.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-668 (Lowenthal) - Alcoholic beverage control: large outdoor events: drink spiking.

This bill requires, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2029, any person who obtains a catering authorization or daily on-sale license for the sale of alcoholic beverages at a large outdoor event to offer drug testing devices, provide drink lids upon request, and comply with notification and signage requirements related to drink spiking, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-801 (Bonta) - Financial institutions: California Community Reinvestment Act.

This bill requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to establish an examination program to determine the extent to which state banks, state credit unions, nonbank mortgage companies, and issuers of stored value meet the financial services needs of low- and moderate-income communities and communities of color.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

AB-1166 (Valencia) - Fair Debt Settlement Practices Act.

This bill expands the framework of the Fair Debt Settlement Practices Act to include protections for commercial debtors, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

CANNABIS

SB-378 (Wiener) - Online marketplaces: illicit cannabis: reporting and liability.

This bill places obligations on online marketplaces where advertising or sales of illicit cannabis or hemp products occur, including required disclosures, reporting mechanisms, and warnings. This bill prohibits “unlawful paid online advertising,” as defined, related to unlicensed sellers of cannabis or cannabis products, intoxicating hemp products, or unregistered hemp products.

Status: Chapter 411, Statutes of 2025

CHILD ABUSE, ELDER AND DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE

AB-251 (Kalra) - Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.

This bill permits a judge to reduce the burden of proof, from clear and convincing evidence to preponderance of the evidence, in a civil action filed against specified facilities under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, when the court finds that the defendant committed spoliation of evidence and other specified conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 433, Statutes of 2025

AB-561 (Quirk-Silva) - Restraining orders.

This bill harmonizes provisions relating to filing fees, remote appearances, and alternative service in civil harassment protective order proceedings and protective order proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and the Elder and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, and prohibits the charging of fees for filing or remote appearances in those proceedings. The bill’s provisions will take effect on January 1, 2027.

Status: Chapter 267, Statutes of 2025

CIVIL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS AND DISCRIMINATION LAW

SB-59 (Wiener) - Change of gender and sex identifier.

This bill extends the confidentiality provisions that already apply to specified petitions by minors, including for a change of gender and sex identifier, to adults, as specified.

This bill prohibits such records from being posted publicly. This bill authorizes an action to enforce any violations.

Status: Chapter 738, Statutes of 2025

SB-84 (Niello) - Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.

This bill prohibits a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant unless the defendant has: 1) been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation of a construction-related accessibility standard; and 2) the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service. This bill provides that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, costs, or plaintiff's attorney's fees for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter. The provisions of this bill apply to a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals as of the date of the receipt of the letter or for any period over the past three years from the date of the receipt of the letter.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-289 (Cervantes) - Postsecondary education: Gender and Sex Discrimination Educational Oversight Office.

This bill requires the Attorney General to establish a statewide Gender and Sex Discrimination Educational Oversight Office (Office). The bill requires the Office to serve as a point of contact for students who are dissatisfied with their campus-based policies or investigative procedures designed to prevent or address incidents of harassment, rape, sexual assault, and violence at their respective campuses. The bill requires the Office to receive complaints from students regarding the students' campuses' noncompliance with any aspect of Title IX. The bill authorizes the Office to establish a process to investigate campus-based policies and investigative procedures relating to harassment, rape, sexual assault, and violence complaints. The bill requires the Office to receive an annual report on incidents of harassment, rape, sexual assault, and violence that involve students who are enrolled at a campus of a community college district, the California State University, an independent postsecondary educational institution, or the University of California, as provided, and authorizes the Office to investigate those institutions' policies, procedures, or campus-based

investigations following the incident, and make recommendations to the Attorney General, district attorney, or city attorney, as provided. The bill requires the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the governing board of each independent postsecondary educational institution, and the Regents of the University of California to submit an annual report to the Office regarding those incidents, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Education Committee

SB-303 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Evidence: privileges and exclusions.

This bill provides that an employee's assessment, testing, admission, or acknowledgment of their own personal bias that was made in good faith and solicited or required as part of a bias mitigation training does not, by itself, constitute unlawful discrimination.

Status: Chapter 216, Statutes of 2025

SB-334 (Reyes) - Pupil instruction: sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual abuse prevention: safety.

This bill requires the California Department of Education, on or before January 1, 2028, to review the existing California School Climate, Health, and Learning Surveys system to identify areas of the surveys administered through this system where age-appropriate questions related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual abuse safety may be incorporated. The bill also requires the Instructional Quality Commission, upon the next revision of the Health Education Framework, to consider including information regarding sexual harassment and associated disciplinary consequences, the Uniform Complaint Procedures, and Title IX. Lastly, the bill establishes the second full week of September as Sexual Harassment Safety Week and encourages public schools to provide for increased focus, resources, and information regarding sexual harassment, abuse, and assault prevention.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-418 (Menjivar) - Health care coverage: nondiscrimination.

This bill, as heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have clarified the antidiscrimination laws relating to the provision of health care services and health insurance. SB 418 was subsequently amended to expand the state's prescription hormone therapy coverage policy to require health care plans and insurance policies to cover a 12-month supply of prescription hormone therapy and the necessary supplies for self-administration. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 418, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's intent to ensure patient access to the comprehensive care they need. While there are provisions of this bill that are worthy of support, I am concerned about the limitation on the use of UM, which is an important tool to ensure enrollees receive the right care at the right time. Prohibiting this cost containment strategy is likely to result in an increase in enrollee premiums to offset costs incurred by health plans and insurers. At a time when individuals are facing double-digit rate increases in their health care premiums across the nation, we must take great care to not enact policies that further drive up the cost of health care, no matter how well-intended. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-437 (Weber Pierson) - California State University: claim eligibility: genealogy and descendancy.

This bill requires the California State University to explore options for how to confirm an individual's status as a descendant of an enslaved person, as defined, and to establish a process for conducting or verifying genealogical research for the purpose of eligibility for reparative claims, with the work to be completed by the start of the 2029-2030 academic year; and appropriates funds for these purposes.

Status: Chapter 755, Statutes of 2025

SB-464 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employer pay data.

This bill, for existing pay data reporting requirements of private employers: 1) requires employers to collect and store demographic information gathered separately from employees' personnel records; and 2) beginning January 1, 2027, increases the number of job categories that employers must report on.

Status: Chapter 760, Statutes of 2025

SB-477 (Blakespear) - California Fair Employment and Housing Act: enforcement procedures.

This bill makes several changes to the timeframes and tolling periods under the Fair Employment and Housing Act, to ensure that parties are not prejudiced while the Civil Rights Department (CRD) investigates a claim or while a petitioner appeals the CRD's decision not to pursue a claim.

Status: Chapter 321, Statutes of 2025

SB-497 (Wiener) - Legally protected health care activity.

This bill enacts various safeguards against the enforcement of other states' laws that purport to penalize individuals who obtain gender-affirming care that is legal in California.

Status: Chapter 764, Statutes of 2025

SB-503 (Weber Pierson) - Health care services: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires developers and deployers of AI systems in specified health care applications to take steps to identify, mitigate, and monitor biased impacts.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-518 (Weber Pierson) - Descendants of enslaved persons: reparations.

This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, establishes the Bureau of Descendants of American Slavery within the Civil Rights Department and sets forth the Bureau's obligations.

Status: Chapter 586, Statutes of 2025

SB-622 (Grove) - Educational equity: sex-segregated school programs and activities: sex at birth.

This bill modifies the provisions relating to a pupil's participation in sex-segregated sports programs and activities to require a pupil's participation in those programs be consistent with the pupil's sex at birth.

Status: In the Senate Education Committee

SB-642 (Limón) - Employment: payment of wages.

This bill strengthens California's Equal Pay Act by, among other things: (1) revising the definition of "pay scale" for purposes of existing job posting requirements; (2) increasing the statute of limitations on civil actions for employer violations; and (3) specifying what constitutes a cause of action for violations.

Status: Chapter 468, Statutes of 2025

SB-645 (Umberg) - Juries: peremptory challenges.

This bill extends the existing procedure for peremptory challenges during voir dire used in criminal cases to certain civil case types, including civil rights cases, and indefinitely prohibits the procedure from taking effect in the remaining civil case types.

Status: Chapter 656, Statutes of 2025

SCR-89 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

This resolution declares the Legislature's commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) and encourages local, state, and federal policymakers, among other organizations, to adopt and uphold DEI principles.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-7 (Bryan) - Postsecondary education: admissions preference: descendants of slavery.

This bill would have specified that the California State University, the University of California, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions may consider providing a preference in admissions to an applicant who is a descendant of slavery, as defined, to the extent it does not conflict with federal law. Governor Newsom vetoed AB 7, stating in his veto message:

I thank the author for his deep commitment to addressing disparities in education stemming from the legacy of slavery. These institutions already have the authority to determine whether to provide admissions preferences like this one, and accordingly, this bill is unnecessary. I encourage the institutions referenced in this bill to review and determine how, when, and if this type of preference can be adopted. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-45 (Bauer-Kahan) - Privacy: health data: location and research.

This bill strengthens existing law protecting health and location data privacy regarding those seeking reproductive health services.

Status: Chapter 134, Statutes of 2025

AB-57 (McKinnor) - California Dream for All Program: descendants of formerly enslaved people.

This bill would have required, upon the establishment of a certification process for the descendants of American enslaved persons by the Bureau for Descendants of American Slavery, that at least 10 percent of the moneys in the California Dream for All Fund to be reserved for applicants who meet the requirements for a housing loan from the fund and have been certified as descendants of formerly enslaved people, as specified.

Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's leadership on this important issue. However, creating an ancestry-based set-aside presents legal risks and could jeopardize CalHFA's access to federal mortgage markets that are critical to providing housing assistance for thousands of Californians each year.

California has made historic investments to expand equitable access to homeownership, including through the Dream for All Program, which provides downpayment assistance to first-time buyers where at least one borrower is a first-generation homebuyer. In the last fiscal year, CalHFA data across all downpayment assistance programs show encouraging results, with Black or African American borrowers represented at rates well above their share of

California homeowners.

Building on this progress, the upcoming funding round for new Dream for All applicants will include a programmatic set-aside designed to address long-standing inequality. In addition to the program's core eligibility criteria, 10 percent of Dream for All funds will be reserved for borrowers in Qualified Census Tracts, as defined by area median income, helping direct resources to areas where residents are more likely to face systemic inequities in lending, wealth-building, and housing access. This approach advances the equity goals of this measure while minimizing legal risks and protecting California's continued access to resources essential for expanding affordability and opportunity.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-282 (Pellerin) - Discrimination: housing: source of income.

This bill exempts, from the prohibition against housing discrimination on the basis of source of income, any policies or preferences in favor of an applicant or tenant who qualifies for or receives a federal, state, or local housing subsidy program; this exemption applies only to a local jurisdiction, public housing authority or affiliate, public agency, or limited or general partnership in which a public housing authority is a partner.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-449 (Jackson) - Civil Rights Department: antidiscrimination campaigns.

This bill would have, upon appropriation by the Legislature and commencing on or before the later of either July 1, 2026, or one year after the date of the appropriation, required the Civil Rights Department (CRD) to create and distribute statewide and regional radio, social media, and television campaigns for the purposes of discouraging discrimination. The bill would have required CRD to convene a working group to develop a plan to implement the campaigns above and would have exempted the working group from the requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating:

While implementation of this bill requires an appropriation by the Legislature, it will result in General Fund cost pressures to fund the campaigns and working group. In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined

when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-474 (Ward) - Housing discrimination: nonprofit home-sharing program: eligibility for public social services.

This bill would have exempted income received through renting bedrooms or units in a nonprofit home-sharing program from consideration as income or assets for the purposes of determining an individual's eligibility and benefit amounts for a variety of public social services, and would have added an exception to the prohibition on discrimination in refusing to rent or lease a portion of an owner-occupied single-family house for when the owner is renting the portion of their home as a landlord in a nonprofit home-sharing program, the owner rents to no more than two roomers, boarders, or tenants, the living areas within the dwelling unit are shared, and the owner complies with prohibitions on discriminatory notices, statements, and advertisements. The Governor vetoed this bill, arguing that its exemption from housing anti-discrimination laws "risks creating inconsistencies in California's fair housing framework and causing legal uncertainty for both program operators and participants," and that the provisions exempting income from nonprofit home-sharing programs would create inherent inconsistencies with federal benefit rules.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-649 (Lowenthal) - Disability access: construction-related accessibility claim.

This bill creates the Small Business Right to Cure Program, which allows businesses with 25 or fewer full-time employees to remediate within 120 days some construction-related accessibility violations on their premises for six years. The bill conditions program participation on, among other things, the business obtaining a certified access specialist (CAsp) inspection of the premises after January 1, 2026 and correcting all violations that are in the inspected area and noted in the CAsp report. The bill also makes a number of changes to existing law to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-715 (Zbur) - Educational equity: discrimination: antisemitism prevention.

This bill: establishes an Office of Civil Rights (OCR) at the Government Operations Agency, and establishes an Antisemitism Prevention Coordinator within the OCR; requires that all instruction be factually accurate, aligned to state curriculum, and

consistent with accepted standards of professional responsibility, rather than advocacy, personal opinion, bias, or partisanship; requires that any organization contracted with a local education agency (LEA) to provide curriculum, instructional materials, or professional development which is found by an LEA or the Superintendent of Public Instruction to have violated specified anti-discrimination statutes to reimburse all funds received for their services from the LEA, and notify every LEA with which they contract of this finding; and becomes operative only upon enactment of SB 48 of this Session, among other provisions.

Status: Chapter 428, Statutes of 2025

AB-742 (Elhawary) - Department of Consumer Affairs: licensing: applicants who are descendants of slaves.

This bill would have required state licensing boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to expedite applications from individuals seeking licensure who are descendants of American slaves. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

This bill would require boards and bureaus under the Department of Consumer Affairs to expedite applicants seeking licensure who are descendants of slaves, once a certification process for the descendants of American Slaves is implemented by the Bureau for Descendants of American Slavery.

I appreciate the author's intent to increase diversity within the professional licensed population and improve licensure opportunities for historically underrepresented communities. However, as the number of applicants who qualify for expedited licensure increases, the benefits of mandated prioritization may start to diminish, creating negative impacts on other applicants.

Additionally, licensing fee increases may result from this bill, as an increase in staff will be necessary to ensure expedited applications.

I vetoed two similar measures seeking to expedite licensure for specified populations last year for these same concerns, and I believe more data is needed on the effectiveness and consequences of expedited licensure before committing to similar frameworks. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-822 (Elhawary) - Commission on the State of Hate.

This bill extends the sunset on the Commission on the State of Hate to January 1, 2031, and extends the final Annual State of Hate Commission Report due date to July 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 714, Statutes of 2025

AB-932 (Irwin) - Community youth athletics programs: sex or gender discrimination.

This bill applies the statute prohibiting discrimination in youth athletics (Government Code section 53080) to local educational agencies and school and recreation facilities and resources.

Status: Chapter 628, Statutes of 2025

AB-935 (Ransom) - State agencies: complaints: demographic data.

This bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Civil Rights Department to collect and, beginning in 2027, publish specified information relating to complaints of prohibited discrimination.

Status: Chapter 717, Statutes of 2025

AB-972 (Wilson) - Postsecondary education: discrimination: sex.

This bill expressly includes sex in the list of specified characteristics that are listed under the law that prohibits a person from being subjected to discrimination on the basis of specified characteristics, including, among others, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation in a program or activity conducted by a postsecondary educational institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance or that enrolls students who receive state student financial aid.

Status: In the Senate Education Committee

AB-1084 (Zbur) - Change of name and gender and sex identifier.

This bill streamlines the process for legally changing one's name, including a change of name to match a person's gender identity.

Status: Chapter 723, Statutes of 2025

AB-1369 (Ramos) - Pupil rights: school graduation ceremonies and related events: adornments.

This bill clarifies the existing authorization for students to wear specified adornments at school graduation ceremonies by explicitly authorizing students and their families to determine what adornments are deemed to be traditional tribal regalia or recognized objects of religious or cultural significance; and prohibits local educational agencies from (1) requiring students to undergo a preapproval process in order to exercise the right described above and (2) requiring students to wear a graduation cap if it is incompatible with the specified adornment.

Status: Chapter 133, Statutes of 2025

AJR-18 (Ramos) - Recognition of the historical wrongdoing committed against California Native Americans.

This resolution resolves to recognize the historical wrongdoing committed by the California State Legislature against California Native Americans.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

SB-26 (Umberg) - Civil actions: restitution for or replacement of a new motor vehicle.

This bill makes changes to the recently amended California “Lemon Law” to establish a mechanism for manufacturers to opt in to this new process. This bill restricts a consumer from seeking civil penalties in such actions unless the consumer provides written notice to a prospective buyer or recipient, as provided. This bill delays the effective date of newly enacted procedural guidelines for such cases.

Status: Chapter 1, Statutes of 2025

SB-29 (Laird) - Civil actions: decedent’s cause of action.

This bill extends the sunset on provisions that allow for recovery of damages for pain, suffering, and disfigurement in survival actions.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-59 (Wiener) - Change of gender and sex identifier.

This bill extends the confidentiality provisions that already apply to specified petitions by minors, including for a change of gender and sex identifier, to adults, as specified. This bill prohibits such records from being posted publicly. This bill authorizes an action to enforce any violations.

Status: Chapter 738, Statutes of 2025

SB-66 (Umberg) - Civil discovery.

This bill removes the sunset date on provisions that require certain initial disclosures in specified civil actions upon demand of a party.

Status: Chapter 50, Statutes of 2025

SB-85 (Umberg) - Civil actions: service of summons.

This bill allows for alternative service of a summons in a civil case where the plaintiff is unable to effect service using prescribed methods, despite reasonable diligence, including by email or other electronic technology, except in an action against a governmental entity or an agent or employee thereof.

Status: Chapter 403, Statutes of 2025

SB-394 (Allen) - Water theft: fire hydrants.

This bill authorizes a utility to bring a civil action for damages against any person who commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, abets, or attempts to tamper with a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check, or diverts water, or causes water to be diverted, from a fire hydrant without authorization from the utility that owns the fire hydrant. The bill provides that a person who tampers with or uses a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check without authorization to obtain water and without paying the full lawful charge of the water is presumed to be in violation of existing law. The bill also provides enhanced civil penalties for water theft committed via the unauthorized connection to a fire hydrant in violation of an ordinance adopted by a local agency that provides retail water services, as specified.

Status: Chapter 540, Statutes of 2025

SB-413 (Allen) - Juveniles: case file inspection.

This bill permits attorneys in specified legal proceedings relating to a minor or former minor to access the minor's juvenile case file without a court order, if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 2025

SB-459 (Grayson) - Peace officers: confidential communications: group peer support services.

This bill adds additional protections to communications made by law enforcement personnel during the provision of group peer support services.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2025

SB-495 (Allen) - Insurance.

This bill requires an admitted insurer in a group with written premiums in the prior year from certain lines totaling \$50,000,000 or more to submit a report to the Insurance Commissioner on its reinsurance placement data and use of probabilistic catastrophic models for the previous year, as provided, and states that the information submitted is confidential. The bill authorizes the imposition of civil penalties for failure to submit the report and specifies how an admitted insurer can appeal such a penalty. The bill also prohibits an insurer from requiring the insured to provide proof of loss less than 100 days after the loss in the event the loss relates to a state of emergency, as defined.

Status: Chapter 542, Statutes of 2025

SB-572 (Gonzalez) - Vehicles: advanced driver assistance system: crash reports.

This bill authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to collect certain accident data from manufacturers of vehicles with specific types of advanced driver assistance system capabilities, as specified, and post this data on the DMV's website. The bill prohibits any proprietary business information, including trade secrets, and any personally identifying information from being posted by the DMV. The bill imposes a civil penalty of \$27,874 per violation per day on a manufacturer that fails to report a crash. The bill provides that these provisions become operative only if the Third Amended Standing General Order 2021-01 is repealed and not replaced with another general order, a federal statute, or a federal regulation that is consistent with the Third Amended Standing General Order 2021-01 as of June 16, 2025, as determined by the Director of Motor Vehicles.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-577 (Laird) - Civil actions.

This bill makes a series of changes to relevant law to mitigate the fiscal impact of childhood sexual assault claims against public entities, including limitations on refiling actions and shortening relevant statutes of limitations, reforms to the remittitur process, and flexibility in paying judgments and issuing financing bonds.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-645 (Umberg) - Juries: peremptory challenges.

This bill extends the existing procedure for peremptory challenges during voir dire used in criminal cases to certain civil case types, including civil rights cases, and indefinitely prohibits the procedure from taking effect in the remaining civil case types.

Status: Chapter 656, Statutes of 2025

SB-650 (Cabaldon) - The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009.

This bill amends the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 to include state and local public agencies as entities authorized to appeal a certification of consistency, and provides that challenges to certain actions of the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) must be brought within 90 days of the Council's final decision, as specified

Status: Chapter 324, Statutes of 2025

SB-676 (Limón) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: fire.

This bill makes projects that are located in a geographic area that was damaged by a fire for which the Governor declared a state of emergency on or after January 1, 2027,

eligible for expedited administrative and judicial review under the California Environmental Quality Act, as provided.

Status: Chapter 550, Statutes of 2025

SB-678 (Niello) - Fire prevention activities: challenges: undertaking.

This bill provides a mechanism for a defendant in a civil action, including under the California Environmental Quality Act, challenging a project that engages in fire prevention activities, as defined, to seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the plaintiff's action would result in preventing or delaying the project.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-683 (Cortese) - Privacy: use of a person's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness: injunctive relief.

This bill clarifies that a plaintiff in a right of publicity lawsuit may seek injunctive relief prior to the entry of judgment, and sets forth the timeframe for a defendant to comply with a temporary restraining order entered in such a case.

Status: Chapter 590, Statutes of 2025

SB-706 (Hurtado) - Consumer debt: charged-off debts.

This bill requires consumers to be notified when a creditor sells or assigns a charged-off consumer debt and limits such assignments or sales to one year after the charge off.

This bill adjusts the relevant statute of limitations for actions to recover a charged-off consumer debt.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-738 (Rubio) - The Reclaim Act.

This bill expands the vexatious litigant statute to include actions against victims of domestic violence and expands the scope of behavior that may be prohibited under a domestic violence restraining order.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-758 (Umberg) - Juries: peremptory challenges.

This bill removes the presumption of invalidity to peremptory challenges against jurors who express distrust against law enforcement in cases where a law enforcement officer is the defendant or an alleged victim.

Status: In the Senate Public Safety Committee

SB-769 (Caballero) - The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

This bill enacts the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act (Act), which establishes the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation (Corporation) within the State Treasurer's Office as a not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects. The bill, among other things: provides that directors of the corporation are not subject to personal liability for carrying out the powers and duties conferred by the Act; states that the Corporation is to be treated as a public agency for purposes of the validation statutes; and limits access to certain public records and meetings, as specified.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-786 (Arreguín) - Planning and zoning: general plan: judicial challenges.

This bill makes various changes to existing procedures and remedies for judicial challenges to whether or not a local jurisdiction's general plan, or any element thereof, complies with existing law.

Status: Chapter 526, Statutes of 2025

SB-794 (Ochoa Bogh) - Juveniles: access and use of juvenile case files.

This bill permits members of parents' treatment teams, and therapeutic providers for children and parents, regardless of the timing of the treatment, to view a child's juvenile case file without a court order, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-799 (Allen) - False claims: taxation.

This bill applies the California False Claims Act to cases of tax fraud, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB-808 (Caballero) - Civil Actions: writs: housing development projects.

This bill establishes an expedited writ of mandate procedure for writ petitions filed for the review of the denial of a permit or other entitlement for housing development projects or residential units.

Status: Chapter 527, Statutes of 2025

SB-832 (Allen) - State government.

This bill makes a series of changes to relevant law to mitigate the fiscal impact of childhood sexual assault claims against public entities, including establishing a higher level of proof to establish such claims and flexibility in paying judgments and issuing financing bonds.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-847 (Reyes) - Workers' compensation: uninsured employer: transfer of real property.

This bill authorizes the Director (Director) of the Department of Industrial Relations to determine whether a transfer of real property by an uninsured employer or a substantial shareholder made after the date of an employee's injury, but before the Director has recorded a certificate of lien, was intended to retain a beneficial interest in the real property in the transferor, such that a trust for the benefit of the uninsured employer or substantial shareholder was created. The bill, upon a determination by the Director that a transfer resulted in such a trust, authorizes the Director to record a certificate of lien against the resulting trust in the property in favor of the Director in the same manner as if the transfer had not occurred, as provided. The bill authorizes the Director to make a prima facie showing that the transfer resulted in such a trust being created if certain conditions exist. The bill provides an appeal procedure to contest the determination of the Director. The bill specifies it does not affect the interests, priorities, and ownership rights of bona fide encumbrancers and purchasers.

Status: Chapter 790, Statutes of 2025

SB-849 (Weber Pierson) - Unclaimed property: class action settlements.

This bill modifies the Unclaimed Property Law's provisions to deem a class action settlement payment to be abandoned if the class member cannot be located or does not claim the payment, as specified, and provides that such abandoned payments escheat to the state.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-858 (Committee on Local Government) - Local Government Omnibus Act of 2025.

This bill makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law and authorizes the board of supervisors of any county to use electronic signatures to sign records, minutes, and documents, as specified.

Status: Chapter 242, Statutes of 2025

SB-861 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development) - Consumer affairs.

This bill makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law and clarifies that, if a licensed private investigator turns over a signed client agreement and investigative findings to the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, protections under the lawyer-client privilege or attorney work product doctrine are not violated, waived, or extinguished.

Status: Chapter 592, Statutes of 2025

AB-78 (Chen) - Attorney's fees: book accounts.

This bill increases the maximum attorney's fees available to a prevailing party in any action on a contract based on a book account that does not provide for attorney's fees and costs.

Status: Chapter 28, Statutes of 2025

AB-223 (Pacheco) - Jury selection: acknowledgment and agreement.

This bill updates the language used in the acknowledgments and agreements obtained from prospective jurors before conducting voir dire and from jurors once selected for trial regarding their obligations and duties.

Status: Chapter 29, Statutes of 2025

AB-250 (Aguiar-Curry) - Sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill revives otherwise time-barred claims for damages arising from sexual assault of a plaintiff on or after their 18th birthday, and related claims arising out of the sexual assault, against the perpetrator and any non-public entities responsible, as specified.

Status: Chapter 682, Statutes of 2025

AB-251 (Kalra) - Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.

This bill permits a judge to reduce the burden of proof, from clear and convincing evidence to preponderance of the evidence, in a civil action filed against specified facilities under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, when the court finds that the defendant committed spoliation of evidence and other specified conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 433, Statutes of 2025

AB-316 (Krell) - Artificial intelligence: defenses.

This bill prohibits a defendant from asserting the defense that AI autonomously caused harm to a plaintiff, as provided.

Status: Chapter 672, Statutes of 2025

AB-325 (Aguiar-Curry) - Cartwright Act: violations.

This bill clarifies that using a common pricing algorithm to further a price-fixing conspiracy violates the Cartwright Act and clarifies the Cartwright Act's pleading standard.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2025

AB-515 (Pacheco) - Trial: statement of decision.

This bill modernizes and simplifies the processes governing the requesting and issuance of statements of decisions.

Status: Chapter 559, Statutes of 2025

AB-521 (Carrillo) - Contractors State License Board: bond deposits: liability for legal fees and costs.

This bill specifies that the Contractors State License Board (CSLB) shall not be responsible for any legal fees or costs accrued by a claimant in a civil action against a deposit in lieu of bond (deposit) while a court determines whether payment should be made against the deposit, regardless of when the deposit was filed with the CSLB Registrar.

Status: Chapter 265, Statutes of 2025

AB-540 (Connolly) - Motions: filing and service requirements.

This bill removes the two-day extension to procedural timelines in civil cases where service is effectuated by electronic service.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-632 (Hart) - Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

This bill would have allowed a local agency, upon the exhaustion of administrative and judicial appeals and specified noticing procedures, to obtain a final judgment and impose liens to enforce administrative fines and penalties for violations of specified cannabis laws, housing laws, and fire hazard laws. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

This bill would allow a local agency, upon the exhaustion of administrative and judicial appeals and specified noticing procedures, to obtain a final judgment and impose liens to enforce administrative fines and penalties for violations of specified cannabis laws, housing laws, and fire hazard laws.

I recognize the challenges local governments face in enforcing code violations for illegal cannabis grows, which is why I signed AB 1684 (Maienschein, Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023) to strengthen local penalty and enforcement authority for unlicensed cannabis activity.

However, I am concerned about expanding local authority to place liens on private property. Balancing the due process rights of homeowners with a local government's authority to levy nuisance abatement fines is crucial. I believe existing law strikes the right balance. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-708 (Valencia) - California Youth Football Act: safety equipment.

This bill requires a youth tackle football league, youth sports organization that conducts a tackle football program, or coach of a youth sports organization to allow youth tackle football participants to use safety equipment, including soft-shelled add-ons on football helmets. The bill authorizes a court to grant a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction to remedy a violation or threatened violation, and provides that a prevailing plaintiff is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-711 (Chen) - Civil Actions: shorthand reporters.

This bill requires a party to include, as part of its meet-and-confer declaration submitted in support of a discovery motion, whether the parties have met and conferred regarding the retention of a certified shorthand reporter for the hearing on the motion.

Status: Chapter 64, Statutes of 2025

AB-732 (Macedo) - Agriculture: neglected or abandoned crops: public nuisances: pests.

This bill authorizes the imposition of a civil penalty, in lieu of a lien, upon a property owner found to have violated the law related to remediating pest-related nuisances, as provided.

Status: Chapter 440, Statutes of 2025

AB-747 (Kalra) - Service of Process Accountability, Reform and Equity (SPARE) Act.

This bill strengthens procedural protections for defendants by increasing accountability for process servers, clarifying the standard for substituted service, and enhancing access to post-judgment relief when service was unlawful.

Status: Chapter 563, Statutes of 2025

AB-774 (Bauer-Kahan) - Civil actions: enforcement of judgments.

This bill is a follow-up measure to AB 2387 (Bauer-Kahan, Ch. 514, Stats. 2024) and clarifies various provisions within the Enforcement of Judgments Law.

Status: Chapter 708, Statutes of 2025

AB-839 (Blanca Rubio) - California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: sustainable aviation fuel projects.

The bill authorizes the Governor to certify up to three sustainable aviation fuel projects, as defined, meeting certain requirements, as infrastructure projects, thereby providing

the certified projects with an expedited administrative and 270-day judicial review process for litigation involving the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: In the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

AB-859 (Macedo) - Civil Procedure: recovery of defense costs.

This bill extends the statutory authorization for the recovery of defense costs for specified motions made in actions brought pursuant to the Government Claims Act to include objections by demurrer.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1079 (Ávila Farías) - Civil appeals: stay of enforcement.

This bill provides that the perfecting of an appeal does not stay enforcement of an order in the trial court, in the absence of an order of the trial court providing otherwise, if the trial court finds that either: (1) a party's at-large method of election violates, or is likely to violate, the California Voting Rights Act of 2001; or (2) a party's election district boundaries violate, or are likely to violate, the FAIR MAPS Act of 2023. The bill requires, however, that the enforcement of a judgment or order under the California Voting Rights Act of 2001 or the FAIR MAPS Act of 2023 is to be stayed by the court upon appeal if the Attorney General and Secretary of State file a certification in the trial court stating that enforcement of the order is either: (1) in furtherance of either act; or (2) otherwise necessary for the orderly administration of the state's elections. The bill provides that it does not apply to a judgment or order entered in a proceeding or action described above that is commenced on or before January 1, 2026.

Status: Chapter 178, Statutes of 2025

AB-1084 (Zbur) - Change of name and gender and sex identifier.

This bill streamlines the process for legally changing one's name, including a change of name to match a person's gender identity.

Status: Chapter 723, Statutes of 2025

AB-1109 (Kalra) - Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.

This bill establishes an evidentiary privilege from disclosure for confidential communications between a union agent and a represented employee or represented former employee, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1162 (Bonta) - Challenges to housing and community-serving projects.

California law allows defendants in lawsuits challenging an affordable housing project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or another law to request that the plaintiff be required to provide a bond to cover the costs and damages of the delay to the project caused by the lawsuit, when the defendant can show that the lawsuit is without merit and was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, for the purpose of delay, or to thwart the affordable nature of the housing development project. This bill extends this law by permitting a defendant or real party in interest in a civil action challenging a community-serving project that has a direct connection or benefit to an affordable housing development, as specified, to make a motion to require the plaintiff to provide a bond for the costs and any damages as a result of delay in carrying out the project, if the civil action has the effect of preventing or delaying the project, as specified. It also permits real parties in interest, in addition to the defendant, to seek the imposition of the bond requirement in any such suit.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1384 (Nguyen) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: procedural requirements.

This bill specifies that a hearing on a motion to demur or strike in an unlawful detainer action may be held at a later date beyond seven court days from the filing of the notice of the motion upon the written stipulation of the parties, and permits the court, in the case of an unlawful detainer of a commercial tenancy, to hold the hearing, upon good cause shown, on a later date not to exceed 10 court days after the original hearing date.

Status: Chapter 299, Statutes of 2025

AB-1523 (Committee on Judiciary) - Court-ordered mediation.

This bill raises the threshold under which a court may order a case into mediation from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and places additional conditions that must be met before such an order can be made. This bill provides for the process of such mediation and its aftermath.

Status: Chapter 201, Statutes of 2025

COMMON INTEREST DEVELOPMENTS (DAVIS-STIRLING ACT)

SB-410 (Grayson) - Common interest developments: disclosures to prospective purchasers: exterior elevated elements inspection.

This bill requires a seller of a separate interest in a common interest development to provide a prospective buyer with the result of an inspection of the development's

exterior elevated elements, permits the homeowner's association to charge a fee for providing the result of the inspection to the owner, requires homeowners' associations to maintain inspection reports as association records, and specifies information that the inspection reports must include on the first page of the report.

Status: Chapter 516, Statutes of 2025

SB-546 (Grayson) - Common interest developments: accounting.

Existing law requires that, unless the governing documents of a common interest development (CID) impose more stringent standards, the homeowners' association (HOA) board of the CID must conduct a monthly review of the HOA's accounts and revenues and expenses, as specified. It allows this monthly review to be met when every board member, or a subcommittee of the board of at least one board member and the treasurer, reviews the documents and statements required independent of a board meeting, so long as the review is ratified at the next board meeting, and that ratification is reflected in the minutes of the board meeting. This bill repeals that provision, therefore requiring that the board review its accounts and revenues and expenses monthly at a board meeting.

Status: In the Senate Housing Committee

SB-625 (Wahab) - Housing developments: disasters: reconstruction of destroyed or damaged structures.

This bill makes void and unenforceable covenants and rules of a common interest development that prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting, a substantially similar reconstruction of a residential structure damaged or destroyed by a disaster, provides a process and timeline for the review and approval of a modification of a homeowner's separate interest in a common interest development, and provides a streamlined, ministerial approval process for certain housing developments on lots where a residential structure was damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as specified, and makes any ordinance that prohibits the placement or use of a mobilehome, manufactured home, or recreational vehicle on a private lot for use during the reconstruction or repair of a home damaged or destroyed by a disaster unenforceable for three years after the disaster.

Status: Chapter 548, Statutes of 2025

SB-681 (Wahab) - Housing.

This bill makes a variety of changes to the law in order to lower Californians' costs related to housing, including prohibiting landlords from charging tenants certain fees capping such fees at five percent of monthly rent; prohibiting specified actions by a

mortgage servicer or servicer of a subordinate mortgage; clarifying that a common interest development may not effectively prohibit a member from constructing or using an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit by requiring a fee; and limiting when and how a homeowner's association (HOA) within a common interest development may implement fines for violating an HOA rule. Lastly, this bill includes a number of other changes, including to the Housing Accountability Act, the Housing Crisis Act, the Surplus Lands Act, the Permit Streamlining Act, and the Coastal Act, with provisions aimed at extending various programs, expanding streamlined permitting of housing development, opening up more local land to housing development, and increasing efficiencies in the processing of local coastal plans.

Status: In the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

SB-770 (Allen) - Common interest developments: EV charging stations.

In 2011, the Legislature passed SB 209 (Corbett, Ch. 121, Stats. 2011) to facilitate the installation of electrical vehicle chargers in common interest developments (CIDs). However, the law requires a homeowner in a CID to provide the CID with a certificate of insurance naming the CID's homeowner's association (HOA) as an additional insured when the EV charging station is located in the common area or exclusive use common area of the CID. This bill eliminates the requirement that the certificate of insurance name the HOA as an additional insured.

Status: Chapter 525, Statutes of 2025

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

SB-497 (Wiener) - Legally protected health care activity.

This bill enacts various safeguards against the enforcement of other states' laws that purport to penalize individuals from obtaining gender-affirming care that is legal in California.

Status: Chapter 764, Statutes of 2025

SB-720 (Ashby) - Automated traffic enforcement system programs.

This bill establishes an alternative automated traffic enforcement program for local governments to enforce red light violations.

Status: Chapter 782, Statutes of 2025

SCR-66 (Umberg) - Law Day.

This resolution designates May 1 as Law Day and declares that using executive orders to silence opposition and chill legal advocacy is an unlawful attack on the right to seek counsel.

Status: Resolution Chapter 150, Statutes of 2025

SJR-1 (Wiener) - Rescinding previous applications for a federal constitutional convention.

This resolution rescinds, nullifies, and supersedes all of the Legislature's prior calls for the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution.

Status: Resolution Chapter 174, Statutes of 2025

SR-32 (Wahab) - Birthright citizenship.

This resolution sets forth the Senate's opposition to Executive Order No. 14160, which purports to end birthright citizenship in the United States, affirms the Senate's commitment to birthright citizenship, and honors Wong Kim Ark's fight for legal recognition of birthright citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Status: Adopted by the Senate

AB-54 (Krell) - Access to Safe Abortion Care Act.

The bill establishes the Access to Safe Abortion Care Act, under which the Legislature reaffirms that it has been, and continues to be, lawful to cause the delivery of, or mail, ship, take, receive, or otherwise transport, any drug, medicine, or instrument that can be designed or adapted to produce an abortion that is lawful in this state. The bill prohibits a manufacturer, distributor, authorized health care provider, pharmacist, or individual from being subject to civil or criminal liability, or professional disciplinary action, for accessing, mailing, shipping, receiving, transporting, distributing, dispensing, or administering brand name or generic mifepristone or any drug used for medication abortion that is lawful under the laws of the state on or after January 1, 2020, in accordance with the laws of this state, applicable and accepted standards of care, and good faith compliance.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-62 (McKinnor) - Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.

This bill would have required the Civil Rights Department (CRD), upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a procedure by which persons whose property was taken through racially motivated eminent domain, as defined, or their

descendants, could obtain a determination that the property was so taken and seek just compensation for the wrongful taking. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I thank the author for seeking to right these historic injustices. My administration shares the commitment to dismantle systemic racism, including by addressing the wealth gap. However, CRD lacks the crucial expertise and immense resources required to successfully implement this bill. CRD, a prosecutorial agency, would need to establish an entirely new adjudicatory structure, inclusive of administrative law judges, in order to adjudicate property disputes between governmental entities and individuals. These determinations would be complex, involve multiple parties, competing interests, and the gathering of historical evidence that would be difficult to obtain or verify. Given the substantial resources this would require, this bill would limit CRD's ability to fulfill its core mission of maintaining and strengthening civil rights protections for Californians - a vital mission that grows more necessary every day.

In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-82 (Ward) - Health care: legally protected health care activity.

This bill enacts various safeguards for healthcare providers and patients of gender-affirming care, including expanding the Safe at Home program to include health care professionals who provide gender-affirming health care, and expanding existing civil and criminal liability for online violations of their and their patient's privacy. The bill also prohibits the reporting of testosterone and mifepristone to California's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (CURES), and requires bail to be set at zero dollars for an individual who has been arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding the individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of "a legally protected health care activity." The bill also prohibits a state or local law enforcement agency from assisting another state's prosecution of a provider of a legally protected health care activity, including gender-affirming health care, and enacts other protections from criminal prosecution for those activities

Status: Chapter 679, Statutes of 2025

AB-418 (Wilson) - Property taxation: tax-defaulted property.

This bill requires that the sale price of a Chapter 8 sale be equal to or greater than the sale price that the government agency would have received at a Chapter 7 public auction. It also requires a county board of supervisors to conduct a hearing to determine that question before a Chapter 8 sale takes place, and the property owner and any party of interest may present evidence at this hearing. Lastly, this bill permits a party to appeal the board's decision on the Chapter 8 sale within 45 days of the decision, as specified.

Status: Chapter 149, Statutes of 2025

AB-502 (Pellerin) - Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.

This bill makes modifications to provisions of law that prohibit anyone, with malice, from knowingly distributing a campaign advertisement or other election communication containing materially deceptive content unless certain conditions are met.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AJR-5 (Lee) - Birthright citizenship.

This resolution sets forth the Senate's opposition to Executive Order No. 14160, which purports to end birthright citizenship in the United States, affirms the Senate's commitment to birthright citizenship, and honors Wong Kim Ark's fight for legal recognition of birthright citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Status: Resolution Chapter 178, Statutes of 2025

CONSUMER PROTECTION

SB-11 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

This bill would have ensured that computer-manipulated or generated content is incorporated into the right of publicity law and criminal false impersonation statutes. This bill would have required those making available such technology to provide a warning to consumers about liability for misuse, as provided.

The Judicial Council would have been required to review the impact of AI on evidence introduced in court proceedings and to adopt rules of court as necessary. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill, stating in this veto message:

I commend the author for working to ensure that our state is prepared for the challenges raised by AI's ability to produce highly realistic digital content. I share the author's concern over the risks posed by synthetic content, including

the use of AI to impersonate or appropriate another's likeness without their consent.

However, this bill also requires any AI technology that enables a user to create a digital replica to include, wherever a user may input a prompt, a hyperlink to a clear and conspicuous disclosure to warn users of potential civil or criminal liability. Failure to include the hyperlink exposes the technology provider to significant civil liability under this measure.

This year, I have signed bills requiring companion chatbot operators to disclose to users that they are interacting with an artificial system (SB 243, Padilla) and internet companies to warn minors of the potential dangers of social media use (AB 56, Bauer-Kahan). Under certain circumstances, public disclosures and warning labels can play a key role in providing transparency to the public and mitigating harm. In this case, however, it is unclear whether a warning would be sufficient to dissuade wrongdoers from using AI to impersonate others without their consent. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-22 (Laird) - Gift certificates.

This bill provides that a gift certificate with a cash value less than \$15 must be redeemable in cash, increasing that threshold from \$10, but exempting application of the redemption right for donated gift certificates.

Status: Chapter 207, Statutes of 2025

SB-25 (Umberg) - Antitrust: premerger notification.

This bill requires a person who is obligated to file a notification pursuant to the federal Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 to file a copy of that form and any additional documentation, as specified, with the Attorney General (AG) if the person meets certain requirements, including the person has its principal place of business in this state. This bill prohibits the AG from disclosing the information received, with limited exceptions, and authorizes the AG to impose a civil penalty for a violation of the filing requirement. Under the bill, the AG is authorized to impose a filing fee of: \$1,000 for a person who has its principal place of business in this state; \$500 for a person or person that controls the business directly or indirectly that had annual net sales in this state of the goods or services involved in the transaction of at least 20 percent of the filing threshold; and \$500 for providing an electronic copy of additional documentary material upon request of the AG, as specified.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-26 (Umberg) - Civil actions: restitution for or replacement of a new motor vehicle.

This bill makes changes to the recently amended California “Lemon Law” to establish a mechanism for manufacturers to opt in to this new process. This bill restricts a consumer from seeking civil penalties in such actions unless the consumer provides written notice to a prospective buyer or recipient, as provided. This bill delays the effective date of newly enacted procedural guidelines for such cases.

Status: Chapter 1, Statutes of 2025

SB-36 (Umberg) - Price gouging: state of emergency.

This bill would have strengthened the laws protecting those affected by wildfires and other emergencies in the state, including from price gouging. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: “I appreciate the author’s intent to strengthen and expand protections against price gouging for those displaced by a state or local emergency. Unfortunately, this bill includes a provision that would allow the Legislature to terminate extensions of emergency protections by concurrent resolution. This shift would weaken the Governor’s authority under the Emergency Services Act and undermine the executive branch’s flexibility to respond to rapidly evolving disasters. In times of emergency, Californians expect swift and decisive action to protect public safety, deliver resources, and maintain stability. Making the Governor’s actions subject to termination by concurrent vote of the Legislature could delay critical measures and create uncertainty when Californians can least afford it. For that reason, I am unable to sign this bill.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-37 (Umberg) - Attorneys: unlawful solicitations and advertisements.

This bill enhances existing prohibitions on misleading attorney advertisements, attorney solicitations, and the use of referral services by, among other things, providing private rights of action to enforce violations of these provisions, and prohibits advertisements by attorneys from containing or referring to certain additional statements or information.

Status: Chapter 645, Statutes of 2025

SB-237 (Grayson) - Single-family residential property: sale: disclosures.

This bill, as passed by this Committee, would have required a seller of a single-family residential property, for all transfers or sales on or after January 1, 2026, to disclose the names and license numbers of any contractors and third parties that worked on the property, and the work that was performed, when the property was rebuilt after the

property was destroyed in an event for which a state of emergency or local emergency was declared, and received a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025. The bill was subsequently gut and amended in the Assembly into a bill relating to oil spill prevention and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: Chapter 118, Statutes of 2025

SB-243 (Padilla) - Companion chatbots.

This bill imposes a number of obligations on operators of “companion chatbot platforms” in order to safeguard users. These obligations include requiring such operators that allow users to engage with chatbots to maintain certain protocols aimed at preventing some of the worst outcomes and, only when the user is known to the operator to be a minor, to make certain disclosures and to institute reasonable measures to prevent such things as sexually explicit material from being produced or from “directly stating that the minor should engage in sexually explicit conduct.”

Status: Chapter 677, Statutes of 2025

SB-259 (Wahab) - Fair Online Pricing Act.

This bill prohibits businesses from using certain device-specific data to generate prices offered to consumers through their online devices.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-295 (Hurtado) - California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025.

This bill establishes the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025, which prohibits the knowing distribution or use of pricing algorithms that rely on confidential competitor data to set prices or commercial terms, as specified.

Status: Failed passage on the Assembly Floor

SB-346 (Durazo) - Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

This bill enacts the Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2025, which permits local agencies to enact ordinances to require short-term rental facilitators to provide specified information to the local agency on their platform’s rentals.

Status: Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025

SB-354 (Limón) - Insurance Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 2025.

This bill establishes an updated and comprehensive privacy framework for insurance licensees and their third-party service providers.

Status: In the Assembly Insurance Committee

SB-361 (Becker) - Data broker registration: data collection.

This bill expands the disclosures that data brokers must make when registering with California's Data Broker Registry.

Status: Chapter 466, Statutes of 2025

SB-384 (Wahab) - Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on price-fixing algorithm use.

This bill prohibits the sale and use of specified algorithms that process nonpublic input data and are used to set the price or supply level of a good or service, or the rent or occupancy level of rental property.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-420 (Padilla) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the use of high-risk automated decision systems (ADS). This includes requirements on developers and deployers to perform impact assessments on their systems. This bill establishes the right of individuals to know when an ADS has been used, details about the systems, and an opportunity to appeal ADS decisions, where technically feasible.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-446 (Hurtado) - Data breaches: customer notification.

This bill requires data breach disclosures to be made to California residents within 30 days, except as specified. This bill requires a copy of the disclosure to be delivered to the Attorney General within 15 days of notifying affected consumers.

Status: Chapter 319, Statutes of 2025

SB-505 (Richardson) - Money Transmission Act: stored value platforms: fraudulently induced transfers.

This bill requires an operator licensed to provide money transmission services in the state to reimburse a customer for any loss directly caused by a fraudulently induced transfer, as specified, and requires an operator to establish a means by which a customer can submit a claim for reimbursement to the operator.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

SB-517 (Niello) - Home improvement contract requirements: subcontractors.

This bill requires contractors who enter into a home improvement contract with a consumer to indicate whether a subcontractor, or subcontractors, will be used to complete the contract, including any change orders; requires the prime contractor to provide specified disclosures regarding the subcontractor; and clarifies that the prime

or direct contractor is responsible for completion of the project in accordance with the home improvement contract, plans, and specifications, and that this responsibility does not preclude administrative discipline against any subcontractor or home improvement salesperson for violation of the Contractors State License Law.

Status: Chapter 585, Statutes of 2025

SB-637 (Grayson) - Consumer review platforms.

This bill requires an online consumer review platform to allow a business to opt out of being the subject of consumer reviews or consumer testimonials on the platform.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-659 (Reyes) - The Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act: remedies.

This bill allows public prosecutors and a parent or legal guardian of a minor acquiring a specified product to bring an action for enhanced civil penalties against an online business in violation of the Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-694 (Archuleta) - Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.

This bill provides additional protections for veterans in California in connection with fees charged for assistance applying for veterans' benefits and the privacy of their information. The bill requires persons to be federally accredited before preparing, presenting, or prosecuting a veteran's claim for benefits under federal law.

Status: In the Senate Rules Committee

SB-706 (Hurtado) - Consumer debt: charged-off debts.

This bill requires consumers to be notified when a creditor sells or assigns a charged-off consumer debt and limits such assignments or sales to one year after the charge off.

This bill adjusts the relevant statute of limitations for actions to recover a charged-off consumer debt.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-709 (Menjivar) - Self-service storage facilities: rental rates.

This bill requires a self-storage facility to disclose in a rental agreement with a renter of a self-storage unit certain details regarding the rental agreement, promotional prices or discounts received by the renter, how the renter can terminate the rental agreement, the contact information for the owner of the self-storage facility, and whether the rental fee is subject to change, and if so, the maximum rental fee that the owner could charge during the first 12 months following the date of the rental agreement, as specified.

Status: Chapter 353, Statutes of 2025

SB-728 (Padilla) - California Consumer Financial Protection Law: commercial financing.

This bill creates a registration program under the California Consumer Financial Protection Law, to be administered by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, for persons offering commercial financing or commercial financing brokerage services to California residents, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-766 (Allen) - California Combating Auto Retail Scams (CARS) Act.

This bill establishes the California Combating Auto Retail Scams Act to improve transparency, prohibit deceptive practices, and enhance consumer protections in the sale and lease of motor vehicles.

Status: Chapter 354, Statutes of 2025

SB-784 (Durazo) - Home improvement loans: right to cancel contracts.

This bill adds requirements and restrictions to the existing statutes governing home improvement contracts, as defined.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-793 (Archuleta) - Public safety: lighters: standards: prohibition.

This bill prohibits a person from selling, offering for sale, or distributing a counterfeit or unsafe lighter, except as specified.

Status: Chapter 235, Statutes of 2025

SB-825 (Limón) - Consumers: financial protection.

This bill authorizes the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) to enforce prohibitions against unlawful, unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices against specified entities acting under the authority of certain licenses, certificates, or charters issued by DFPI.

Status: Chapter 355, Statutes of 2025

AB-56 (Bauer-Kahan) - Social media: warning labels.

This bill requires covered platforms to clearly display warning labels about the harms associated with social media when users, who are not reasonably determined to be adults, enter the platform and after extended use, as provided.

Status: Chapter 671, Statutes of 2025

AB-75 (Calderon) - Residential property insurance images.

This bill requires an admitted insurer to: notify a residential property insurance policyholder that aerial images may be taken or obtained of the insured property; provide the aerial images upon request; and include instructions regarding how a policyholder may make that request in the notice, as specified and with limited exceptions. The bill prohibits an admitted insurer from basing a decision to terminate insurance coverage on an aerial image taken more than 180 days prior to sending notice of that decision to the policyholder, except as specified; and requires an admitted insurer that bases a decision to terminate on an aerial image to provide that image to the policyholder with the notice of the decision to terminate. The bill requires the policyholder to have an opportunity to dispute the accuracy of the image, and to verify remediation, before the effective date of the decision to terminate insurance coverage. The bill makes these provisions operative on July 1, 2026.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-78 (Chen) - Attorney's fees: book accounts.

This bill increases the maximum attorney's fees available to a prevailing party in any action on a contract based on a book account that does not provide for attorney's fees and costs.

Status: Chapter 28, Statutes of 2025

AB-322 (Ward) - Precise geolocation information.

This bill amends the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 to provide enhanced protections for consumers' precise geolocation information.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-325 (Aguiar-Curry) - Cartwright Act: violations.

This bill clarifies that using a common pricing algorithm to further a price-fixing conspiracy violates the Cartwright Act, and clarifies the Cartwright Act's pleading standard.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2025

AB-410 (Wilson) - Bots: disclosure.

This bill requires that bots disclose their identity before interacting with another person, respond truthfully to any query about their identity, and otherwise refrain from misrepresenting themselves as human.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-446 (Ward) - Surveillance pricing.

This bill prohibits grocery establishments from engaging in “surveillance pricing,” except as provided. “Surveillance pricing” is defined as offering or setting a customized price increase for a good or service for a specific consumer or group of consumers, based, in whole or in part, on personally identifiable information collected through electronic surveillance technology. This includes the use of technological methods, systems, or tools, including sensors, cameras, device tracking, biometric monitoring, or other forms of observation or data collection, that are capable of gathering personally identifiable information about a consumer’s behavior, characteristics, location, or other personal attributes, whether in physical or digital environments.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-483 (Irwin) - Fixed term installment contracts: early termination fees.

This bill prohibits early termination fees unless the relevant fixed term installment contract includes a clear explanation of the total cost of the termination fee or the formula used to calculate the fee, except as provided. This bill caps the termination fee at 30% of the total cost of the installment contract.

Status: Chapter 557, Statutes of 2025

AB-487 (Committee on Insurance) - Insurance.

This bill makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law regarding the regulation of insurance, including clarifying existing law, deleting obsolete statutes, updating certain statutes, updating cross-references, and making various other changes. The bill, as it relates to the jurisdiction of this Committee, removes a reference to the Attorney General under the Insurance Fraud Prevention Act (IFPA) and clarifies jurisdiction of the courts to hear actions under the IFPA that are brought by an interested person but where a district attorney or the Insurance Commission intervenes and proceeds in the action.

Status: Chapter 558, Statutes of 2025

AB-498 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Self-service storage facilities: lien notices: email.

Current law regulates the written rental agreements between a self-storage facility and a renter of a self-storage unit, the allowable late payment fees for when a renter of a unit fails to make rental payments, and how a self-storage facility may ultimately dispose of a renter’s property for unpaid rent and other charges pursuant to a lien on the renter’s property. To sell a renter’s property pursuant to the lien, notice of delinquent payments and a notice of lien sale must be delivered to the renter. Currently, those notices must

be provided by mail, or by electronic means if the rental agreement states that the notices may be sent electronically, the renter signs the rental agreement, and the self-storage facility is able to demonstrate actual delivery and receipt of the notice, as specified. This bill modifies the permissible ways that a self-storage facility may demonstrate delivery in order to deliver the lien notices electronically, and would allow a self-storage facility to deliver the notices by email as long as the facility could demonstrate that the email was opened. After delivery of these notices, the self-storage facility may proceed with the lien process and the selling of the renter's possessions.

Status: Chapter 369, Statutes of 2025

AB-559 (Berman) - Professions and vocations: contractors: home improvement contracts: prohibited business practices.

This bill adds contracts to build accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on residentially zoned property to the definition of "home improvement," in the Contractors State License Law; applies home improvement contract requirements to ADU contracts and subjects violators to enforcement by the Contractors State License Board; and provides that fines for specified violations resulting in consumer financial harm may be assessed up to \$10,000.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-566 (Lowenthal) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out preference signal.

This bill requires browsers to include functionality configurable by a consumer that enables the browser to send an opt-out preference signal to a business with which a consumer interacts through the browser.

Status: Chapter 465, Statutes of 2025

AB-578 (Bauer-Kahan) - Food delivery platforms: customer service.

This bill strengthens the Fair Food Delivery Act. It provides protections and transparency for delivery people's compensation and establishes refund protections for consumers. This bill also requires food delivery platforms to provide for customer service features that allow access to a natural person, as provided.

Status: Chapter 341, Statutes of 2025

AB-723 (Pellerin) - Real estate: digitally altered images: disclosure.

This bill requires a real estate broker or salesperson licensed by the Department of Real Estate, or a person acting on their behalf, who digitally alters an image used in promotion for the sale of real property to include a conspicuously located disclosure

that the image has been altered. The bill requires an unaltered version of the image, or a link to the original image, to be included in the posting

Status: Chapter 497, Statutes of 2025

AB-743 (Michelle Rodriguez) - California Financing Law: lawsuit financiers.

This bill requires licensing of entities engaging in “lawsuit financing” by the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation and otherwise regulates the industry. “Lawsuit financing” means a transaction in which a person provides, with or without recourse, money, services, or anything else having value to any person in return for a contingent right to receive an amount out of the proceeds of any realized judgment, award, settlement, or verdict a person may receive on an underlying civil claim or action, or in return for interest, fees, or other consideration.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

AB-774 (Bauer-Kahan) - Civil actions: enforcement of judgments.

This bill is a follow-up measure to AB 2387 (Bauer-Kahan, Ch. 514, Stats. 2024) and clarifies various provisions within the Enforcement of Judgments Law.

Status: Chapter 708, Statutes of 2025

AB-853 (Wicks) - California AI Transparency Act.

This bill establishes requirements on large online platforms, capture device manufacturers, and generative AI (GenAI) system hosting platforms to embed and disclose provenance data in certain GenAI created or altered content. This bill builds on, and delays the operative date of, the California AI Transparency Act, passed last year.

Status: Chapter 674, Statutes of 2025

AB-866 (Ortega) - Student loan servicing.

This bill clarifies that a student loan servicer is a person for purposes of the Unfair Competition Law. This bill clarifies that a student loan is a debt and a transaction giving rise to a student loan is a consumer credit transaction for purposes of the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-931 (Kalra) - State Bar Act: consumer legal funding.

This bill creates a regulatory framework for the litigation financing industry. This bill seeks to bring some needed oversight to the industry by erecting clear guardrails and implementing conflict of interest provisions. This bill also prohibits any attorney licensed in this state, and associated entities, from directly or indirectly sharing legal fees with an out-of-state “alternative business structure,” essentially an entity that

provides legal services while allowing nonattorney ownership, management, or decision making authority. This section of this bill includes a sunset on January 1, 2030 and exempts certain contracts.

Status: Chapter 565, Statutes of 2025

AB-987 (Sharp-Collins) - Vehicles: storage and towing.

This bill expands the types of towing and storage fees that are considered unreasonable.

Status: Chapter 345, Statutes of 2025

AB-1018 (Bauer-Kahan) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the development and deployment, by both public and private actors, of certain “automated decision systems” (ADS). It places obligations on developers and deployers of such systems designed or used to make or facilitate “consequential decisions.” It requires developers to conduct impact assessments of their ADS, which, among other things, identify details of the systems, expected performance and uses, and potential disparate impacts. Deployers are required to provide certain notices to subjects of consequential decisions and afford certain rights to them.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1043 (Wicks) - Age verification signals: software applications and online services.

This bill imposes obligations on covered manufacturers to communicate certain information to application developers, including age bracket information. This bill requires developers to request and treat age signals as the primary indicator of the user’s age.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025

AB-1064 (Bauer-Kahan) - Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act.

This bill prohibits making companion chatbots available to children unless the chatbots are not foreseeably capable of certain conduct, such as encouraging the child to harm others or themselves or engaging in sexually explicit interactions. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, despite his acknowledgment that the “types of interactions that this bill seeks to address are abhorrent.” The Governor stated, in part: “While I strongly support the author’s goal of establishing necessary safeguards for the safe use of AI by minors, AB 1064 imposes such broad restrictions on the use of conversational AI tools that it may unintentionally lead to a total ban on the use of these products by minors. AI is already shaping the world, and it is imperative that adolescents learn how to safely interact with AI systems. This extends far beyond knowing how to use technology tools,

such as conversational chatbots, and includes an understanding of what AI is, how it functions, and how to critically evaluate AI-generated content for algorithmic bias, misinformation, and other risks. We cannot prepare our youth for a future where AI is ubiquitous by preventing their use of these tools altogether.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1150 (Schultz) - Local agencies: airports: alternative customer facility charges.

This bill amends the law governing “customer facility charges” (CFC) that airports can require rental vehicle companies to collect. First, it authorizes the use of any CFCs for performing major maintenance on consolidated airport vehicle rental facilities. Second, the bill raises the maximum amount for an alternative CFC to \$12 per day. Finally, the bill clarifies that the revenues from alternative CFCs can be used for the specified purposes.

Status: Chapter 182, Statutes of 2025

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

This bill authorizes rental companies to use electronic surveillance technology to access information about a renter’s use of the vehicle if it is deploying geofence technology showing the vehicle has moved out of the country or has moved into an impound or tow yard. Currently, in the event a rental car is stolen, a rental company can hold the consumer liable under certain circumstances. However, the law has certain protective but rebuttable presumptions against a consumer’s liability. This bill rolls back one of the conditions affording this protection to consumers when a key is shown to not have been in the vehicle when stolen.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

AB-1327 (Aguiar-Curry) - Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: notice.

This bill (1) requires a buyer’s notice of cancelation of specified contracts to be deliverable by email, and (2) requires the seller to include in the contract an email address to which cancelations can be sent and a telephone number which customers can call for support in completing a notice of cancelation, as provided.

Status: Chapter 348, Statutes of 2025

AB-1374 (Berman) - Rental passenger vehicle transactions: third parties.

This bill updates the existing pricing transparency law applying to rental vehicle companies to require these companies to provide the total charges estimate for the

entire rental, including all taxes and fees imposed by a government, as soon as dates, location, and vehicle type or class for the rental are provided to the rental company or third party. Third parties are also incorporated into the regulatory scheme.

Status: Chapter 349, Statutes of 2025

AB-1405 (Bauer-Kahan) - Artificial intelligence: auditors: enrollment.

This bill establishes an enrollment process for auditors of artificial intelligence (AI) systems or models through the Government Operations Agency and sets certain minimum standards for AI auditing pursuant to any state statutes.

Status: Senate

AB-1414 (Ransom) - Landlord-tenant: internet service provider subscriptions.

This bill requires, for any residential tenancy commenced, renewed, or continuing on a periodic basis on or after January 1, 2026, a landlord or the agent to permit a tenant to opt out of paying for any subscription from a third-party internet service provider, such as through a bulk-billing arrangement, for wired internet, cellular, or satellite service that is offered in connection with the lease, as provided. It prohibits a landlord or their agent from retaliating against a tenant for exercising their rights to opt out, and permits a tenant to deduct the cost of the subscription from their rent when the landlord or their agent violates these provisions. This bill specifies that it does not prevent a landlord or their agent from offering bulk-billing arrangements to their tenants.

Status: Chapter 506, Statutes of 2025

AB-1427 (Calderon) - Consumer credit report: sale of property: natural disasters.

This bill prohibits a sale of a property that has been rendered uninhabitable by a natural disaster from being included in the homeowner's credit report or considered by a person who uses a credit report for a credit transaction.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

CONTRACTORS

SB-237 (Grayson) - Single-family residential property: sale: disclosures.

This bill, as passed by this Committee, would have required a seller of a single-family residential property, for all transfers or sales on or after January 1, 2026, to disclose the names and license numbers of any contractors and third parties that worked on the property, and the work that was performed, when the property was rebuilt after the property was destroyed in an event for which a state of emergency or local emergency

was declared, and received a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025. It was subsequently gut and amended in the Assembly into a bill relating to oil spill prevention and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: Chapter 118, Statutes of 2025

SB-291 (Grayson) - Contractors: workers' compensation insurance.

This bill, under the Contractors State License Law, sets a minimum civil penalty of \$10,000 per violation of any sole owner and \$20,000 per violation for any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or tribal business licensee found to have employed workers without maintaining workers' compensation coverage, as specified. The bill also requires additional data regarding disciplinary actions for violations maintaining workers' compensation coverage be reported to the Legislature, as provided.

Status: Chapter 455, Statutes of 2025

SB-342 (Umberg) - Contractors: unlicensed work.

Current law prohibits a contractor on a construction project from bringing or maintaining a civil action to recover compensation for the performance of any act or contract where a license is required without also alleging that they were a duly licensed contractor at all times during the performance of the act or contract. This bill applies this requirement to a private construction work for residential real property of 25 units or less. It also provides that, for all other construction work, including public works projects, commercial projects, and private residential projects exceeding 25 units, a contractor may not recover in a civil action any compensation for any period of time during which they were unlicensed, and that a contractor may not recover an amount greater than the greater of actual damages or \$10,000 when their license was suspended only because they failed to renew their license on time, failed to pay a license renewal fee on time, or for another administrative purpose.

Status: In the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

SB-425 (Rubio) - Bonds: public entities as beneficiaries.

This bill requires for a bond given to, or in favor of, a beneficiary that is a public agency in connection with the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, or rehabilitation of real property or tangible personal property, that the beneficiary agrees to fulfill certain obligations to the principal in order for a bond to be effective and for liability to be assumed by the surety or principal. Specifically, this bill requires the public agency beneficiary to agree to make all payments to the principal, or to the surety if the surety takes on the principal's work upon the principal's default, and to perform all necessary obligations owed to the principal under the contract.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-440 (Ochoa Bogh) - Private Works Construction Fair Payment and Dispute Resolution Act.

This bill creates a process, until January 1, 2030, by which disputes between an owner, direct contractor, or subcontractor on a construction project regarding extensions of time and payment of additional compensation for approved changes to the contractor's scope of work may be resolved through an informal conference and mediation. It also provides a contractor or subcontractor the right to suspend performance of their work under the contract for nonpayment if the contractor or subcontractor provides the owner with notice that the payment is due, 30 days has elapsed since that notice, and the contractor or subcontractor provides a 10-day notice of intent to stop work. This bill's provisions do not apply to the construction of a residential project if the project is not mixed use and does not exceed four stories.

Status: Chapter 583, Statutes of 2025

SB-517 (Niello) - Home improvement contract requirements: subcontractors.

This bill requires contractors who enter into a home improvement contract with a consumer to indicate whether a subcontractor/subcontractors will be used to complete the contract, including any change orders; requires the prime contractor to provide specified disclosures regarding the subcontractor; and clarifies that the prime or direct contractor is responsible for completion of the project in accordance with the home improvement contract, plans, and specifications, and that this responsibility does not preclude administrative discipline against any subcontractor or home improvement salesperson for violation of the Contractors State License Law.

Status: Chapter 585, Statutes of 2025

SB-597 (Cortese) - Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

The federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) sets minimum standards for private employee benefit plans to protect participants' benefits. A recent court case ruled that ERISA preempted the state's joint liability statute with regard to unpaid contributions to employee benefit plans. This bill revises the state's joint liability statute to address these preemption concerns, providing, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026 relating to construction of a private work, joint liability for a direct contractor for any indebtedness for the performance of labor incurred by a subcontractor. It also provides that a direct contractor may avoid liability if they pay subcontractors and benefit plans through a joint check arrangement, as specified. Lastly, this bill provides that a joint labor-management cooperation committee established

pursuant to federal law may bring a civil action against a construction contractor for failure to make healthcare expenditure payments, as specified.

Status: Chapter 774, Statutes of 2025

SB-779 (Archuleta) - Contractors: civil penalties.

This bill increases the amount of certain minimum civil fines that the Contractors State License Board (CSLB) may assess under the Contractors State License Law, and authorizes those fines to be increased every five years, as specified. The bill also authorizes the CSLB to set fees to maintain the amount of the reserve fund at a level not to exceed approximately 12 months of annual authorized board expenditures.

Status: Chapter 233, Statutes of 2025

SB-784 (Durazo) - Home improvement loans: right to cancel contracts.

This bill adds requirements and restrictions to the existing statutes governing home improvement contracts, as defined.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-809 (Durazo) - Employees and independent contractors: construction trucking.

This bill creates the Construction Trucking Employer Amnesty Program, through which an eligible construction contractor of construction trucking is relieved of liability for civil and statutory penalties related to the misclassification of their construction drivers if the construction contractor executes a settlement agreement negotiated with, or approved by, the Labor Commissioner where they agree to properly classify all drivers performing construction trucking as employees and pay owed wages, benefits, and taxes for previously misclassifying their workers, and meet other requirements, as specified. This bill also creates a two-check system that would require employee drivers to be paid by two checks: one for their wages, and another for reimbursement of the costs of the use of their vehicle. This bill also provides that, as declaratory of existing law, the mere ownership of a vehicle used by a person providing labor or services for remuneration does not make that person an independent contractor, and that, if the owner of the vehicle is not an independent contractor under existing labor law, they are an employee and entitled to reimbursement for the use, upkeep, and depreciation of their vehicle.

Status: Chapter 659, Statutes of 2025

AB-521 (Carrillo) - Contractors State License Board: bond deposits: liability for legal fees and costs.

This bill specifies that the Contractors State License Board (CSLB) is not responsible for any legal fees or costs accrued by a claimant in a civil action against a deposit in lieu of bond (deposit) while a court determines whether payment should be made against the deposit, regardless of when the deposit was filed with the CSLB Registrar.

Status: Chapter 265, Statutes of 2025

AB-559 (Berman) - Professions and vocations: contractors: home improvement contracts: prohibited business practices.

This bill adds contracts to build accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on residentially zoned property to the definition of “home improvement,” in the Contractors State License Law; applies home improvement contract requirements to ADU contracts and subjects violators to enforcement by the Contractors State License Board; and provides that fines for specified violations resulting in consumer financial harm may be assessed up to \$10,000.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

AB-1002 (Gabriel) - Contractors: failure to pay wages: discipline.

This bill permits the Attorney General to bring a civil action to impose discipline upon a construction contractor’s license when they fail to pay their workers the full wages due to them under state law, fail to fulfill a wage judgment against the contractor, or are in violation of an injunction or court order regarding the payment of wages. It also requires the Attorney General to provide notice of the civil action to the Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) at least 30 days before filing the action, and permits the CSLB to intervene within 60 days of the filing of the action.

Status: Chapter 567, Statutes of 2025

CONTRACTS

SB-82 (Umberg) - Contracts: consumer goods and services: dispute resolution provisions.

This bill limits the dispute resolution terms and conditions in a consumer use agreement to the use, payment, or provision of the good, service, money, or credit provided by the consumer use agreement. This bill provides these provisions are to be liberally construed for the purpose of protecting consumers, and that a waiver of these provisions is contrary to public policy and void and unenforceable. The bill defines various terms for its purposes. The bill provides the duties and obligations imposed by

the bill are cumulative with duties or obligations imposed under any other law and are not to be construed to relieve any party from any duties or obligations imposed under any other law and do not limit any rights or remedies under any other law.

Status: Chapter 350, Statutes of 2025

SB-362 (Grayson) - Commercial financing: disclosures.

This bill regulates the use of “interest” and “rate” as terms to describe charges related to a commercial financing transaction and clarifies the enforcement authority provided to the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation for violations of commercial financing disclosure requirements.

Status: Chapter 352, Statutes of 2025

SB-425 (Rubio) - Bonds: public entities as beneficiaries.

This bill requires for a bond given to, or in favor of, a beneficiary that is a public agency in connection with the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, or rehabilitation of real property or tangible personal property, that the beneficiary agrees to fulfill certain obligations to the principal in order for a bond to be effective and for liability to be assumed by the surety or principal. Specifically, this bill requires the public agency beneficiary to agree to make all payments to the principal, or to the surety if the surety takes on the principal’s work upon the principal’s default, and to perform all necessary obligations owed to the principal under the contract.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-709 (Menjivar) - Self-service storage facilities: rental rates.

This bill requires a self-storage facility to disclose in a rental agreement with a renter of a self-storage unit certain details regarding the rental agreement, promotional prices or discounts received by the renter, how the renter can terminate the rental agreement, the contact information for the owner of the self-storage facility, and whether the rental fee is subject to change, and if so, the maximum rental fee that the owner could charge during the first 12 months following the date of the rental agreement, as specified.

Status: Chapter 353, Statutes of 2025

SB-728 (Padilla) - California Consumer Financial Protection Law: commercial financing.

This bill creates a registration program under the California Consumer Financial Protection Law, to be administered by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, for persons offering commercial financing or commercial financing brokerage services to California residents, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-784 (Durazo) - Home improvement loans: right to cancel contracts.

This bill adds requirements and restrictions to the existing statutes governing home improvement contracts, as defined.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-483 (Irwin) - Fixed term installment contracts: early termination fees.

This bill prohibits early termination fees unless the relevant fixed term installment contract includes a clear explanation of the total cost of the termination fee or the formula used to calculate the fee, except as provided. This bill caps the termination fee at 30% of the total cost of the installment contract.

Status: Chapter 557, Statutes of 2025

AB-692 (Kalra) - Employment: contracts in restraint of trade.

This bill (1) enhances penalties against employers who engage in practices that restrain workers from practicing their profession, business, or trade, and (2) makes specified contracts void that are entered into between workers and employers. Among other things, this bill makes it unlawful to include in any employment contract specified terms requiring a worker to pay an employer a debt if the worker's employment or work relationship with that employer terminates.

Status: Chapter 703, Statutes of 2025

AB-1166 (Valencia) - Fair Debt Settlement Practices Act.

This bill expands the framework of the Fair Debt Settlement Practices Act to include protections for commercial debtors, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1327 (Aguiar-Curry) - Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: notice.

This bill (1) requires a buyer's notice of cancellation of specified contracts to be deliverable by email, and (2) requires the seller to include in the contract an email address to which cancellations can be sent and a telephone number which customers can call for support in completing a notice of cancellation, as provided.

Status: Chapter 348, Statutes of 2025

COURTS, COURT FACILITIES, COURT EMPLOYMENT, COURT INTERPRETERS, AND COURT REPORTERS

SB-673 (Ochoa Bogh) - Courthouse construction: filing fee surcharges.

This bill continues, until January 1, 2039, the authorization of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to impose a surcharge of up to \$35 on specified filing fees in order to fund their courthouse construction fund.

Status: Chapter 75, Statutes of 2025

SB-768 (Durazo) - Courts: data reporting.

This bill requires individual county courts to report to the Judicial Council specified data on unlawful detainer cases filed on and after January 1, 2026, including the number of unlawful detainer cases filed each month, cases in which defendants or landlords were represented by counsel, and cases that were subject to trial or pre-trial judgment. The bill requires the Judicial Council to post this information in a publicly available electronic spreadsheet that is downloadable from its website.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-711 (Chen) - Civil Actions: shorthand reporters.

This bill requires a party to include, as part of its meet-and-confer declaration submitted in support of a discovery motion, whether the parties have met and conferred regarding the retention of a certified shorthand reporter for the hearing on the motion.

Status: Chapter 64, Statutes of 2025

AB-792 (Lee) - Court interpreters.

This bill permits multiregional bargaining between the regional court interpreter employment relations committees and recognized court interpreter employee organizations with the mutual consent of the parties.

Status: Chapter 277, Statutes of 2025

AB-882 (Papan) - Electronic court reporting.

This bill authorizes a court to use electronic recording technology to create a verbatim record of a proceeding in most civil case types, when the court does not provide a reporter and the party who wishes a transcript to be prepared cannot afford to retain a reporter; and for courts that elect to use electronic recording technology to create a verbatim record, imposes a number of requirements related to the courts' application process for and hiring of official court reporters and retention of official court reporters pro tempore. The bill's provisions would sunset on January 1, 2028.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1524 (Committee on Judiciary) - Courts: fees.

This bill requires court records maintained in electronic form to be viewable at the court, regardless of whether they are also accessible remotely. The bill requires a member of the public requesting to view and duplicate a public court record on the premises of the court to be allowed to use the requester's equipment to photograph or otherwise copy or reproduce the record, with certain exceptions. The bill prohibits a court from charging a fee for services not specifically authorized by rule or statute that exceeds the cost to the court of providing that service or product. This bill also requires the Judicial Council of California to submit a report to the Legislature regarding specified fees charged during certain fiscal years, as provided.

Status: Chapter 306, Statutes of 2025

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CIVIL RESTRAINING ORDERS

SB-50 (Ashby) - Connected devices: device protection requests.

This bill requires account managers of connected devices to provide a process for survivors or their representatives to terminate or disable perpetrators' access to such devices through a "device protection request" with specified documentation from survivors of "covered acts," as defined.

Status: Chapter 676, Statutes of 2025

SB-738 (Rubio) - The Reclaim Act.

This bill expands the vexatious litigant statute to include actions against victims of domestic violence and expands the scope of behavior that may be prohibited under a domestic violence restraining order.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-394 (Wilson) - Public transportation providers.

This bill clarifies that employees of public and private transit providers are employees for purposes of the state's workplace harassment restraining order statute.

Status: Chapter 147, Statutes of 2025

AB-406 (Schiavo) - Employment: unlawful discrimination: victims of violence.

This bill clarifies timelines for enforcement authority of the Civil Rights Department and the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement with regard to employee protections for victims of crime and family members of victims of crime.

Status: Chapter 148, Statutes of 2025

AB-451 (Petrie-Norris) - Law enforcement policies: restraining orders.

This bill requires state and local law enforcement agencies to develop and adopt policies and standards pertaining to enforcing firearm relinquishment requirements associated with specified protective and restraining orders.

Status: Chapter 693, Statutes of 2025

AB-561 (Quirk-Silva) - Restraining orders.

This bill harmonizes provisions relating to filing fees, remote appearances, and alternative service in civil harassment protective order proceedings and protective order proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and the Elder and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, and prohibits the charging of fees for filing or remote appearances in those proceedings; the bill's provisions will take effect on January 1, 2027.

Status: Chapter 267, Statutes of 2025

AB-824 (Stefani) - Protective orders: firearms and ammunition.

This bill makes a number of changes to existing law in order to ensure that parties to civil protective order proceedings can appear remotely at hearings and that requirements relating to the seizure of ammunition, as well as firearms, which will take effect on January 1, 2026, from persons who are subject to such orders can be smoothly implemented.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1363 (Stefani) - Protective orders: Wyland's Law.

This bill authorizes, subject to an appropriation, the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop and implement a new system for the public to electronically request a record demonstrating that information about a protective order was transmitted to, and received by, DOJ.

Status: Chapter 574, Statutes of 2025

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR

SB-7 (McNerney) - Employment: automated decision systems.

This bill would have regulated the use of automated decision systems (ADS) in the employment context. This would have included a requirement that an employer provide a written notice that an ADS, for the purpose of making employment-related decisions, not including hiring, is in use at the workplace to a worker who will

foreseeably be directly affected by the ADS. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill, stating, in part:

I share the author's concern that in certain cases unregulated use of ADS by employers can be harmful to workers. However, rather than addressing the specific ways employers misuse this technology, the bill imposes unfocused notification requirements on any business using even the most innocuous tools. This proposed solution fails to directly address incidents of misuse. Moreover, this measure proposes overly broad restrictions on how employers may use ADS tools. For example, prohibiting an employer from using customer ratings as the primary input data for an ADS takes away a potentially valuable tool for rewarding high-performing employees. To the extent that customer reviews are unfairly or inappropriately used to make decisions about a worker, legislation should address those specific scenarios rather than ban this practice altogether.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-61 (Cortese) - Private works of improvement: retention payments.

This bill prohibits an owner, direct contractor, or a subcontractor of a private work of improvement from withholding a retention payment from a direct contractor or subcontractor of more than five percent. It exempts from its requirements direct contractors and subcontractors who require a faithful performance and payment bond that the subcontractor subsequently fails to provide, and it exempts non mixed-use residential works of less than five stories.

Status: Chapter 49, Statutes of 2025

SB-238 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Workplace surveillance tools.

This bill requires employers to provide the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) an annual notice on all workplace surveillance tools being used in the workplace along with specified details regarding them, such as who makes them, what information they collect, and who will have access to that data. Under the bill, DIR is required to publicly post these notices on their website.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-261 (Wahab) - Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: orders, decisions, and awards.

This bill establishes a civil penalty of up to three times the judgment amount for a final judgment for nonpayment of wages that remains unsatisfied 180 days after the judgment becomes final, specifies how such a penalty is to be disbursed between the

aggrieved employees and the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement, and requires a court to award a prevailing plaintiff all reasonable attorney's fees and costs in an action brought by a judgment creditor, the Labor Commissioner, or a public prosecutor, to enforce a final judgment, impose lawful consequences, or to induce compliance with a final judgment arising from the nonpayment of wages, penalties, or other owed amounts.

Status: Chapter 747, Statutes of 2025

SB-294 (Reyes) - The Workplace Know Your Rights Act.

This bill: (1) requires employers to provide a stand-alone written notice annually to each employee informing them of their rights under state and federal law, as specified; (2) directs the Labor Commissioner to develop a template notice, as well as videos for employers and employees informing them of their responsibilities and rights, as specified; (3) requires employers, if authorized by an employee, to contact an employee's designated emergency contact if the employee is arrested or detained, as specified; and (4) authorizes various penalties for noncompliant employers.

Status: Chapter 667, Statutes of 2025

SB-310 (Wiener) - Failure to pay wages: penalties.

This bill allows an employee to pursue specified statutory penalties for an employer failing to pay them on time or at rates equal to those paid to employees of the opposite sex or another race or ethnicity through an independent civil action, specifies that an employee is only entitled to recover the statutory penalty through a hearing before the Labor Commissioner, a citation from or prosecution by the Labor Commissioner, or through an independent civil action, but not through more than one avenue, and specifies that its provisions are severable.

Status: Senate Inactive File

SB-334 (Reyes) - Pupil instruction: sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual abuse prevention: safety.

This bill requires the California Department of Education, on or before January 1, 2028, to review the existing California School Climate, Health, and Learning Surveys system to identify areas of the surveys administered through this system where age-appropriate questions related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual abuse safety may be incorporated. The bill also requires the Instructional Quality Commission, upon the next revision of the Health Education Framework, to consider including information regarding sexual harassment and associated disciplinary consequences, the Uniform Complaint Procedures, and Title IX. Lastly, the bill

establishes the second full week of September as Sexual Harassment Safety Week and encourages public schools to provide for increased focus, resources, and information regarding sexual harassment, abuse, and assault prevention.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-355 (Pérez) - Judgment debtor employers: Employment Development Department.

This bill would have required an employer with a final judgment for a labor law violation to provide the Labor Commissioner specified documentation regarding their compliance with that judgment within 60 days of the entry of judgment or be subject to a citation of \$2,500. It also would have required the Labor Commissioner to notify the judgment debtor no later than 30 days after the passage of that deadline when the judgment debtor fails to provide that documentation that it will notify the Employment Development Department of the judgment, and would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide the EDD with notice of the judgment and the judgment debtor if the judgment debtor fails to comply with the bill's requirements and pay the judgment within 90 days of the Labor Commissioner's notice to the judgment debtor. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that "the proposed referral process would be costly, duplicative, and unlikely to significantly improve collections of unpaid wages."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-420 (Padilla) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the use of high-risk automated decision systems (ADS). This includes requirements on developers and deployers to perform impact assessments on their systems. This bill establishes the right of individuals to know when an ADS has been used, details about the systems, and an opportunity to appeal ADS decisions, where technically feasible.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-464 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employer pay data.

This bill, for existing pay data reporting requirements of private employers, 1) requires employers to collect and store demographic information gathered separately from employees' personnel records; and 2) beginning January 1, 2027, increases the number of job categories that employers must report on.

Status: Chapter 760, Statutes of 2025

SB-477 (Blakespear) - California Fair Employment and Housing Act: enforcement procedures.

This bill makes a number of changes to the timeframes and tolling periods under the Fair Employment and Housing Act, to ensure that parties are not prejudiced while the Civil Rights Department (CRD) investigates a claim or while a petitioner appeals the CRD's decision not to pursue a claim.

Status: Chapter 321, Statutes of 2025

SB-597 (Cortese) - Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

The federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) sets minimum standards for private employee benefit plans to protect participants' benefits. A recent court case ruled that ERISA preempted the state's joint liability statute with regard to unpaid contributions to employee benefit plans. This bill revises the state's joint liability statute to address these preemption concerns, providing, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026 relating to construction of a private work, joint liability for a direct contractor for any indebtedness for the performance of labor incurred by a subcontractor. It also provides that a direct contractor may avoid liability if they pay subcontractors and benefit plans through a joint check arrangement, as specified. Lastly, this bill provides that a joint labor-management cooperation committee established pursuant to federal law may bring a civil action against a construction contractor for failure to make healthcare expenditure payments, as specified.

Status: Chapter 774, Statutes of 2025

SB-642 (Limón) - Employment: payment of wages.

This bill strengthens California's Equal Pay Act by, among other things: (1) revising the definition of "pay scale" for purposes of existing job posting requirements; (2) increasing the statute of limitations on civil actions for employer violations; and (3) specifying what constitutes a cause of action for violations.

Status: Chapter 468, Statutes of 2025

SB-648 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employment: gratuities: enforcement.

This bill permits the Labor Commissioner to investigate a violation of the laws regarding workers' tips, issue a citation for such a violation, and to initiate a civil cause of action therefor. It also specifies that the procedures for issuing, contesting, and enforcing such a citation are those for citations issued by the Labor Commissioner for violations of the minimum wage laws.

Status: Chapter 93, Statutes of 2025

SB-699 (Ochoa Bogh) - Legislature: constitutional course.

This bill requires members and employees of the Legislature to attend a course regarding the United States Constitution and the California Constitution once per session, as specified.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-747 (Wiener) - Civil rights: deprivation of federal constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities.

As heard in this Committee, this bill would have required specified covered employers to report to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) the compensation it provides to behavioral health employees and to medical-surgical employees, and would have provided for enforcement of this requirement by DIR through a court order and civil penalties, as specified. This bill was subsequently substantially amended to relate to civil rights.

Status: In the Senate Rules Committee

SB-809 (Durazo) - Employees and independent contractors: construction trucking.

This bill creates the Construction Trucking Employer Amnesty Program, through which an eligible construction contractor of construction trucking is relieved of liability for civil and statutory penalties related to the misclassification of their construction drivers if the construction contractor executes a settlement agreement negotiated with, or approved by, the Labor Commissioner where they agree to properly classify all drivers performing construction trucking as employees and pay owed wages, benefits, and taxes for previously misclassifying their workers, and meet other requirements, as specified. This bill also creates a two-check system that would require employee drivers to be paid by two checks: one for their wages, and another for reimbursement of the costs of the use of their vehicle. This bill also provides that, as declaratory of existing law, the mere ownership of a vehicle used by a person providing labor or services for remuneration does not make that person an independent contractor, and that, if the owner of the vehicle is not an independent contractor under existing labor law, they are an employee and entitled to reimbursement for the use, upkeep, and depreciation of their vehicle.

Status: Chapter 659, Statutes of 2025

SB-846 (McNerney) - Liens: harvested crops.

This bill eliminates the requirement that an owner of severed crops, farm products, or their proceeds be a limited partnership for the purposes of a lien that a farmworker may

assert upon those crops or their proceeds for the value of two weeks' earnings of the farmworker.

Status: Chapter 57, Statutes of 2025

AB-283 (Haney) - In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.

This bill creates the In-Home Supportive Service Employee-Employer Relations Act to establish the state as the employer of individual In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) providers for the purposes of collective bargaining, and to establish various rules and processes for collective bargaining and dispute resolution between individual providers, their employee organizations, and the state. It requires the creation of a statewide public authority for purposes of negotiating a collective bargaining agreement in each county, and requires the Governor to meet and confer with an IHSS providers' recognized employee organization on all matters within the scope of representation. It recognizes existing bargaining units for individual providers in a single county, and requires that existing bargaining units be merged into the largest possible multi-county bargaining unit represented by that employee organization. This bill provides the Public Employees Relations Board with various duties and authorities with regard to employer-employee relations under the IHSS. This bill also exempts specified information regarding individual providers from public disclosure, except as provided, and exempts the advisory committee it creates for the purpose of providing various state agencies advice and recommendations from the Bagley-Keene Open Meetings Act.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-288 (McKinnor) - Employment: labor organization.

This bill creates a process by which private sector employees in California covered by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) may petition the state Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) for the resolution of various labor law violations if the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) cannot fulfil its statutory duties, as specified.

Specifically, this bill permits employees to petition PERB when: the worker loses coverage under the NLRB because the NLRA is repealed, narrowed, or its enforcement enjoined in a case involving that worker, as specified; the NLRB does not have a quorum or funding or staffing prevents it from fulfilling its statutory duties, lacks independence because the Supreme Court determines that NLRB members are unconstitutionally protected from removal by the President, or when the continued processing of a case is enjoined by a court due to constitutional challenges to the NLRB's structure or authority; because the worker sought to have the NLRB protect

and enforce their rights, but does not receive a determination from the NLRB within six months, as specified; or when processing delays before the NLRB for cases on review or exceptions before the NLRB result in the case pending for more than 12 months without the issuance of a final decision. This bill permits a worker to petition PERB: to process any representation petition previously filed with the NLRB; to promptly certify an exclusive bargaining representative that has previously been certified by another state or federal agency, or that has been selected by a majority of employees through an election, a written designation, or through other legal processes recognized by PERB or the NLRB; to decide unfair labor practice claims, as specified; and to order the worker's employer to participate in binding arbitration to finalize negotiations between the parties. This bill provides PERB with various powers for the implementation of its provisions, including that it may order civil penalties and any appropriate relief, and that, if PERB finds that an employer has engaged in a pattern or practice of committing unfair practices, it may assess a civil penalty of \$1,000 per worker per violation.

Status: Chapter 139, Statutes of 2025

AB-340 (Ahrens) - Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

This bill prohibits a public employer from questioning public employees and employee representatives regarding communications made in confidence between them in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. This bill also prohibits a public employer from compelling a public employee and an employee representative from disclosing their communications made in confidence to a third party. These prohibitions do not apply to criminal investigations and do not supersede provisions of law relating to the interrogation procedures of public safety officers under investigation.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-406 (Schiavo) - Employment: unlawful discrimination: victims of violence.

This bill clarifies timelines for enforcement authority of the Civil Rights Department and the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement with regard to employee protections for victims of crime and family members of victims of crime.

Status: Chapter 148, Statutes of 2025

AB-485 (Ortega) - Labor Commissioner: unsatisfied judgments: nonpayment of wages.

This bill aims to push more employers into compliance with wage theft laws. The bill does this by going after an employer's state license or permit if that employer has been found to have violated the wage theft law. The bill requires that if the Labor

Commissioner (Commissioner) finds that an employer is conducting business in violation of the wage theft law, then the Commissioner is required to notify the applicable state agency with jurisdiction over that employer's license or permit. The bill also requires the state agency to deny a new license or permit, or the renewal of an existing license or permit for that employer. The bill provides that the State Public Health Officer may exempt a hospital employer from the requirements of this bill upon a determination that a denial, suspension, or revocation of the hospital's license, permit, or renewal could have imminent or substantial adverse effects upon public health or safety.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-672 (Caloza) - Public employment: notifications and right of intervention.

This bill requires a public employer seeking injunctive relief or a temporary restraining order against a strike, work stoppage, or other labor action by public employees who are regulated by the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to notify PERB of the action, and clarifies that this requirement does not authorize a plaintiff or petitioner to seek relief in court without first exhausting administrative remedies before PERB when exhaustion of those remedies is required by statute, regulation, or case law. This bill provides PERB the right, upon timely application, to intervene in any action arising from labor dispute involving employees regulated by PERB when PERB claims the action implicates the constitutionality, interpretation, or enforcement of a statute administered by PERB. This bill also requires Judicial Council to adopt rules that provide a mechanism by which a panel of court of appeal justices would hear actions that seek to enjoin strikes, work stoppages, or other labor activities by trial court employees, as specified.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-692 (Kalra) - Employment: contracts in restraint of trade.

This bill (1) enhances penalties against employers who engage in practices that restrain workers from practicing their profession, business, or trade, and (2) makes specified contracts void that are entered into between workers and employers. Among other things, this bill makes it unlawful to include in any employment contract specified terms requiring a worker to pay an employer a debt if the worker's employment or work relationship with that employer terminates.

Status: Chapter 703, Statutes of 2025

AB-742 (Elhawary) - Department of Consumer Affairs: licensing: applicants who are descendants of slaves.

This bill would have required state licensing boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to expedite applications from individuals seeking licensure who are descendants of American slaves. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's intent to increase diversity within the professional licensed population and improve licensure opportunities for historically underrepresented communities. However, as the number of applicants who qualify for expedited licensure increases, the benefits of mandated prioritization may start to diminish, creating negative impacts on other applicants.

Additionally, licensing fee increases may result from this bill, as an increase in staff will be necessary to ensure expedited applications.

I vetoed two similar measures seeking to expedite licensure for specified populations last year for these same concerns, and I believe more data is needed on the effectiveness and consequences of expedited licensure before committing to similar frameworks. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-963 (Petrie-Norris) - Public works: prevailing wages: access to records.

This bill would have required an owner or developer undertaking any public works project to make certain records available to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, multi-employer Taft-Hartley trust funds, and joint labor-management committees, as specified. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill stating:

While I agree with the author's goal to ensure all parties comply with California's prevailing wage laws, this bill creates redundant processes that could undermine other enforcement priorities. Current law already grants parties the ability to request relevant payroll records from contractors, and the public may access such records through the LCO or the awarding entity.

Moreover, this measure generates a significant new workload for the LCO. Given the LCO's limited capacity, the proposed record request process is not a prudent use of department resources. I encourage the author to introduce a bill in 2026 that takes a less burdensome and more streamlined approach to ensuring compliance with prevailing wage laws.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1002 (Gabriel) - Contractors: failure to pay wages: discipline.

This bill permits the Attorney General to bring a civil action to impose discipline upon a construction contractor's license when they fail to pay their workers the full wages due to them under state law, fail to fulfill a wage judgment against the contractor, or are in violation of an injunction or court order regarding the payment of wages. It also requires the Attorney General to provide notice of the civil action to the Contractors State Licensing Board at least 30 days before filing the action, and permits the board to intervene within 60 days of the filing of the action.

Status: Chapter 567, Statutes of 2025

AB-1018 (Bauer-Kahan) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the development and deployment, by both public and private actors, of certain "automated decision systems" (ADS). It places obligations on developers and deployers of such systems designed or used to make or facilitate "consequential decisions." It requires developers to conduct impact assessments of their ADS, which, among other things, identify details of the systems, expected performance and uses, and potential disparate impacts. Deployers are required to provide certain notices to subjects of consequential decisions and afford certain rights to them.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1098 (Fong) - Postsecondary education: undergraduate and graduate students: pregnancy or pregnancy-related issues.

This bill establishes the California Education Interagency Council within the Government Operations Agency to align education and workforce systems, support adult skill development, and address the changing nature of work and the economy. The Council would adopt strategic and workforce plans, issue recommendations to the Governor and Legislature, and, upon appropriation, create a faculty and employer advisory committee. This bill also creates the Office of the California Education Interagency Council as a neutral administrative body.

Status: Chapter 446, Statutes of 2025

AB-1109 (Kalra) - Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.

This bill establishes an evidentiary privilege from disclosure for confidential communications between a union agent and a represented employee or represented former employee, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1136 (Ortega) - Employment: immigration and work authorization.

This bill would have provided job protections for workers who are detained or need to take time off from work to resolve immigration-related matters, including requiring employers to reinstate employees to their former job classification without loss of seniority upon their return, as specified. The protections would have been in place until July 1, 2029. Governor Gavin Newsom, in his veto message, explained that “this measure could cause significant confusion for both employees and employers, exacerbated by the shifting tactics of federal law enforcement,” and expressed concern that the bill was both duplicative of existing law and could present compliance challenges that would undermine its effectiveness. The Governor encouraged “the author to introduce a measure next year that takes a more surgical approach to protecting workers and our economy, which are now under attack by the federal government.” He relayed that in the meantime, he is “directing the Department of Industrial Relations, the Labor Commissioner’s Office, Cal/OSHA, and the Civil Rights Department to aggressively fulfill their commitment to protect all California workers, regardless of their immigration status, against labor or civil rights violations.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1234 (Ortega) - Employment: nonpayment of wages: complaints.

This bill revises the process by which the Labor Commissioner investigates, adjudicates, and resolves employee wage complaints. Specifically, it creates a specified timeline by which employers must respond to complaints; requires the Labor Commissioner to issue decisions in favor of an employee when the employer fails to provide an answer to the complaint, as specified; and requires the Labor Commissioner to issue formal complaints after an investigation and hold a hearing within 90 days of that complaint. It also permits the Labor Commissioner to impose an administrative fee of up to 30 percent of the amount awarded with any order, decision, or award, as specified. This bill also makes a variety of changes to the appeal process.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1251 (Berman) - Job postings.

This bill requires private employers who publicly advertise a job posting to include in the posting a statement disclosing whether the posting is for an existing vacancy or not.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1331 (Elhawary) - Workplace surveillance.

This bill regulates the use of workplace surveillance tools, as broadly defined, by both public and private employers. “Workplace surveillance tool” is defined to mean a

system, application, instrument, or device that collects or facilitates the collection of worker activities, communications, actions, biometrics, or behaviors, or those of the public that are capable of passively surveilling workers, by means other than direct observation by a person, including, but not limited to, video or audio surveillance, electronic workplace tracking, geolocation, electromagnetic tracking, photoelectronic tracking, or utilization of a photo-optical system or other means.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1362 (Kalra) - Foreign labor contractor registration: agricultural workers.

This bill extends the foreign labor contractor registration requirements and their oversight under by the Labor Commissioner to all agricultural workers under the H-2A visa program, as specified, and requires the Department of Industrial Relations to conduct a study on how to expand the existing law to other temporary work visas.

Status: Chapter 190, Statutes of 2025

AB-1510 (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) - Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: employee relations.

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) provides and operates public transit in Santa Clara County. The VTA's enabling statute includes various employer-employee relations provisions that guarantee VTA employees the right to organize and collectively bargain, but did not include specific provisions for the appeal of a decision or order by PERB. This bill permits an aggrieved party to appeal a decision or order of PERB relating to an unfair labor practice claim involving the VTA and its employees to a district court of appeal within 30 days of the decision or order. It also provides various provisions for the enforcement of a final decision or order on an unfair labor practice claim of PERB, as specified.

Status: Chapter 454, Statutes of 2025

ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SB-222 (Wiener) - Climate disasters: civil actions.

This bill establishes a cause of action against "responsible parties," as defined, for harms suffered as the result of "climate disasters." This bill specifies that insurers, including the California FAIR Plan Association, have a right of subrogation against these responsible parties.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-236 (Weber Pierson) - Cosmetics: chemical hair relaxers.

This bill establishes the C.U.R.L. act, which prohibits any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any hair relaxer that contains specified chemicals. The bill makes a violation of this prohibition punishable by a minimum civil or administrative penalty of \$10,000 and authorizes the Attorney General to bring an action seeking a temporary or permanent injunction restraining a person or entity from violating this prohibition.

Status: Chapter 598, Statutes of 2025

SB-466 (Caballero) - Drinking water: hexavalent chromium: civil liability: exemption.

This bill provides that a public water system shall not be deemed in violation of the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium while implementing a state-board-approved compliance plan.

Status: Chapter 320, Statutes of 2025

SB-501 (Allen) - Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.

This bill establishes an extended producer responsibility or stewardship program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and safe and proper management of products containing household hazardous waste in California.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-561 (Blakespear) - Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.

This bill requires producers of marine flares to establish an extended producer responsibility program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and safe and proper management of marine flares in California.

Status: In the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

SB-601 (Allen) - Water: waste discharge.

This bill seeks to preserve requirements under the federal Clean Water Act for nexus waters as they existed before May 24, 2023, in state law by, among other things, requiring the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the nine California regional water quality control boards to include nexus waters in all federal Clean Water Act processes, such as establishing total maximum daily loads. Under the bill, an action to enforce these provisions may be brought by the Attorney General, the state board, the applicable regional board, a district attorney, a county counsel, or a city attorney. The bill also requires the executive director of the state board to annually adjust the

amount of civil monetary penalties that can be assessed under existing law based on the cost-of-living adjustment, as provided.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-611 (Richardson) - Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

This bill prohibits a court that issues an order to remedy an updated community plan's noncompliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) from including in that order a remedy, based on that noncompliance, against certain development project approvals or applications that were completed before the issuance of the court order. The bill repeals these provisions on January 1, 2036.

Status: Chapter 228, Statutes of 2025

SB-650 (Cabaldon) - The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009.

This bill amends the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Delta Reform Act) to include state and local public agencies as entities authorized to appeal a certification of consistency, and provides that challenges to certain actions of the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) must be brought within 90 days of the Council's final decision, as specified

Status: Chapter 324, Statutes of 2025

SB-676 (Limón) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: fire.

This bill makes projects that are located in a geographic area that was damaged by a fire for which the Governor declared a state of emergency on or after January 1, 2027, eligible for expedited administrative and judicial review under the California Environmental Quality Act, as provided.

Status: Chapter 550, Statutes of 2025

SB-678 (Niello) - Fire prevention activities: challenges: undertaking.

This bill provides a mechanism for a defendant in a civil action, including under the California Environmental Quality Act, challenging a project that engages in fire prevention activities, as defined, to seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the plaintiff's action would result in preventing or delaying the project.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-684 (Menjivar) - Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025.

This bill establishes the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025, which requires fossil fuel companies that meet specified criteria to pay to the state the costs incurred by the state between 1990 to 2045 as a result of climate change caused by emissions emitted from 1990-2024, based on the company's proportional share of global fossil fuel emissions in that period.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-697 (Laird) - Determination of water rights: stream system.

This bill removes the requirement that a field investigation by the State Water Resources Control Board be conducted before granting or denying a petition for an adjudication of the water rights of a stream, and instead requires an investigation to be conducted, which may include a field investigation.

Status: Chapter 422, Statutes of 2025

AB-455 (Ortega) - Real estate: environmental hazards: thirdhand smoke.

This bill makes it the sole responsibility of a seller of a single-family residential property with actual knowledge of the existence of residue from smoking tobacco or nicotine products, as defined, or any history of occupants smoking tobacco or nicotine products on the property, to disclose that knowledge to a buyer of the property in writing. This bill also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to update the Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards with information related to thirdhand smoke, defined as toxic chemical residue left behind by tobacco smoke, as specified.

Status: Chapter 263, Statutes of 2025

AB-823 (Boerner) - Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter.

This bill would have expanded the Plastic Microbead Nuisance Prevention Law, which bans microbeads in personal care products that are rinsed off, to also ban the sale, offer for sale, distribution, or offer for promotional purposes in this state of non-rinse personal care products, personal care products containing glitter, and cleaning products, beginning January 1, 2029. The bill would have authorized the continuing sale, offer for sale, distribution, or offer for promotional purposes in this state an existing stock of personal care products containing plastic glitter that were acquired and transported into the state before January 1, 2029. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, whose veto message said, "I am not supportive of the approach this bill takes to ban specific ingredients, such as glitter, which may incidentally result in a prohibition on biodegradable or natural alternatives."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-961 (Ávila Farías) - Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.

Existing law, the California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 (CLRRA), provides an innocent landowner, a bona fide purchaser, or a contiguous property owner, with a qualified immunity from liability for pollution conditions caused by a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, as specified. This bill extends the sunset date of the CLRRA from January 1, 2027, until January 1, 2037.

Status: Chapter 173, Statutes of 2025

AB-1146 (Papan) - Water infrastructure: dams and reservoirs: water release: false pretenses.

This bill prohibits the release of stored water from a reservoir owned and operated by the United States that is located in California, if the release is done under false pretenses, as specified, and authorizes injunctive relief to be sought by the State Water Resources Control Board or the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of California.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1413 (Papan) - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.

This bill makes various changes to comprehensive groundwater adjudication procedures and to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) including, among others: providing that a court's judgment substantially interferes with the implementation of SGMA if the judgment permits more total pumping from a basin annually or on average than a valid groundwater sustainability plan (GSP); authorizing the court to establish a safe yield that exceeds the sustainable yield established in a valid GSP under certain circumstances; requiring a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) to review its sustainable yield every seven years; and requiring a validation action to be filed within 180 days of the adoption of a GSP by a GSA.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1466 (Hart) - Groundwater adjudication.

This bill, authorizes, in actions to adjudicate groundwater rights, a court to exempt or treat separately claimants who extract or divert minor quantities of water, and require a party's initial disclosure to include information relating to agricultural use. The bill also requires the court to request the local groundwater sustainability agency provide a technical report that quantifies and describes the groundwater uses of parties that have not otherwise appeared before the court.

Status: Chapter 643, Statutes of 2025

FAMILY LAW

SB-313 (Cervantes) - Vital records: birth certificates.

This bill requires, beginning July 1, 2027, that the birthplace of each parent be listed on the confidential portion of their child's birth certificate.

Status: Chapter 669, Statutes of 2025

SB-450 (Menjivar) - Adoption: state court jurisdiction.

This bill clarifies certain adoption laws, including clarifying (1) the necessary contents of an adoption order; (2) the petitioners' obligation to provide information needed to complete an investigation into a proposed independent adoption; and (3) in what circumstances a state court has jurisdiction over adoption proceedings

Status: Chapter 757, Statutes of 2025

SB-589 (Alvarado-Gil) - Spousal support: factors.

This bill prohibits awards relating to spousal support, attorney's fees, and community property interest in retirement and pension benefits in a marital dissolution proceeding when the family court finds that one spouse has perpetrated a violent sexual felony against the other, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1134 (Bains) - Coerced marriage.

This bill permits, beginning January 1, 2027, a court to extend, upon a showing of good cause, the time in which a party who was forced into a marriage can commence a proceeding to nullify the marriage; and updates the crime of forced marriage to make it applicable to persons of all genders.

Status: Chapter 633, Statutes of 2025

AB-1297 (Stefani) - Automatic temporary restraining orders.

This bill adds, to the temporary restraining order entered in a proceeding for nullification or dissolution of a marriage, or legal separation, a prohibition on allowing insurance coverage to lapse for nonpayment of premiums or failure to renew, when the policy is for the benefit of parties to the marriage or minor children for whom support may be ordered.

Status: Chapter 48, Statutes of 2025

AB-1375 (Hoover) - Consideration when determining child custody: human trafficking.

This bill requires a family court, when making a determination of the best interest of a child for purposes of a custody determination, to consider any relevant evidence that a parent has caused human trafficking of the child or other parent.

Status: Chapter 452, Statutes of 2025

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES: PUBLIC RECORDS ACT AND BROWN ACT

SB-239 (Arreguín) - Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

This bill authorizes a subsidiary body, as defined, to meet via teleconferencing without providing notice of all remote locations, making the remote locations accessible to the public, or requiring an in-person quorum of the members of the subsidiary body, if certain conditions are met. The bill does not apply to a subsidiary body that has subject matter jurisdiction over police oversight, elections, or budgets. The bill repeals these provisions on January 1, 2030.

Status: Senate Inactive File

SB-270 (Ochoa Bogh) - Recall elections: notice of intention.

This bill requires that a notice of intention to recall an officer that is published publicly in a newspaper of general circulation omit the proponents' signatures and street numbers and street names of their residence. The bill also requires an elections official or the Secretary of State to redact any signatures and street numbers and street names of a residence address of a proponent before making the notice of intention available to the public under the California Public Records Act. The bill requires, in communities without a newspaper of general circulation, that the notice of intention be electronically posted on three websites, and requires the Secretary of State to promulgate regulations to implement this requirement.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-320 (Limón) - Firearms: California Do Not Sell List.

This bill requires the Department of Justice to develop a process to allow a person who resides in California to voluntarily add their own name to, and subsequently remove their own name from, the California Do Not Sell List, which would prevent a person who has voluntarily registered on the list from passing a firearms eligibility check to purchase or acquire a firearm from a dealer or through a private party transaction while they are on the list, as provided. The bill includes various confidentiality protections,

including making it a misdemeanor to share any information on the list for any other purpose and specifies that any information on the list is confidential and not a public record.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-470 (Laird) - Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

This bill removes the January 1, 2026, sunset date on certain provisions of law that authorize a state body to meet via teleconference, if specified conditions are met, without requiring each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda and be accessible to the public or requiring agendas to be posted at all teleconference locations, thereby extending these provisions indefinitely. The bill, by extending these provisions indefinitely, would also remove the requirement that any state body that is an advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember advisory body meet via teleconferencing if a quorum of the members are physically present at the primary physical location for the meeting, and instead requires only at least one staff member of the state body to be present.

Status: Chapter 222, Statutes of 2025

SB-572 (Gonzalez) - Vehicles: advanced driver assistance system: crash reports.

This bill authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to collect certain accident data from manufacturers of vehicles with specific types of advanced driver assistance system capabilities, as specified, and post this data on the DMV's website. The bill prohibits any proprietary business information, including trade secrets, and any personally identifying information from being posted by the DMV. The bill imposes a civil penalty of \$27,874 per violation per day on a manufacturer that fails to report a crash. The bill provides that these provisions become operative only if the Third Amended Standing General Order 2021-01 is repealed and not replaced with another general order, a federal statute, or a federal regulation that is consistent with the Third Amended Standing General Order 2021-01 as of June 16, 2025, as determined by the Director of Motor Vehicles.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-609 (Laird) - Fish: commercial fishing.

This bill makes fish business identification numbers, fish business names, commercial fishing license numbers, commercial fisher names, vessel registration identification numbers, and vessel names contained in landing receipts, reports, or other records filed with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife public records that may be provided upon request. The bill also deletes the requirement that marine aquaria receivers submit an electronic fish ticket for bringing ashore their own live fish.

Status: Chapter 227, Statutes of 2025

SB-616 (Rubio) - Community Hardening Commission: wildfire mitigation program.

This bill would have created an independent Community Hardening Commission (Commission) within the California Department of Insurance (CDI) to develop fire mitigation/community hardening standards and generate guidelines to enable the creation of a wildfire data sharing platform. The bill would have authorized the Chair of the Commission to enter into confidential data sharing agreements, which limits access to public records. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating:

At a time when Californians are grappling with rising insurance costs due to natural disasters exacerbated by climate change, the state has launched multiple efforts to expedite proven and cost-effective home hardening practices, aiming to improve insurability for millions of homeowners. CAL FIRE currently administers California's Wildfire Mitigation Program, established in 2019 to strengthen community-wide resilience against wildfires. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and CAL FIRE, working side-by-side with counties and cities, have launched a statewide wildfire home-hardening playbook that at-risk communities can lift straight off the shelf. In 2022, CDI introduced its "Safer from Wildfires" framework, a first-of-its-kind regulation that requires insurance companies to offer discounts to homeowners and businesses that take specific wildfire mitigation steps. These are just a few examples demonstrating the state's commitment to tackling this important issue. This year, the Legislature sent me multiple bills with the intention of building upon this ongoing work. Unfortunately, rather than providing a coordinated approach, these measures are in conflict with one another, tasking different state entities with similar objectives. The lack of harmony between these efforts will not only result in conflicting outcomes but also in confusion for consumers, insurance companies, local governments, and emergency responders. I encourage the Legislature to revisit this important issue next year and work collaboratively to navigate the different approaches to setting hardening standards, including determining the responsible state entity. In the meantime, California will continue to aggressively implement the multiple initiatives underway to mitigate wildfire risk, encourage cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting, facilitate vegetation management, and address the availability and cost of insurance.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-702 (Limón) - Legislative and gubernatorial appointments: report.

The bill requires the Office of the Governor to maintain a list of each state board or commission, the board or commission's membership list, stated purpose, duties, meeting frequency, internet website, and any vacancies in the board or commission's membership on its website. The bill also requires the Office of the Governor, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly to publish on their respective websites a report containing aggregate demographic information, to the extent available, of appointments made from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of the previous year, as provided. The bill also requires the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, commencing January 1, 2027, to maintain on their respective websites, or to include a link on their websites to any available resources that contain, a list of each state board or commission that each house has appointment authority over and the membership list, stated purpose, duties, meeting frequency, internet website, and any vacancies in the membership for that board or commission.

Status: Chapter 423, Statutes of 2025

SB-707 (Durazo) - Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

This bill, among other things, revises and recasts existing alternative teleconferencing provisions under the Ralph M. Brown Act.

Status: Chapter 327, Statutes of 2025

SB-769 (Caballero) - The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

This bill enacts the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act (Act), which establishes the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation (Corporation) within the State Treasurer's Office as a not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects. The bill, among other things: provides that directors of the Corporation are not subject to personal liability for carrying out the powers and duties conferred by the Act; states that the Corporation is to be treated as a public agency for purposes of the validation statutes; and limits access to certain public records and meetings, as specified.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

AB-222 (Bauer-Kahan) - Data centers: power usage effectiveness: cost shifts.

This bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit the data center's power usage effectiveness ratio, as defined, to the CPUC, as provided. The bill also requires the CPUC to assess the extent to which electrical corporation costs associated with new

loads from data centers result in cost shifts to other electrical corporation customers, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-259 (Blanca Rubio) - Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

This bill extends the sunset date on the provisions that authorize a legislative body to meet via teleconference without identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting and without making each teleconference location accessible to the public, under specified conditions, to January 1, 2030.

Status: In the Senate Local Government Committee

AB-289 (Haney) - State highway work zone speed safety program.

This bill establishes an automated traffic enforcement program for state highway work zones.

Status: Chapter 684, Statutes of 2025

AB-343 (Pacheco) - California Public Records Act: elected or appointed officials.

This bill expands the definition of “elected or appointed official” under the California Public Records Act to include retired judges, court commissioners, federal judges, federal defenders, or judges of a federally recognized Indian tribe, active or retired State Bar Court judges, and appointees of a court serving as children’s counsel in a family or dependency proceeding.

Status: Chapter 142, Statutes of 2025

AB-370 (Carrillo) - California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

This bill adds, to the California Public Records Act, an additional unusual circumstance under which the initial response time to a public records request may be extended by an agency for an additional 14 days, to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format.

Status: Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025

AB-467 (Fong) - Open meetings: teleconferences: neighborhood councils.

This bill extends the authorization for a neighborhood council to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation until January 1, 2030.

Status: In the Senate Local Government Committee

AB-470 (McKinnor) - Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

This bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process for telephone corporations to petition the CPUC to amend their status as a carrier of last resort in designated areas by December 15, 2026, as specified. A previous version of the bill limited the public's right of access to certain records, but that provision was removed.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1004 (Wallis) - Tribal financial information: public records: exemption.

This bill provides that any record that contains financial information provided by an Indian tribe to a state or local agency as a condition of or requirement for receiving financial assistance is confidential, not a public record, and not open to public inspection and makes conforming changes.

Status: Chapter 132, Statutes of 2025

AB-1103 (Ward) - Controlled substances: research.

This bill expands the sunset date on the authorization for the Research Advisory Panel of California (RAPC) to meet in closed session and be considered an advisory body under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Bagley-Keene) by one year to January 1, 2028. The bill authorizes expedited review of research projects, as specified, and provides that panel members assigned to conduct such expedited review are not a state body for purposes of Bagley-Keene. The bill makes other changes to how RAPC reviews and approves research projects in the state, including the authority to withdraw approval for reasonable cause.

Status: Chapter 571, Statutes of 2025

AB-1496 (Blanca Rubio) - Cannabis task force.

This bill establishes a task force on state and local regulation of commercial cannabis activity to promote communication between state entities, local entities, and tribal governmental entities engaged in the regulation of commercial cannabis activity and facilitates cooperation to enforce applicable state and local laws (hereafter Cannabis task force). The bill exempts the Cannabis task force from existing laws regarding open and public meetings.

Status: In the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

SB-35 (Umberg) - Alcohol and drug programs.

This bill requires, if an alcohol or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility (RTF) is alleged to be operating without a valid license, that the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) investigate the alleged violation within specified timelines, and to conduct a follow-up site visit to determine whether the RTF has ceased providing services as required. It also permits, in a county that elects to administer the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system pursuant to existing law and provides optional recovery housing services, the county behavioral health agency to request approval from DHCS to conduct a site visit of a recovery residence that is alleged to be providing alcohol or drug abuse recovery services without an RTF license, and permits DHCS to approve the request as provided. Lastly, this bill requires all licensed or certified RTFs, no later than July 15, 2026, and annually thereafter, to submit to DHCS a report of all money transfers between the program or facility and a recovery residence during the previous fiscal year, and requires DHCS to take specified action against related, licensed RTFs when DHCS takes action against an unlicensed RTF.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-41 (Wiener) - Pharmacy benefits.

This bill places various regulations and requirements on pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) including: prohibiting PBMs from retaining the difference in payment to a pharmacy compared to the amount paid by the health plan or insurer (commonly known as spread pricing), requiring 100 percent pass through of rebates to health plans and insurers that PBMs negotiate with drug manufacturers; banning contracts between PBMs and drug manufacturers that require exclusivity for a manufacturer's drugs, medical devices, or other products unless low premiums and cost-sharing can be demonstrated; banning contracts between PBMs and pharmacy or pharmacy services administration organizations that restrict or impose exclusivity on a nonaffiliated pharmacy's ability to contract with employers, health insurers, and health plans; and prohibiting other specified activities by PBMs that impact pharmacies.

Status: Chapter 605, Statutes of 2025

SB-81 (Arreguín) - Health and care facilities: information sharing.

This bill includes, in the definition of medical information for the purposes of the Confidential Medical Information Act, individually identifying information regarding immigration status that is known or collected by a provider of health care, health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor. It also requires health care

provider entities to establish or amend procedures for monitoring and receiving visitors to their facilities, requires personnel to immediately notify management, administration, or legal counsel of a request for access to the facility or a patient for immigration enforcement, and prohibits a health care provider entity and its personnel from granting access to nonpublic areas of the provider's facilities for immigration enforcement without a valid judicial warrant or court order. Lastly, this bill requires health care provider entities to provide their staff and volunteers with trainings on responding to immigration enforcement requests. It is an urgency measure that went into effect upon its enactment.

Status: Chapter 123, Statutes of 2025

SB-278 (Cabaldon) - Health data: HIV test results.

This bill authorizes a health care provider to share, without the written authorization of the individual tested, HIV test results with an individual's Medi-Cal managed care plan or external quality review organization contracted by the Department of Health Care Services to conduct external quality reviews of Medi-Cal plans for the purpose of administering quality improvement programs designed to improve HIV care for Medi-Cal recipients.

Status: Chapter 748, Statutes of 2025

SB-297 (Hurtado) - Valley Fever Screening and Prevention Act of 2025.

This bill requires screening for Valley Fever in specified health care settings, if certain conditions apply. The bill provides that no liability attaches for a health care provider's failure to comply with these requirements.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-339 (Cabaldon) - Medi-Cal: laboratory rates.

This bill increases Medi-Cal reimbursement rates for clinical laboratory or laboratory services related to the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections for services on or after July 1, 2027, or upon appropriation for this purpose, whichever occurs first, as specified. The bill provides that reimbursement rates for all other clinical laboratory or laboratory services are to equal, instead of not exceeding, the lowest of existing reimbursement criteria. The bill requires the Department of Health Care Services to make available to the public a dataset of the deidentified raw data reported under existing law by laboratory service providers, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-351 (Cabaldon) - Health facilities.

This bill prohibits a private equity group or hedge fund, as defined, involved in any manner with a physician or dental practice doing business in this state from interfering with the professional judgment of physicians or dentists in making health care decisions and exercising power over specified actions, including, among other things: determining what diagnostic tests are appropriate for a particular condition; determining the need for referrals or consultations; and making decisions regarding coding or billing procedures. The bill authorizes the Attorney General (AG) to seek injunctive relief and other equitable remedies a court deems appropriate for enforcement of the bill, and provides that the AG is entitled to recover attorney's fees and costs incurred in remedying any such violation.

Status: Chapter 409, Statutes of 2025

SB-403 (Blakespear) - End of Life Option Act: sunset.

This bill repeals the sunset date on the End of Life Option Act, thereby making the Act permanent.

Status: Chapter 315, Statutes of 2025

SB-418 (Menjivar) - Health care coverage: nondiscrimination.

This bill, as heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have clarified the antidiscrimination laws relating to the provision of health care services and health insurance. SB 418 was subsequently amended to expand the state's prescription hormone therapy coverage policy to require health care plans and insurance policies to cover a 12-month supply of prescription hormone therapy and the necessary supplies for self-administration. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 418, stating in his veto message:

This bill would require health plans and insurers to cover a 12-month supply of federal Food and Drug Administration-approved prescription hormone therapy, and necessary supplies for self-administration, prescribed by an in network provider and dispensed at one time without utilization management (UM).

I appreciate the author's intent to ensure patient access to the comprehensive care they need. While there are provisions of this bill that are worthy of support, I am concerned about the limitation on the use of UM, which is an important tool to ensure enrollees receive the right care at the right time. Prohibiting this cost containment strategy is likely to result in an increase in enrollee premiums to offset costs incurred by health plans and insurers. At a time when individuals are facing double-digit rate increases in their health care premiums across the nation, we must take great care to not enact policies that further drive up the cost of health care, no matter how well-intended. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

SB-434 (Wahab) - Residential care facilities for the elderly: housing protections.

This bill adds a number of protections for residents of Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE), including imposing additional requirements relating to how the RCFE must provide notice of, the timelines for, and the procedures for carrying out, an eviction.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-497 (Wiener) - Legally protected health care activity.

This bill enacts various safeguards against the enforcement of other states' laws that purport to penalize individuals who obtain gender-affirming care that is legal in California.

Status: Chapter 764, Statutes of 2025

SB-504 (Laird) - Communicable diseases: HIV reporting.

This bill authorizes a health care provider of a patient with a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection that has already been reported to a local health officer to communicate with a local health officer or the California Department of Public Health to provide additional information required by law or public health guidelines for the purpose of completing or supplementing an HIV case report.

Status: Chapter 766, Statutes of 2025

SB-679 (Weber Pierson) - Health care facilities: physicians and surgeons: terminations and revocation of staff privileges: data reporting by race and gender.

This bill requires a health care facility or peer review body to submit a report to the Civil Rights Department (CRD) which contains certain information related to staff privileges, including the number of physicians and surgeons and medical residents who were terminated and their race or gender if that information was provided. The bill requires CRD to publish the aggregated and deidentified data on its website, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-54 (Krell) - Access to Safe Abortion Care Act.

The bill establishes the Access to Safe Abortion Care Act, under which the Legislature reaffirms that it has been, and continues to be, lawful to cause the delivery of, or mail, ship, take, receive, or otherwise transport, any drug, medicine, or instrument that can

be designed or adapted to produce an abortion that is lawful in this state. The bill prohibits a manufacturer, distributor, authorized health care provider, pharmacist, or individual from being subject to civil or criminal liability, or professional disciplinary action, for accessing, mailing, shipping, receiving, transporting, distributing, dispensing, or administering brand name or generic mifepristone or any drug used for medication abortion that is lawful under the laws of the state on or after January 1, 2020, in accordance with the laws of this state, applicable and accepted standards of care, and good faith compliance.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-82 (Ward) - Health care: legally protected health care activity.

This bill enacts various safeguards for healthcare providers and patients of gender-affirming care, including expanding the Safe at Home program to include health care professionals who provide gender-affirming health care, and expanding existing civil and criminal liability for online violations of their and their patients' privacy. The bill also prohibits the reporting of testosterone and mifepristone to California's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, and requires bail to be set at zero dollars for an individual who has been arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding the individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of "a legally protected health care activity." The bill also prohibits a state or local law enforcement agency from assisting another state's prosecution of a provider of a legally protected health care activity, including gender-affirming health care, and enacts other protections from criminal prosecution for those activities.

Status: Chapter 679, Statutes of 2025

AB-489 (Bonta) - Health care professions: deceptive terms or letters: artificial intelligence.

This bill clarifies that provisions of law that prohibit the use of specified terms, letters, or phrases to falsely indicate or imply possession of a license or certificate to practice a health care profession, as defined, apply to an entity who develops or deploys AI or generative AI technology that uses such terms, letters, or phrases in its advertising or functionality, prohibits such usage, and subjects such developers and deployers to the same oversight and enforcement.

Status: Chapter 615, Statutes of 2025

AB-677 (Bryan) - Pupil records: directory information and reporting.

This bill authorizes the directory information, as defined, of a student identified as a homeless child or youth to be disclosed to facilitate an eye examination by a nonprofit

eye examination provider or a free oral health assessment hosted by schools, unless the parent or student accorded parental rights has provided written notice to the school that they do not consent to the physical examination.

Status: Chapter 163, Statutes of 2025

AB-1018 (Bauer-Kahan) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the development and deployment, by both public and private actors, of certain “automated decision systems” (ADS). It places obligations on developers and deployers of such systems designed or used to make or facilitate “consequential decisions.” It requires developers to conduct impact assessments of their ADS, which, among other things, identify details of the systems, expected performance and uses, and potential disparate impacts. Deployers are required to provide certain notices to subjects of consequential decisions and afford certain rights to them.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1037 (Elhawary) - Public health: substance use disorder.

This bill makes several changes to existing law that are intended to increase the availability of opioid antagonists in communities affected by the opioid crisis; and, in order to encourage the distribution and use of opioid antagonists in case of an overdose emergency, provides licensed health care providers and lay persons with qualified immunity for such distribution and use, as provided.

Status: Chapter 569, Statutes of 2025

AB-1172 (Nguyen) - Adult day programs: administration of inhalable emergency antiseizure medications.

This bill authorizes individuals with developmental disabilities to receive intranasal emergency antiseizure medication by creating a training pathway for employees of licensed facilities that choose to volunteer to administer the medication. This bill provides qualified immunity to volunteers who so administer the medication.

Status: Chapter 448, Statutes of 2025

HOUSING LAW, LANDLORD/TENANT, AND MOBILEHOMES

SB-52 (Pérez) - Housing rental rates and occupancy levels: algorithmic devices.

This bill makes it unlawful for any person to sell, license, or otherwise provide to two or more persons a rental pricing algorithm, as defined, with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by two or more persons to set rental terms for residential premises; and for a person to set or adopt rental terms based on the recommendation of

a pricing algorithm if the person knows or should know that the rental pricing algorithm processes nonpublic competitor data to set rental terms, as specified.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-381 (Wahab) - Residential rental properties: fees.

This bill creates the Fair Rental Act of 2025, which imposes restrictions on the types and amounts of fees a landlord can charge a tenant, including prohibiting: any fee not specified in the rental agreement; a processing fee for the late payment of rent that is equal to more than two percent of the monthly rent; a late fee when rent was not overdue by seven days or more; a processing fee for the payment of rent or any other payments, as specified; a fee for a tenant to own a household pet, except for a pet security deposit, as specified; and a fee for a parking space. If a landlord charges or collects a fee not authorized by law, the landlord or their agent is liable for the cost of the fee plus five percent interest compounded daily from the date that the fee was collected. This bill also repeals AB 1317 (W. Carrillo, Ch. 757, Stats. 2023), which required, in 10 specified counties, parking to be “unbundled” from the cost of residential rents in multi-family properties with 16 units or more that are issued a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-384 (Wahab) - Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on price-fixing algorithm use.

This bill prohibits the sale and use of specified algorithms that process nonpublic input data and are used to set the price or supply level of a good or service, or the rent or occupancy level of rental property.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-434 (Wahab) - Residential care facilities for the elderly: housing protections.

This bill adds a number of protections for residents of Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), including imposing additional requirements relating to how the RCFE must provide notice of, the timelines for, and the procedures for carrying out, an eviction.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-436 (Wahab) - Unlawful detainer: right to redeem tenancy.

This bill requires that a landlord provide a tenant who has not paid rent with a notice that they have 14 days to pay rent or vacate the premises, instead of the current three days, before the landlord may file an unlawful detainer action against the tenant for

nonpayment of rent. This bill also makes conforming changes to various other code provisions.

Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-522 (Wahab) - Housing: tenant protections.

This excludes, from the exemption to California's just-cause eviction protections for housing issued a certificate of occupancy within the last 15 years, housing that is built to replace a housing unit when: that unit was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster; the previous housing unit was issued a certificate of occupancy before the unit was substantially damaged or destroyed by the disaster; and the previous housing unit was covered by the just-cause eviction protections.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-606 (Becker) - Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

This bill requires an applicant for the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program to report additional information to the Department of Housing and Community Development, including an assessment of how to achieve both "functional zero" and "functional zero unsheltered" homelessness levels, as defined by this bill, and other information regarding implementation of local homeless housing incentives. A previous version of the bill would have expanded specified immunities for certain governmental entities to include claims related to health, habitability, planning and zoning, or safety standards, procedures, and laws, or the California Environmental Quality Act with regard to shelter. This section of the bill was removed.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-610 (Pérez) - Disaster assistance: tenants, mobilehome parks, and mortgages.

This bill makes various changes to landlord-tenant law, to the Mobilehome Residency Law regarding mobilehome parks, and to the Subdivision Map Act to provide additional protections to tenants and mobilehome owners during disasters, including by specifying that a landlord has specified obligations in the event of a disaster, as provided, and requiring the provision of additional information before a mobilehome park is closed, converted to another use, or ceases to operate. This bill also requires, upon a declaration of a state of emergency due to a wildfire, as provided, the Commissioner of the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to coordinate with mortgage lenders and servicers operating in the state to facilitate and monitor the implementation and promotion of mortgage forbearance, foreclosure prevention, and

loss mitigation programs for borrowers who experience a material decrease in household income or a material increase in household expenses due to the wildfire emergency.

Status: Chapter 547, Statutes of 2025

SB-625 (Wahab) - Housing developments: disasters: reconstruction of destroyed or damaged structures.

This bill makes void and unenforceable covenants and rules of a common interest development that prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting, a substantially similar reconstruction of a residential structure damaged or destroyed by a disaster, provides a process and timeline for the review and approval of a modification of a homeowner's separate interest in a common interest development, and provides a streamlined, ministerial approval process for certain housing developments on lots where a residential structure was damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as specified, and makes any ordinance that prohibits the placement or use of a mobilehome, manufactured home, or recreational vehicle on a private lot for use during the reconstruction or repair of a home damaged or destroyed by a disaster unenforceable for three years after the disaster.

Status: Chapter 548, Statutes of 2025

SB-681 (Wahab) - Housing.

This bill makes a variety of changes to the law in order to lower Californians' costs related to housing, including prohibiting landlords from charging tenants certain fees capping such fees at five percent of monthly rent; prohibiting specified actions by a mortgage servicer or servicer of a subordinate mortgage; clarifying that a common interest development may not effectively prohibit a member from constructing or using an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit by requiring a fee; and limiting when and how a homeowner's association (HOA) within a common interest development may implement fines for violating an HOA rule. Lastly, this bill includes a number of other changes, including to the Housing Accountability Act, the Housing Crisis Act, the Surplus Lands Act, the Permit Streamlining Act, and the Coastal Act, with provisions aimed at extending various programs, expanding streamlined permitting of housing development, opening up more local land to housing development, and increasing efficiencies in the processing of local coastal plans.

Status: In the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

SB-749 (Allen) - Mobilehome parks: closure, cessation, or change of use.

This bill creates a process by which, when a mobilehome park owner intends the closure, cessation, or change of use of the mobilehome park, park management must provide affected tenants with notice, must provide qualified entities an opportunity to purchase the mobilehome park, and must accept a bona fide offer to purchase the park that is received within 270 days of the notice of the opportunity to purchase. If the park does not receive an offer within those 270 days, the park owner may sell the park to any buyer, continue to operate the park, or close, cease, or change the use of the park.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-750 (Cortese) - California Residential Mortgage Insurance Act.

This bill enacts the California Housing Finance and Credit Act to establish a program through which the state utilizes its credit to insure and provide credit enhancements for construction loans for multifamily affordable housing developments, to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency. The bill requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to prepare a biannual report regarding the effectiveness of the program, and also requires the Governor to include in the budget, as submitted to the Legislature, a limit to the authorization for the agency to insure housing construction and expansion loans for the budget year. This bill would go into effect on January 1, 2027, only if the voters pass a constitutional amendment permitting the program.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-808 (Caballero) - Civil Actions: writs: housing development projects.

This bill establishes an expedited writ of mandate procedure for writ petitions filed for the review of the denial of a permit or other entitlement for housing development projects or residential units.

Status: Chapter 527, Statutes of 2025

AB-57 (McKinnor) - California Dream for All Program: descendants of formerly enslaved people.

This bill would have required, upon the establishment of a certification process for descendants of American enslaved persons by the Bureau for Descendants of American Slavery, that at least 10 percent of the moneys in the California Dream for All Fund to be reserved for applicants who meet the requirements for a housing loan from the fund and have been certified as descendants of formerly enslaved people, as specified.

Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's leadership on this important issue. However, creating an ancestry-based set-aside presents legal risks and could jeopardize CalHFA's access to federal mortgage markets that are critical to providing housing assistance for thousands of Californians each year.

California has made historic investments to expand equitable access to homeownership, including through the Dream for All Program, which provides downpayment assistance to first-time buyers where at least one borrower is a first-generation homebuyer. In the last fiscal year, CalHFA data across all downpayment assistance programs show encouraging results, with Black or African American borrowers represented at rates well above their share of California homeowners.

Building on this progress, the upcoming funding round for new Dream for All applicants will include a programmatic set-aside designed to address long-standing inequality. In addition to the program's core eligibility criteria, 10 percent of Dream for All funds will be reserved for borrowers in Qualified Census Tracts, as defined by area median income, helping direct resources to areas where residents are more likely to face systemic inequities in lending, wealth-building, and housing access. This approach advances the equity goals of this measure while minimizing legal risks and protecting California's continued access to resources essential for expanding affordability and opportunity. For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-90 (Jackson) - Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking.

This bill requires that California Community College districts adopt plans for an overnight parking program that offers enrolled students the option to use an overnight parking lot to stay in their vehicles overnight. The bill sets forth various requirements for the program, including requiring an agreement with campus security for the monitoring and security of the overnight parking lot and spots, and establishing program rules that include zero tolerance for intimidation, harassment, and the use of drugs or alcohol. This bill also provides that a campus that complies with its provisions is not civilly liable for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, the overnight parking, except for instances of gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws. Additionally, this bill requires every California Community College campus to report annually to the chancellor's office specified information regarding students' use of overnight parking,

and requires the chancellor's office to report annually on the overnight parking programs as part of its annual report to the Governor and the Legislature.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-246 (Bryan) - Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025.

This bill creates the Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025 to permit a tenant of residential real property, until January 20, 2029, to assert as an affirmative defense, in an unlawful detainer action for nonpayment of rent, that they experienced a loss of income due to an interruption in the payment of social security benefits due to the action or inaction of the federal government, when the tenant provides evidence to the satisfaction of the court that the benefits have been terminated, delayed, or reduced due to no fault of the tenant and that the interruption in social security benefits prevented the tenant from paying the unpaid rent, as specified. If the tenant provides this evidence, this bill requires the court to stay the unlawful detainer action until the earlier of either 14 days after the tenant's social security benefits are restored or six months after the stay is issued. The bill also specifies that its provisions do not relieve the tenant of their obligation to pay past due rent, and that, within 14 days of their social security benefits being restored, a tenant must either pay all past-due rent or enter into a mutually agreed upon payment plan with the owner of the residential property. Lastly, this bill requires the Judicial Council to adopt or modify court forms to implement its provisions, as needed.

Status: Chapter 337, Statutes of 2025

AB-282 (Pellerin) - Discrimination: housing: source of income.

This bill exempts, from the prohibition against housing discrimination on the basis of source of income, any policies or preferences in favor of an applicant or tenant who qualifies for or receives a federal, state, or local housing subsidy program; this exemption applies only to a local jurisdiction, public housing authority or affiliate, public agency, or limited or general partnership in which a public housing authority is a partner.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-299 (Gabriel) - Motels, hotels, and short-term lodging: disasters.

This bill, as an urgency measure, specifies that a guest of a lodging may not have their continued occupancy constitute a new tenancy for the purposes of an unlawful detainer if the guest is living in the lodging because their prior housing was damaged, destroyed, or otherwise made uninhabitable by a disaster, even if they reside in the lodging for more than 30 days, until they reside in the lodging for 270 consecutive days.

It requires a lodging to provide a guest it believes is subject to these provisions specified notices and permits, if the guest fails to complete a confirmation form at the time of check-in, the lodging to limit the duration of stay or refuse to provide the guest accommodations. This bill repeals its provisions on January 1, 2031.

Status: Chapter 531, Statutes of 2025

AB-311 (McKinnor) - Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

This bill, an urgency measure, permits a tenant, with the written approval of the owner or landlord of the property, to temporarily permit the occupancy of the dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness and one or more of the person's common household pets, including a person who was displaced from their residence as a result of a disaster, as specified. It permits an owner or landlord to adjust the rent during the period in which the person at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for their occupancy, and requires that the terms regarding this rent be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant and be consistent with any applicable rent stabilization law or regulation. Additionally, it provides that the person at risk of homelessness have the rights and obligations of a lodger, rather than a tenant, and permits the person's occupancy to be terminated in a variety of circumstances, including with seven days' notice from the tenant or immediately without notice if the person at risk of homelessness has engaged in criminal conduct on the premises. This bill does not apply to federal Section 8 housing or any other federally funded or assisted low-income housing, and is repealed on January 1, 2031.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-391 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Mobilehome parks: notices to homeowners and residents.

Current law, the Mobilehome Residency Law (MRL), regulates the relationship between mobilehome park owners and park residents, and establishes various rights, responsibilities, and limits of both groups. This bill permits mobilehome park management to provide a copy of the text of the MRL, a specified notice of mobilehome owners' rights, and a notice about the California Alternative Rates for Energy program by electronic mail, rather than physical mail, with the affirmative, written consent of the mobilehome owner or resident. This bill further specifies that a mobilehome owner may revoke their consent in writing at any time, without any fee, charge, or penalty or any impact on the terms of the mobilehome owner or resident's tenancy, and requires mobilehome park management to personally deliver a specified information relating to electronic receipt to a mobilehome owner or resident, as specified. Lastly, this bill

requires all notices required by the MRL, unless otherwise provided, to be provided to the mobilehome owner and resident.

Status: Chapter 339, Statutes of 2025

AB-414 (Pellerin) - Residential tenancies: return of security.

This bill requires a landlord or the landlord's successor-in-interest to provide tenants notice of their right to receive remainders of their security deposit electronically in specified circumstances and to return any remaining security deposit at the end of a residential tenancy to the tenant electronically, if the landlord received rent or the deposit electronically or if the landlord's successor-in-interest received rent electronically. It also amends the process by which the remaining deposit and required itemized statement of deductions is delivered to the tenant or tenants, as specified.

Status: Chapter 340, Statutes of 2025

AB-456 (Connolly) - Mobilehome parks: sales or transfers: prospective purchasers of mobilehomes.

This bill makes changes to the requirements relating to when a mobilehome is sold within the mobilehome park to require that a mobilehome park's right to require repairs or improvements to the mobilehome, or to deny an application of tenancy of a prospective buyer, is waived if park management fails to provide the mobilehome seller and prospective buyer specified information within the required timeline. This bill also expands the exception to a new mobilehome owner who fails to execute a rental agreement from being an unlawful occupant, as specified, and requires a mobilehome owner selling a mobilehome that will remain in the park to provide park management the required transfer disclosure statement, if requested.

Status: Chapter 59, Statutes of 2025

AB-474 (Ward) - Housing discrimination: nonprofit home-sharing program: eligibility for public social services.

This bill would have exempted income received through renting bedrooms or units in a nonprofit home-sharing program from consideration as income or assets for the purposes of determining an individual's eligibility and benefit amounts for a variety of public social services, and would have added an exception to the prohibition on discrimination in refusing to rent or lease a portion of an owner-occupied single-family house for when the owner is renting the portion of their home as a landlord in a nonprofit home-sharing program, the owner rents to no more than two roomers, boarders, or tenants, the living areas within the dwelling unit are shared, and the owner complies with prohibitions on discriminatory notices, statements, and advertisements.

The Governor vetoed this bill, arguing that its exemption from housing anti-discrimination laws “risks creating inconsistencies in California’s fair housing framework and causing legal uncertainty for both program operators and participants,” and that provisions exempted income from nonprofit home-sharing programs would create inherent inconsistencies with federal benefit rules.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-628 (McKinnor) - Hiring of real property: dwellings: untenability.

This bill permits the landlord and tenant to mutually agree when the lease is signed that the tenant will provide and maintain their own refrigerator if the tenant chooses to provide their own, provided that the lease contain: a specified statement regarding the landlord’s obligation to provide a refrigerator; the lease permits a tenant to inform the landlord with 30 days’ notice that they no longer wish to keep their refrigerator in the unit, after which the landlord must provide and maintain a refrigerator; and provided that the landlord does not condition the tenancy upon the tenant providing their own refrigerator.

Status: Chapter 342, Statutes of 2025

AB-635 (Ahrens) - Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program: Attorney General.

The Mobilehome Residency Law (MRL) regulates the relationship between and the rights and duties of mobilehome parks and mobilehome owners and residents in the park. In 2018, AB 3066 (Chap. 774, Stats. 2018) established the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program (MRLPP), within the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), to help resolve disputes between mobilehome park owners and mobilehome owners related to violations of the MRL. This bill requires HCD to refer up to 25 alleged violations of the MRLPP in any given fiscal year to the office of the Attorney General that HCD selects as the most severe, deleterious, and materially and economically impactful alleged violations. It provides the Attorney General the authority to arbitrate, mediate, negotiate, or pursue any and all available judicial remedies in connection with any violations of the MRL, requires the Attorney General to use funds appropriated to it from funds collected to fund the MRLPP. This bill also requires HCD to include the amount of funds expended by the Attorney General and the number of complaint allegations referred to the Attorney General in its annual report to the Legislature, and extends the sunset on the MRLPP from January 1, 2027 to January 1, 2030.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-712 (Wicks) - Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

This bill creates a broad enforcement mechanism for when a public agency fails to comply with any housing reform law, as defined, by requiring a court in any action in which the applicant for a housing development sues the agency for noncompliance with a housing reform law and prevails to award the applicant reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and impose specified fines. For these fines, this bill requires the Attorney General or the Department of Housing and Community Development to first notify the agency that its action is not in compliance with a relevant housing law, and also requires that the applicant then provide the agency 60 days' notice before bringing a civil action.

Status: Chapter 496, Statutes of 2025

AB-754 (Connolly) - Floating home marinas: rent caps: County of Marin.

This bill adjusts the rent cap limitation and the limitation on resetting rents upon a transfer in ownership of a floating home (vacancy control) for floating home marinas in Marin county. Specifically, this bill limits increases in the gross rental rate for floating home berths within the marina to the percent change in the cost of living, to at least three percent and not to exceed 7.5 percent, as specified, and permits a floating home owner to set an initial rental rate on a floating home berth upon the in-place transfer of the floating home, not to exceed the lesser of 25 percent over the prior rental rate or fifteen-hundredths of one percent of the sale price of the floating home, except as specified. If a floating home subject to a reset in rent is resold within five years, this bill permits a new initial rental rate not to exceed the lesser of a 15 percent increase over the prior rent or fifteen-hundredths of one percent of the sale price of the home. This bill's provisions do not apply to a floating home berth restricted by deed, regulatory restriction in an agreement with a government agency or other recorded document, and a floating home berth subject to any ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure that allows increases in the rental rate up to an amount less than that provided by this bill's provisions.

Status: Chapter 498, Statutes of 2025

AB-760 (Ta) - Mobilehome parks: rental restrictions: exemptions: emergencies.

Current laws regulating mobilehome parks require that a mobilehome park's management must be subject to and comply with all park rules and regulations to the same extent as residents and their guests, including all rules and regulations that prohibit a mobilehome owner from renting or subleasing the mobilehome owner's mobilehome or mobilehome space. This bill makes mobilehome park management

exempt from this limitation on renting or subleasing a mobilehome it owns when it prohibits mobilehome owners in the park from doing so, and permits the mobilehome park management to directly rent a mobilehome to a tenant on a limited emergency basis if the mobilehome park is located in a city, county, or city and county that: is under a declared state of emergency when the disaster destroyed, damaged, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable housing unit in the city, county, or city and county; was under a declared state of emergency within the past six months for a disaster that destroyed, damaged, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable housing units in the city, county, or city and county; or is adjacent to any such city, county, or city and county. This bill limits any tenancy under its provisions to no more than 36 months after the expiration of the declared state of emergency.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-806 (Connolly) - Mobilehomes: cooling systems.

This bill prohibits a mobilehome park from prohibiting or restricting a mobilehome owner or resident from installing, upgrading, replacing, or using a cooling system in their mobilehome, as specified, and makes any mobilehome park rules, covenants, restrictions, or conditions that effectively prohibit or restricts cooling systems in residents' mobilehomes void and unenforceable, as specified. It also prohibits mobilehome park management from: charging any fee in connection with the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system; requiring a mobilehome owner or resident to use a specific cooling system, type of cooling system, or cooling system contractor or product; claiming or receiving any rebate, credit, or commission in connection with the mobilehome owner's or resident's installation, use, replacement, or upgrade of a cooling system; or requiring mobilehome owners or residents to remove cooling systems or prevent replacements or upgrades to existing cooling systems. These prohibitions do not apply if the mobilehome park management establishes that: the cooling system would violate federal, state, or local law; a permit required for the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of the cooling system is not granted; or the amperage required to power any individual cooling system cannot be accommodated by the power of the service to the mobilehome lot, as demonstrated in writing by a federal, state, or local governmental enforcement authority.

Status: Chapter 343, Statutes of 2025

AB-863 (Kalra) - Residential rental properties: language requirements.

Current law requires a landlord to provide a tenant a translation of the lease agreement into Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean when the landlord and tenant negotiated the lease in one of those five languages, as specified. When a landlord

initiates an unlawful detainer action to evict a tenant, the landlord must provide the tenant with the complaint and a summons for the court hearing. If the tenant fails to respond to the complaint within 10 days of service of the complaint, a default judgment can be entered by the court that orders the tenant's eviction. This bill requires, for eviction proceedings involving residential property, the Judicial Council to, by January 1, 2027, create a mandatory summons form that is translated into English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean, and publish the form on its website.

Status: Chapter 344, Statutes of 2025

AB-878 (Kalra) - Victims of abuse or violence: reasonable accommodations.

This bill allows victims of specified crimes to request reasonable accommodations from their landlords.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1050 (Schultz) - Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: reciprocal easement agreements.

California property law enables the owner of property, upon subdivision or development of the land, to place covenants, restrictions, or other limitations on how the subdivided land may be used by future owners. In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 721 (Bloom, Ch. 349, Stats. 2021) to create a process that allows for the removal of restrictive covenants that restrict the number, size, or location of residences or the number of residents on the property when the owner of the property builds an affordable housing development on the property. This bill permits owners of commercial properties who wish to redevelop the property to include residential units to utilize this existing legal process to remove restrictive covenants or reciprocal easement agreements on the property that prohibit the residential uses of the property, or limit the number, size, or location of residences on the property or the number of persons or families who may reside on the property, as specified. It also expands the process permissible under AB 721 (Bloom, Ch. 349, Stats. 2021), as specified.

Status: Chapter 504, Statutes of 2025

AB-1162 (Bonta) - Challenges to housing and community-serving projects.

California law allows defendants in lawsuits challenging an affordable housing project under the California Environmental Quality Act or another law to request that the plaintiff be required to provide a bond to cover the costs and damages of the delay to the project caused by the lawsuit, when the defendant can show that the lawsuit is without merit and was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, for the purpose of delay, or to thwart the affordable nature of the housing development project. This bill extends this

law by permitting a defendant or real party in interest in a civil action challenging a community-serving project that has a direct connection or benefit to an affordable housing development, as specified, to make a motion to require the plaintiff to provide a bond for the costs and any damages as a result of delay in carrying out the project, if the civil action has the effect of preventing or delaying the project, as specified. It also permits real parties in interest, in addition to the defendant, to seek the imposition of the bond requirement in any such suit.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1384 (Nguyen) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: procedural requirements.

Unlawful detainer proceedings are streamlined, summary court proceedings meant to balance a tenant's rights and ability to be heard before being evicted with a landlord's interests in promptly resolving the dispute and regaining possession of the property. When a defendant tenant demurs to the unlawful detainer complaint, in which they challenge the legal sufficiency of the complaint, or when they make a motion to strike all or any portion of the unlawful detainer complaint, current law requires the hearing on that motion be held no earlier than five court days and no later than seven court days from the filing of the notice of motion. However, current law allows such a hearing to be delayed beyond those timelines for good cause shown. This bill specifies that a hearing on a motion to demur or strike in an unlawful detainer action may be held at a later date beyond seven court days from the filing of the notice of the motion upon the written stipulation of the parties, and permits the court, in the case of an unlawful detainer of a commercial tenancy, to hold the hearing, upon good cause shown, on a later date not to exceed 10 court days after the original hearing date.

Status: Chapter 299, Statutes of 2025

AB-1414 (Ransom) - Landlord-tenant: internet service provider subscriptions.

This bill requires, for any residential tenancy commenced, renewed, or continuing on a periodic basis on or after January 1, 2026, a landlord or the agent to permit a tenant to opt out of paying for any subscription from a third-party internet service provider, such as through a bulk-billing arrangement, for wired internet, cellular, or satellite service that is offered in connection with the lease, as provided. It prohibits a landlord or their agent from retaliating against a tenant for exercising their rights to opt out, and permits a tenant to deduct the cost of the subscription from their rent when the landlord or their agent violates these provisions. This bill specifies that it does not prevent a landlord or their agent from offering bulk-billing arrangements to their tenants.

Status: Chapter 506, Statutes of 2025

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS

SB-12 (Gonzalez) - State government: Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency: Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

This bill creates the Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-48 (Gonzalez) - Immigration enforcement: schoolsites: prohibitions on access and sharing information.

This bill, as heard in this Committee, would have prohibited a local educational agency or its personnel, to the extent possible, from granting an immigration authority access to the nonpublic areas of a schoolsite, providing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority, or consenting to a search of the nonpublic areas of a schoolsite by an immigration authority, or from disclosing student, staff, or teacher information, unless pursuant to a valid judicial warrant or court order. It also would have required the Attorney General to publish model policies to assist K-12 schools in responding to immigration issues pursuant to this bill's requirements. The bill was subsequently gut and amended in the Assembly to require the Office of Civil Rights to employ various discrimination prevention coordinators.

Status: Chapter 429, Statutes of 2025

SB-81 (Arreguín) - Health and care facilities: information sharing.

This bill includes, in the definition of medical information for the purposes of the Confidential Medical Information Act, individually identifying information regarding immigration status that is known or collected by a provider of health care, health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor. It also requires health care provider entities to establish or amend procedures for monitoring and receiving visitors to their facilities, requires personnel to immediately notify management, administration, or legal counsel of a request for access to the facility or a patient for immigration enforcement, and prohibits a health care provider entity and its personnel from granting access to nonpublic areas of the provider's facilities for immigration enforcement without a valid judicial warrant or court order. Lastly, this bill requires health care provider entities to provide their staff and volunteers with trainings on responding to immigration enforcement requests. It is an urgency measure that went into effect upon its enactment.

Status: Chapter 123, Statutes of 2025

SB-98 (Pérez) - Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.

This bill requires governing boards of school districts and county offices of education, and the governing boards of charter schools, to include procedures for notifying parents and school staff when immigration enforcement is confirmed on the school site within the school safety plan. It also requires the California State University, each California Community College District, and each Cal Grant qualifying independent institution of higher education, and requests the University of California Regents, to notify students, faculty, staff, and other campus community members who work on campus when immigration enforcement activity is confirmed on the campus. This bill is an urgency measure that went into effect upon its enactment.

Status: Chapter 124, Statutes of 2025

SB-274 (Cervantes) - Automated license plate recognition systems.

This bill would have required operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems to bolster their safeguards relating to employee access and usage of such systems. This bill would have required the Department of Justice to audit public agency operators and end-users annually to ensure compliance with their usage and privacy policies, as provided and placed retention limits on ALPR data, with exceptions. These attempted changes were in response to a troubling State Auditor report identifying problematic ALPR practices at law enforcement agencies in the state. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in part: “[T]his measure does not strike the delicate balance between protecting individual privacy and ensuring public safety. For example, it may not be apparent, particularly with respect to cold cases, that license plate data is needed to solve a crime until after the 60-day retention period has elapsed. Conversely, restrictions on interagency data sharing may impair solving crimes in real time, such as highway shootings, where the suspect may be rapidly crossing jurisdictional boundaries.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-307 (Cervantes) - Public postsecondary education: immigration enforcement.

This bill requires the Trustees of the California State University, and requests the Regents of the University of California, to: if an undocumented student is subject to immigration enforcement activity, ensure that the student’s inability to satisfy their academic requirements due to the immigration enforcement activity does not affect their qualification for the exemption from paying nonresident tuition; ensure that staff and the designated Dreamer Resource Liaison assist undocumented students in

accessing all financial aid and academic resources available to undocumented students; and adopt a system-wide policy aimed at maintaining the enrollment, financial aid, and academic resources of an undocumented student who is subject to a federal immigration order.

Status: Chapter 668, Statutes of 2025

SB-313 (Cervantes) - Vital records: birth certificates.

SB 313 requires, beginning July 1, 2027, that the birthplace of each parent be listed on the confidential portion of their child's birth certificate.

Status: Chapter 669, Statutes of 2025

SB-580 (Durazo) - Attorney General: immigration enforcement policies.

This bill requires the Attorney General, on or before July 1, 2026, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies and guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations for state and local agencies and the databases they operate relating to interaction with immigration authorities consistent with federal and state law, and requires local and state agencies to implement these policies or an equivalent by January 1, 2027. It also makes various findings and declarations regarding immigrants and the right to privacy.

Status: Chapter 670, Statutes of 2025

SB-841 (Rubio) - Immigration enforcement.

This bill creates the Keep Safe Spaces Safe Act to prohibit an employee of a homeless shelter, rape crisis center, domestic violence shelter, family justice center, or human trafficking service provider from allowing access to the nonpublic areas of the site for immigration enforcement activity, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer the facility, unless the individual conducting the immigration enforcement has a valid judicial warrant or court order, as specified.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SJR-8 (Arreguín) - The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929.

Two measures, collectively called the Registry bills, were introduced in Congress in 2023 to update a little-known immigration law that permits individuals who have continuously resided in the U.S. at least since 1972 and demonstrate good moral character to obtain lawful permanent residence. This joint resolution makes various findings related to the value and importance of immigrants to the state, and declares support for the Registry bills and that a workable, humane, and just approach to solving

the nation's broken immigration system would benefit California and the United States as a whole.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

AB-49 (Muratsuchi) - Schoolsites: immigration enforcement.

This bill prohibits school officials and employees of a local educational agency, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state or federally supported educational program, from allowing an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement to enter a schoolsite for any purpose, unless the officer or employee provides a valid judicial warrant or court order, or court order. It requires any school official or employee of a local educational agency to, to the extent practicable, request a valid identification from an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement seeking to enter a nonpublic area of a schoolsite, and specifies that its provisions shall not be construed to limit a local educational agency's or school official's right to consult with counsel or challenge the validity of a warrant, subpoena, or court order. It also requires a local educational agency and its personnel, to the extent practicable, from disclosing or providing the educational records of or any information about a pupil or a pupil's family and household without the pupil's parents' or guardians' written consent, or that of a school employee or teacher. This bill requires the Attorney General to update its model policies required by current law to align with the bill's provisions by December 1, 2025, and requires local educational agencies to adopt model policies to align with the Attorney General's updates by March 1, 2026. This bill includes an urgency clause.

Status: Chapter 122, Statutes of 2025

AB-419 (Connolly) - Educational equity: immigration enforcement.

In 2017, California enacted AB 699 (O'Donnell, Ch. 493, Stats. 2017) to, among other things, require local educational agencies (LEA) to provide parents and guardians of students with information regarding their children's right to a free public education regardless of immigration status or religious beliefs, including a "know your rights" guide established by the Attorney General. This bill requires the governing board or body of a local educational agency to post the Attorney General's "know your rights" guide in the administrative buildings and on the websites of the LEA and each of its schoolsites. It also requires the LEA to post the guide in every language provided by the Attorney General, and to update the guide the school year following any updates to the guide that the Attorney General publishes.

Status: Chapter 663, Statutes of 2025

AB-495 (Celeste Rodriguez) - Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025.

This bill enacts the Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025.

Status: Chapter 664, Statutes of 2025

AB-894 (Carrillo) - General acute care hospitals: patient directories.

This bill requires a general acute care hospital to inform a patient that the patient may restrict or prohibit the use or disclosure of protected health information in the hospital's patient directory, as provided for in federal regulations, as specified.

Status: Chapter 384, Statutes of 2025

AB-1261 (Bonta) - Immigration: unaccompanied undocumented minors: right to legal counsel.

This bill specifies that the state shall provide legal counsel to every immigrant youth, as defined, in California, subject to the availability of funding. The bill provides that the California Department of Social Services shall allocate this funding and specifies how awards of contracts will be determined.

Status: Chapter 665, Statutes of 2025

AB-1303 (Valencia) - Communications: lifeline telephone service program.

The California LifeLine program provides low-income Californians with subsidized telephone services. It is administered by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which administers the program along with the federal LifeLine program that similarly provides federal subsidies for telephone and broadband service for low-income Americans. In 2012, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) implemented rules for the federal Lifeline program requiring applicants to provide the last four digits of their Social Security Number (SSN). Because the CPUC administers the California LifeLine program and the federal Lifeline program together, applicants for both programs are required to provide their SSNs. This bill prohibits the CPUC from requiring that applicants and subscribers of the LifeLine program provide an SSN. It also prohibits the sharing of program applicant or subscribers' information with local, state, or federal agencies and immigration authorities without a court-ordered subpoena or valid judicial warrant. Lastly, this bill specifies that the California LifeLine program is a state law that provides public benefits for individuals without immigration status within the meaning of specified federal law.

Status: Chapter 347, Statutes of 2025

AB-1348 (Bains) - Average daily attendance: emergencies: immigration enforcement activity.

This bill would have provided a process by which a school district, county office of education, or charter school may request their average daily attendance for funding purposes be adjusted when immigration enforcement activities materially decrease attendance. It would have limited this adjustment to no more than 10 days of missed attendance for a pupil. The local educational agency would have been required to certify in its request that it offered independent study and met specified engagement and instructional standards for this independent study, as specified. This bill also would have provided that the documentation that a school district, county office of education, or charter school submits to request this adjustment is exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The Governor vetoed this bill, arguing that: current law already provides opportunities for local educational agencies to recoup attendance-based funding; this bill does not include sufficient safeguards to ensure that students who miss school funding due to immigration enforcement activities will receive alternative instructional opportunities; and that it creates substantial cost pressures when state law is already designed to buffer school districts' budgets from attendance fluctuations.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1362 (Kalra) - Foreign labor contractor registration: agricultural workers.

This bill extends the foreign labor contractor registration requirements and their oversight under by the Labor Commissioner to all agricultural workers under the H-2A visa program, as specified, and requires the Department of Industrial Relations to conduct a study on how to expand the existing law to other temporary work visas.

Status: Chapter 190, Statutes of 2025

AJR-17 (Celeste Rodriguez) - The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929.

Two measures, collectively called the Registry bills, were introduced in Congress in 2023 to update a little-known immigration law that permits individuals who have continuously resided in the U.S. at least since 1972 and demonstrate good moral character to obtain lawful permanent residence. This joint resolution makes various findings related to the value and importance of immigrants to the state, and declares support for the Registry bills and that a workable, humane, and just approach to solving the nation's broken immigration system would benefit California and the United States as a whole.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

LPS ACT

SB-27 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

This bill modifies a number of procedures for proceedings under the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, including expanding the CARE eligibility criteria to include persons with a diagnosis of bipolar I disorder with psychotic features.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2025

SB-331 (Menjivar) - Substance abuse.

This bill permits an original petitioner under the CARE Act to continue engaging in the CARE process with the consent of the parties, and defines “mental health disorder” within the meaning of “gravely disabled” under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act.

Status: In the Assembly Health Committee

SB-367 (Allen) - Mental health.

This bill makes a number of changes to the CARE Act and the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act, including expanding the categories of persons who may make an LPS Act referral.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-416 (Krell) - Involuntary commitment.

This bill requires a county behavioral health director to include emergency physicians as a practice discipline to be designated by the county when it develops procedures for designating and training professionals to initiate involuntary detentions of certain individuals.

Status: Chapter 691, Statutes of 2025

MINORS, JUVENILE COURTS, AND DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS

SB-413 (Allen) - Juveniles: case file inspection.

This bill permits attorneys in specified legal proceedings relating to a minor or former minor to access the minor’s juvenile case file without a court order, if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 2025

SB-452 (Weber Pierson) - Child welfare services: prevention legal services.

This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the State Department of Social Services to establish and implement a pilot program to provide grants to qualified organizations, as defined, to provide (1) prevention legal services designed to prevent the filing of a petition in a juvenile court or stabilize a family who is at risk of receiving child welfare services, or in cases in which a report regarding a family has been made to the county child welfare department or a tribal agency, as specified; (2) direct assistance by an interdisciplinary team for families who are at risk of child welfare services or in cases in which a report regarding a family has been made to the county child welfare department or a tribal agency; and (3) legal training or technical assistance to other qualified organizations providing prevention legal services or direct assistance by an interdisciplinary team.

Status: In the Assembly Human Services Committee

SB-794 (Ochoa Bogh) - Juveniles: access and use of juvenile case files.

This bill permits members of parents' treatment teams, and therapeutic providers for children and parents, regardless of the timing of the treatment, to view a child's juvenile case file without a court order, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-243 (Ahrens) - Postsecondary education: student financial aid dependency status: juveniles.

This bill authorizes inspection of a juvenile case file by personnel at institutions of higher education to facilitate the minor's attendance at the institution and personnel of organizations providing higher education funding to facilitate the funding of the minor's attendance at the institution of higher education, as specified; and requires all information received by the personnel to be confidential and used for certain limited purposes, and makes an intentional violation of this confidentiality provision a misdemeanor.

Status: Chapter 610, Statutes of 2025

AB-373 (Blanca Rubio) - Dependency proceedings: counsel.

This bill requires counsel appointed to represent a nonminor dependent (NMD) in a dependency proceeding to represent the wishes of the NMD, without an exception for circumstances where the counsel believes the NMD's wishes conflict with the protection or safety of the NMD.

Status: Chapter 146, Statutes of 2025

AB-651 (Bryan) - Juveniles: dependency: incarcerated parent.

This bill requires notice and the opportunity for an incarcerated parent to be physically present at specified dependency hearings related to their child, or the opportunity to participate in those proceedings by videoconference or teleconference when their physical presence is waived.

Status: Chapter 274, Statutes of 2025

AB-890 (Lee) - Nonminor dependents: county of residence.

This bill revises the residency requirements placed upon foster youth who are participating in the extended foster care program by creating a clear set of guidelines for the court to determine when a change of jurisdiction would be in the best interest of the nonminor dependent.

Status: Chapter 281, Statutes of 2025

AB-1201 (Jackson) - Family reunification services.

This bill establishes a fact-specific inquiry for a juvenile court to determine whether to order reunification services to a parent or guardian who has committed specified types of felonies.

Status: In the Senate Human Services Committee

AB-1378 (Rogers) - Child welfare services: prevention services: Indian tribes.

This bill would have expanded the circumstances when the California Department of Social Services is required to enter into an agreement with a tribe to also include when the agreement would prevent entry into foster care and for the sole purpose of the administration of prevention programs. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating:

This bill would require the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to enter into agreements with tribes, at their request, to prevent entries into foster care, specifying that such agreements would be made solely for the purpose of administering prevention services funded by the federal Family First Prevention Services Act. The bill would also require CDSS to provide funding to tribes to support the cost of legal representation for a child and their parent in foster care proceedings.

I recognize the long-standing disparities faced by tribal children and their families, especially by governmental entities, and sincerely appreciate the author's intent to provide prevention services to at-risk tribal families. However, the specific approach proposed by this bill contains significant fiscal, legal, and programmatic issues. It is unclear whether the types of agreements proposed by this bill can be used to access federal funds. Requiring CDSS to enter into such

agreements would create significant uncertainties about how these agreements could be implemented and how funding would be provided.

Acknowledging the volatility of the current political and fiscal landscapes, my Administration proposed an alternative approach, consistent with the intent of this bill, that could have substantially benefited some of the most vulnerable tribal children and families. Unfortunately, this alternative was not accepted, leaving this bill deeply flawed. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

MISCELLANEOUS

SB-43 (Umberg) - Substance use disorder: addiction treatment referral agencies.

This bill requires agencies that refer persons to addiction treatment facilities and programs to obtain a certificate of compliance from the Department of Justice, and places limitations on how a referral agency can operate, or participate in, a group advertising and referral service for such services.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-54 (Umberg) - Court fee waivers: veterans.

This bill provides that specified veteran's benefits are not to be considered income for the purpose of seeking a fee waiver to proceed with a matter in court.

Status: Chapter 646, Statutes of 2025

SB-382 (Strickland) - Vehicle repossessions.

This bill prohibits a repossession agency from discussing, conspiring, or agreeing with a third party to charge a fee to return personal property to a consumer whose property under a security agreement has been recovered. The bill also prohibits a repossession agency from accepting a hold harmless agreement in place of meeting inventorying requirements and storing personal affects, as required by existing law. It specifies that licensed repossessors are not prohibited from filing a lien on property.

Status: In the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

SB-394 (Allen) - Water theft: fire hydrants.

This bill authorizes a utility to bring a civil action for damages against any person who commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, abets, or attempts to tamper with a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check, or diverts water, or causes water to be diverted, from a fire hydrant without authorization from the utility that owns the fire hydrant.

The bill provides that a person who tampers with or uses a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check without authorization to obtain water and without paying the full lawful charge of the water is presumed to be in violation of existing law. The bill also provides enhanced civil penalties for water theft committed via the unauthorized connection to a fire hydrant in violation of an ordinance adopted by a local agency that provides retail water services, as specified.

Status: Chapter 540, Statutes of 2025

SB-403 (Blakespear) - End of Life Option Act: sunset.

This bill repeals the sunset date on the End of Life Option Act, thereby making the Act permanent.

Status: Chapter 315, Statutes of 2025

SB-437 (Weber Pierson) - California State University: claim eligibility: genealogy and descendency.

This bill requires the California State University to explore options for how to confirm an individual's status as a descendant of an enslaved person, as defined, and to establish a process for conducting or verifying genealogical research for the purpose of eligibility for reparative claims, with the work to be completed by the start of the 2029-2030 academic year; and appropriates funds for these purposes.

Status: Chapter 755, Statutes of 2025

SB-518 (Weber Pierson) - Descendants of enslaved persons: reparations.

This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, establishes the Bureau of Descendants of American Slavery within the Civil Rights Department and sets forth the Bureau's obligations.

Status: Chapter 586, Statutes of 2025

SB-540 (Becker) - Independent System Operator: independent regional organization.

This bill authorizes the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) and electrical corporations whose transmission is operated by the CAISO to use voluntary energy markets governed by a regional organization in lieu of the CAISO managing related energy markets.

Status: In the Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee

SB-699 (Ochoa Bogh) - Legislature: constitutional course.

This bill requires members and employees of the Legislature to attend a course regarding the United States Constitution and the California Constitution once per session, as specified.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-709 (Menjivar) - Self-service storage facilities: rental rates.

This bill requires a self-storage facility to disclose in a rental agreement with a renter of a self-storage unit certain details regarding the rental agreement, promotional prices or discounts received by the renter, how the renter can terminate the rental agreement, the contact information for the owner of the self-storage facility, and whether the rental fee is subject to change, and if so, the maximum rental fee that the owner could charge during the first 12 months following the date of the rental agreement, as specified.

Status: Chapter 353, Statutes of 2025

SB-750 (Cortese) - California Residential Mortgage Insurance Act.

This bill enacts the California Housing Finance and Credit Act to establish a program through which the state utilizes its credit to insure and provide credit enhancements for construction loans for multifamily affordable housing developments, to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency. The bill requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to prepare a biannual report regarding the effectiveness of the program, and also requires the Governor to include in the budget, as submitted to the Legislature, a limit to the authorization for the agency to insure housing construction and expansion loans for the budget year. This bill would go into effect on January 1, 2027, only if the voters pass a constitutional amendment permitting the program.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-763 (Hurtado) - Conspiracy against trade: punishment.

This bill increases existing criminal fines, and permits the Attorney General or a district attorney to seek civil penalties of up to \$1 million, for a violation of the Cartwright Act.

Status: Chapter 426, Statutes of 2025

SB-822 (Becker) - Unclaimed property: digital financial assets.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law to provide when and how digital financial assets, as defined, escheat to the state.

Status: Chapter 660, Statutes of 2025

SB-849 (Weber Pierson) - Unclaimed property: class action settlements.

This bill modifies the Unclaimed Property Law's provisions to deem a class action settlement payment to be abandoned if the class member cannot be located or does not claim the payment, as specified, and providing that such abandoned payments escheat to the state.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SJR-1 (Wiener) - Rescinding previous applications for a federal constitutional convention.

This resolution rescinds, nullifies, and supersedes all of the Legislature's prior calls for the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution.

Status: Resolution Chapter 174, Statutes of 2025

AB-7 (Bryan) - Postsecondary education: admissions preference: descendants of slavery.

This bill would have specified that the California State University, the University of California, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions may consider providing a preference in admissions to an applicant who is a descendant of slavery, as defined, to the extent it does not conflict with federal law. Governor Newsom vetoed AB 7, stating in his veto message:

I thank the author for his deep commitment to addressing disparities in education stemming from the legacy of slavery. These institutions already have the authority to determine whether to provide admissions preferences like this one, and accordingly, this bill is unnecessary. I encourage the institutions referenced in this bill to review and determine how, when, and if this type of preference can be adopted. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-57 (McKinnor) - California Dream for All Program: descendants of formerly enslaved people.

This bill would have required, upon the establishment of a certification process for the descendants of American enslaved persons by the Bureau for Descendants of American Slavery, that at least 10 percent of the moneys in the California Dream for All Fund to be reserved for applicants who meet the requirements for a housing loan from the fund and have been certified as descendants of formerly enslaved people, as specified.

Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's leadership on this important issue. However, creating an ancestry-based set-aside presents legal risks and could jeopardize CalHFA's access to federal mortgage markets that are critical to providing housing assistance for thousands of Californians each year.

California has made historic investments to expand equitable access to homeownership, including through the Dream for All Program, which provides downpayment assistance to first-time buyers where at least one borrower is a first-generation homebuyer. In the last fiscal year, CalHFA data across all downpayment assistance programs show encouraging results, with Black or African American borrowers represented at rates well above their share of California homeowners.

Building on this progress, the upcoming funding round for new Dream for All applicants will include a programmatic set-aside designed to address long-standing inequality. In addition to the program's core eligibility criteria, 10 percent of Dream for All funds will be reserved for borrowers in Qualified Census Tracts, as defined by area median income, helping direct resources to areas where residents are more likely to face systemic inequities in lending, wealth-building, and housing access. This approach advances the equity goals of this measure while minimizing legal risks and protecting California's continued access to resources essential for expanding affordability and opportunity. For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-334 (Petrie-Norris) - Operators of toll facilities: interoperability programs: vehicle information.

This bill modifies the categories of data which operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interstate interoperability program can share with another tolling agency regarding a vehicle's use of the facility.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-395 (Gabriel) - Holidays.

This bill: (1) beginning with the 2026-27 school year, requires primary and secondary schools, community college districts, the California State University, and requests the University of California, to make efforts to avoid scheduling specified events on a date for which the school, college, or university knows that members of the public would be unable to participate or be present due to the ritual observance of a religious, cultural, or ancestral holiday; and (2) requires state agencies, and encourages local agencies, to make efforts to avoid conducting specified business on such dates, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-426 (Dixon) - Impeding emergency response with drone.

This bill prohibits a person from operating or using an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote piloted aircraft, or drone at the scene of an emergency and thereby impeding firefighters, peace officers, medical personnel, military personnel, or other emergency personnel in the performance of their fire suppression, law enforcement, or emergency response, and makes a person who violates the prohibition subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$75,000 for each violation. The bill authorizes the Attorney General, a county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action to enforce this prohibition, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-474 (Ward) - Housing discrimination: nonprofit home-sharing program: eligibility for public social services.

This bill would have exempted income received through renting bedrooms or units in a nonprofit home-sharing program from consideration as income or assets for the purposes of determining an individual's eligibility and benefit amounts for a variety of public social services. It would also have added an exception to the prohibition on discrimination in refusing to rent or lease a portion of an owner-occupied single-family house for when the owner is renting the portion of their home as a landlord in a nonprofit home-sharing program, the owner rents to no more than two roomers, boarders, or tenants, the living areas within the dwelling unit are shared, and the owner complies with prohibitions on discriminatory notices, statements, and advertisements. The Governor vetoed this bill, arguing that its exemption from housing anti-discrimination laws "risks creating inconsistencies in California's fair housing framework and causing legal uncertainty for both program operators and participants," and that provisions exempted income from nonprofit home-sharing programs would create inherent inconsistencies with federal benefit rules.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-482 (Solache) - California Table Grape Commission.

This bill revises and recasts the statutes establishing and governing the California Table Grape Commission.

Status: Chapter 614, Statutes of 2025

AB-498 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Self-service storage facilities: lien notices: email.

This bill modifies the permissible ways that a self-storage facility may demonstrate delivery in order to deliver lien notices electronically, and allows a self-storage facility

to deliver the notices by email as long as the facility can demonstrate that the email was opened. After delivery of these notices, the self-storage facility may proceed with the lien process and the selling of the renter's possessions.

Status: Chapter 369, Statutes of 2025

AB-611 (Lee) - Legacy local news organizations: notice of sale.

This bill requires a legacy news organization, as defined, to provide notice of intent to sell at least 120 days before final execution of the sale, for sales to specified types of buyers.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-668 (Lowenthal) - Alcoholic beverage control: large outdoor events: drink spiking.

This bill requires, beginning July 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2029, any person who obtains a catering authorization or daily on-sale license for the sale of alcoholic beverages at a large outdoor event to offer drug testing devices, provide drink lids upon request, and comply with notification and signage requirements related to drink spiking, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-735 (Carrillo) - Planning and zoning: logistics use developments: truck routes.

This bill makes various changes to the statutes that prescribe statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-742 (Elhawary) - Department of Consumer Affairs: licensing: applicants who are descendants of slaves.

This bill would have required state licensing boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to expedite applications from individuals seeking licensure who are descendants of American slaves. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating:

I appreciate the author's intent to increase diversity within the professional licensed population and improve licensure opportunities for historically underrepresented communities. However, as the number of applicants who qualify for expedited licensure increases, the benefits of mandated prioritization may start to diminish, creating negative impacts on other applicants.

Additionally, licensing fee increases may result from this bill, as an increase in staff will be necessary to ensure expedited applications.

I vetoed two similar measures seeking to expedite licensure for specified populations last year for these same concerns, and I believe more data is needed on the effectiveness and consequences of expedited licensure before committing to similar frameworks. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-750 (Quirk-Silva) - Homeless shelters: safety regulations.

This bill requires cities and counties to perform annual inspections on homeless shelters and strengthens existing rules that cities and counties must follow regarding homeless shelter inspections.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-770 (Mark González) - Advertising displays: convention centers.

This bill establishes an exemption from the Outdoor Advertising Act for advertising displays erected on the premises of a convention center within the City of Los Angeles, as provided.

Status: Chapter 707, Statutes of 2025

AB-797 (Harabedian) - Community Stabilization Act.

This bill would have established the Community Stabilization Act to create a program by which the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) would have issued securities to fund qualifying investment entities' purchase of residential properties for redevelopment in parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties that are covered by a state of disaster, as specified, in order to help stabilize property values in disaster-affected areas. This bill would have required these investment entities to purchase the properties for a fair market value, as specified, to redevelop the property as soon as practicable, and to manage the residential properties until it can be resold at fair market value. In selling the property, this bill would have required preference to be given to preserving the socioeconomic composition of the disaster area to the maximum extent possible. This bill also would have required the security to repay the investment upon a liquidity event and within seven years of the purchase of the property, and would have required that the profits from the sale be shared among investors in the securities and the I-Bank, as specified. Lastly, this bill would have required the I-Bank to submit a report on the program to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Department of Finance no later than January 1, 2034, and would have required the I-Bank to cease issuing securities on January 1, 2030. The Governor vetoed this bill because the program it would create "would result in significant, ongoing General Fund impacts in the tens of millions of dollars not included in the 2025 Budget Act."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-801 (Bonta) - Financial institutions: California Community Reinvestment Act.

This bill requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to establish an examination program to determine the extent to which state banks, state credit unions, nonbank mortgage companies, and issuers of stored value meet the financial services needs of low- and moderate-income communities and communities of color.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

AB-1033 (Lackey) - Eminent domain: appraisals: compensation.

Under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Article I of the California Constitution, the government may only take private property for public use if it provides just compensation to the property owner. When the state or a local government intends to take property through eminent domain, it must follow a specific procedural process detailed in California's Eminent Domain Law. First, the government will obtain an appraisal of the property and make a purchase offer under threat of eminent domain based on that appraisal. State law requires the government to pay the reasonable costs to the property owner for an independent appraisal when ordered by the property owner, up to \$5,000. If the government and the property owner do not agree on a price for the property, the government can move forward with the eminent domain through the adoption of a "resolution of necessity" and a civil action. This bill increases the cap on reimbursement for the reasonable costs of an independent appraisal to \$8,000.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1052 (Valencia) - Digital assets.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law to provide when and how digital financial assets, as defined, escheat to the state.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1129 (Celeste Rodriguez) - Birth defects monitoring.

This bill permits a local health officer to maintain a system for the collection of information necessary to accomplish a local-level monitoring and reporting program similar to, and independent of, the state-level birth defects monitoring program, subject to adequate funding; and makes conforming changes in existing law to facilitate a local-level monitoring and reporting program.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1170 (Dixon) - Maintenance of the codes.

This is the annual maintenance of the codes bill sponsored by the Office of Legislative Counsel. The bill makes only nonsubstantive changes to the law.

Status: Chapter 67, Statutes of 2025

AB-1303 (Valencia) - Communications: lifeline telephone service program.

The California LifeLine program provides low-income Californians with subsidized telephone services. It is administered by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which administers the program along with the federal LifeLine program that similarly provides federal subsidies for telephone and broadband service for low-income Americans. In 2012, the Federal Communications Commission implemented rules for the federal Lifeline program requiring applicants to provide the last four digits of their Social Security Number (SSN). Because the CPUC administers the California LifeLine program and the federal Lifeline program together, applicants for both programs are required to provide their SSNs. This bill prohibits the CPUC from requiring that applicants and subscribers of the Lifeline program provide an SSN. It also prohibits the sharing of program applicant or subscribers' information with local, state, or federal agencies and immigration authorities without a court-ordered subpoena or valid judicial warrant. Lastly, this bill specifies that the California LifeLine program is a state law that provides public benefits for individuals without immigration status within the meaning of specified federal law.

Status: Chapter 347, Statutes of 2025

AB-1326 (Ahrens) - Masks: individual or public health.

This bill would have stated that an individual has the right to wear a health mask on their face in a public place for the purpose of protecting their individual health or the public health, with regard to communicable disease, air quality, or other health factors, subject to certain enumerated exceptions. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I appreciate the author's goal of ensuring Californians may wear a mask for public health reasons, but I am not convinced this measure is necessary. Existing law appears sufficient to allow a person to wear a mask for health reasons in most public situations. This bill creates a sweeping new policy with numerous exceptions, and may create confusion about the application of existing state and federal legal protections. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1348 (Bains) - Average daily attendance: emergencies: immigration enforcement activity.

This bill would have provided a process by which a school district, county office of education, or charter school may request their average daily attendance for funding purposes be adjusted when immigration enforcement activities materially decrease attendance. It would have limited this adjustment to no more than 10 days of missed attendance for a pupil. The local educational agency would have been required to certify in its request that it offered independent study and met specified engagement and instructional standards for this independent study, as specified. This bill also would have provided that the documentation that a school district, county office of education, or charter school submits to request this adjustment is exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The Governor vetoed this bill, arguing that: current law already provides opportunities for local educational agencies to recoup attendance-based funding; this bill does not include sufficient safeguards to ensure that students who miss school funding due to immigration enforcement activities will receive alternative instructional opportunities; and that it creates substantial cost pressures when state law is already designed to buffer school districts' budgets from attendance fluctuations.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1370 (Patterson) - State Legislature: nondisclosure agreements.

This bill prohibits members of the Legislature, acting in their official capacity, from entering into, or requesting that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation, as specified, and provides that any such nondisclosure agreement entered into or requested by a member of the Legislature, after the effective date of this legislation, shall be void and unenforceable, as specified.

Status: Chapter 191, Statutes of 2025

AB-1447 (Gipson) - Unclaimed property: notice.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law (UPL) to clarify when the State Controller must provide notice to an apparent owner by mail that the apparent owner appears to be entitled to property in excess of \$50 that escheated to the Controller under the UPL.

Status: Held at the Senate Desk

AB-1521 (Committee on Judiciary) - Committee on Judiciary: judiciary omnibus.

This bill makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law, including clarifying existing law, deleting obsolete statutes, modernizing certain statutes, updating cross-references, and making various other nonsubstantive changes.

Status: Chapter 200, Statutes of 2025

MORTGAGES

SB-681 (Wahab) - Housing.

This bill makes a variety of changes to the law in order to lower Californians' costs related to housing, including prohibiting landlords from charging tenants certain fees capping such fees at five percent of monthly rent; prohibiting specified actions by a mortgage servicer or servicer of a subordinate mortgage ; clarifying that a common interest development may not effectively prohibit a member from constructing or using an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit by requiring a fee; and limiting when and how a homeowner's association (HOA) within a common interest development may implement fines for violating an HOA rule. Lastly, this bill includes a number of other changes, including to the Housing Accountability Act, the Housing Crisis Act, the Surplus Lands Act, the Permit Streamlining Act, and the Coastal Act, with provisions aimed at extending various programs, expanding streamlined permitting of housing development, opening up more local land to housing development, and increasing efficiencies in the processing of local coastal plans.

Status: In the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

AB-238 (Harabedian) - Mortgage forbearance: state of emergency: wildfire.

This bill, as an urgency measure, creates the Mortgage Forbearance Act to permit homeowners of properties with four or fewer residential units experiencing financial hardship that prevents them from making timely payments on a residential mortgage due to the Los Angeles wildfires of January 2025 to request mortgage payment forbearance for an initial 90-day period, and for additional 90-day periods up to a maximum of 12 months of forbearance. It prohibits a mortgage servicer from assessing late fees or charging a higher, default interest rate during the period of forbearance, from initiating or carrying out any foreclosure proceedings, or from requiring a lump sum payment of the forborne payments when the borrower was current when they entered forbearance. This bill also requires mortgage servicers to report borrowers in forbearance who were current with their mortgage when they entered into forbearance

as current to credit reporting agencies, as specified and in compliance with the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Status: Chapter 128, Statutes of 2025

AB-493 (Harabedian) - Property insurance notice of cancellation.

When homeowners receive insurance payouts to cover the cost to rebuild or repair damage or destruction to their house, such as damage from a disaster like the January 2025 wildfires in Los Angeles, the funds are typically held in an escrow fund by their mortgage servicer and are disbursed as needed as construction progresses. During that time, which may be many months or years, the funds may or may not accrue interest. To ensure that homeowners' insurance proceeds retain their real value and that homeowners do not suffer financial hardship, this bill, an urgency measure taking immediate effect upon enactment, requires mortgage lenders to pay two percent simple annual interest on insurance proceeds covering property damage or loss while they are held by the mortgage lender. For funds held in a loss draft account as of the bill's effective date, the required interest must accrue beginning on the effective date of the bill. The bill's provisions do not apply to hazard insurance proceeds held in a loss draft account that are required by a state or federal regulatory authority to be placed by a financial institution other than a bank in a non-interest-bearing demand trust fund account of a bank. This bill permits the hazard insurance proceeds be deposited in an interest-bearing account in a federally-insured depository institution, a federal home loan bank, a federal reserve bank, or another similar government-sponsored enterprise. It also prohibits the mortgage lender from charging any fee or charge related to the maintenance or disbursement of the insurance proceeds that would result in an interest rate of less than two percent.

Status: Chapter 103, Statutes of 2025

AB-771 (Macedo) - Financing statements: mortgages.

The Uniform Law Commission (ULC) was established in 1892 to create and recommend to states uniform laws in a variety of areas of state law. One of the areas of law created by the ULC is the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which is a comprehensive set of uniform laws governing commercial transactions. In 2010, the ULC amended Article 9 of the UCC, which regulates secured transactions. Those amendments made changes to address issues that arose regarding how the borrower's name must be provided on a financing statement for it to be effective. They provided two alternative amendments to UCC Section 9-503 regarding when a financing statement sufficiently provides an individual borrower's name: Alternative A and Alternative B. The amendments also included a note that recommended that states that adopt Alternative B also adopt

specified amendments to another, related provision of the UCC. However, when California adopted Alternative B in 2014, it did not make the additional, recommended changes to its uniform commercial code. This bill corrects this and conforms California law to the recommendations of the ULC. Specifically, it specifies that, for a record of mortgage to be effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, the record sufficiently provides the name of an individual debtor if it either provides the individual name of the debtor, or the surname and first personal name of the debtor.

Status: Chapter 43, Statutes of 2025

ONLINE PLATFORMS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

SB-7 (McNerney) - Employment: automated decision systems.

This bill would have regulated the use of automated decision systems (ADS) in the employment context. This would have included a requirement that an employer provide a written notice that an ADS, for the purpose of making employment-related decisions, not including hiring, is in use at the workplace to a worker who will foreseeably be directly affected by the ADS.

I share the author's concern that in certain cases unregulated use of ADS by employers can be harmful to workers. However, rather than addressing the specific ways employers misuse this technology, the bill imposes unfocused notification requirements on any business using even the most innocuous tools. This proposed solution fails to directly address incidents of misuse.

Moreover, this measure proposes overly broad restrictions on how employers may use ADS tools. For example, prohibiting an employer from using customer ratings as the primary input data for an ADS takes away a potentially valuable tool for rewarding high-performing employees. To the extent that customer reviews are unfairly or inappropriately used to make decisions about a worker, legislation should address those specific scenarios rather than ban this practice altogether.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-11 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

This bill would have ensured that computer-manipulated or generated content is incorporated into the right of publicity law and criminal false impersonation statutes. This bill also would have required those making such technology available to provide a warning to consumers about liability for misuse, as provided. This bill also would have

required the Judicial Council to review the impact of AI on evidence introduced in court proceedings and to adopt rules of court as necessary. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, explaining: “Under certain circumstances, public disclosures and warning labels can play a key role in providing transparency to the public and mitigating harm. In this case, however, it is unclear whether a warning would be sufficient to dissuade wrongdoers from using AI to impersonate others without their consent.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-44 (Umberg) - Brain-computer interfaces: neural data.

This bill amends the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 to require a “covered business” to use neural data collected through a brain-computer interface only for the purpose for which it was collected. This bill requires the covered business to delete the data when the purpose for which it is collected is accomplished.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-52 (Pérez) - Housing rental rates and occupancy levels: algorithmic devices.

This bill makes it unlawful for any person to sell, license, or otherwise provide to two or more persons a rental pricing algorithm, as defined, with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by two or more persons to set rental terms for residential premises; and for a person to set or adopt rental terms based on the recommendation of a pricing algorithm if the person knows or should know that the rental pricing algorithm processes nonpublic competitor data to set rental terms, as specified.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-53 (Wiener) - CalCompute: foundation models: whistleblowers.

This bill requires large AI developers, as defined, to publish safety frameworks, disclose specified transparency reports, and report critical safety incidents to the Office of Emergency Services, as specified. Additionally, this bill creates enhanced whistleblower protections for employees reporting AI safety violations and establishes a consortium to design a framework for “CalCompute,” a public cloud platform to expand safe and equitable AI research, as specified.

Status: Chapter 138, Statutes of 2025

SB-97 (Grayson) - Digital financial assets: stablecoins.

This bill makes various changes to the Digital Financial Assets Law.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-243 (Padilla) - Companion chatbots.

This bill imposes a number of obligations on operators of “companion chatbot platforms” in order to safeguard users. These obligations include requiring such operators that allow users to engage with chatbots to maintain certain protocols aimed at preventing some of the worst outcomes and, only when the user is known to the operator to be a minor, to make certain disclosures and to institute reasonable measures to prevent such things as sexually explicit material from being produced or from “directly stating that the minor should engage in sexually explicit conduct.”

Status: Chapter 677, Statutes of 2025

SB-259 (Wahab) - Fair Online Pricing Act.

This bill prohibits businesses from using certain device-specific data to generate prices offered to consumers through their online devices.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-295 (Hurtado) - California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025.

This bill establishes the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025, which prohibits the knowing distribution or use of pricing algorithms that rely on confidential competitor data to set prices or commercial terms, as specified.

Status: Failed passage on the Assembly Floor

SB-346 (Durazo) - Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

This bill enacts the Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2025, which permits local agencies to enact ordinances to require short-term rental facilitators to provide specified information to the local agency on their platform’s rentals.

Status: Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025

SB-378 (Wiener) - Online marketplaces: illicit cannabis: reporting and liability.

This bill places obligations on online marketplaces where advertising or sales of illicit cannabis or hemp products occur, including required disclosures, reporting mechanisms, and warnings. This bill prohibits “unlawful paid online advertising,” as defined, related to unlicensed sellers of cannabis or cannabis products, intoxicating hemp products, or unregistered hemp products.

Status: Chapter 411, Statutes of 2025

SB-384 (Wahab) - Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on price-fixing algorithm use.

This bill prohibits the sale and use of specified algorithms that process nonpublic input data and are used to set the price or supply level of a good or service, or the rent or occupancy level of rental property.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-420 (Padilla) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the use of high-risk automated decision systems (ADS). This includes requirements on developers and deployers to perform impact assessments on their systems. This bill establishes the right of individuals to know when an ADS has been used, details about the systems, and an opportunity to appeal ADS decisions, where technically feasible.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-468 (Becker) - High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information.

This bill imposes a duty on a business that deploys a high-risk AI system that processes personal information to protect that information and requires such a deployer to maintain a comprehensive information security program that meets specified requirements.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-503 (Weber Pierson) - Health care services: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires developers and deployers of AI systems in specified health care applications to take steps to identify, mitigate, and monitor biased impacts.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-505 (Richardson) - Money Transmission Act: stored value platforms: fraudulently induced transfers.

This bill requires an operator licensed to provide money transmission services in the state to reimburse a customer for any loss directly caused by a fraudulently induced transfer, as specified, and requires an operator to establish a means by which a customer can submit a claim for reimbursement to the operator.

Status: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

SB-637 (Grayson) - Consumer review platforms.

This bill requires an online consumer review platform to allow a business to opt out of being the subject of consumer reviews or consumer testimonials on the platform.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-659 (Reyes) - The Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act: remedies.

This bill allows public prosecutors and a parent or legal guardian of a minor acquiring a specified product to bring an action for enhanced civil penalties against an online business in violation of the Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-771 (Stern) - Personal rights: liability: social media platforms.

This bill would have created, beginning January 1, 2027, a civil action against a social media platform, as defined, with over \$100 million in gross annual revenues that aids and abets the commission of, conspires with a person to violate, or is a joint tortfeasor for a violation of, specified civil rights and hate crime laws. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I support the author's goal of ensuring that our nation-leading civil rights laws apply equally both online and offline. I likewise share the author's concern about the growth of discriminatory threats, violence, and coercive harassment online. I am concerned, however, that this bill is premature. Our first step should be to determine if, and to what extent, existing civil rights laws are sufficient to address violations perpetrated through algorithms. To the extent our laws prove inadequate, they should be bolstered at that time. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-780 (Stern) - Cyberbullying Protection Act: liability.

This bill raises the penalties imposed on social media platforms for violations of the Cyberbullying Protection Act.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-813 (McNerney) - Multistakeholder regulatory organizations.

This bill provides a rebuttable presumption that a developer exercised reasonable care if an AI model or application causing injury was certified by a private "multistakeholder regulatory organization" that is designated by the Attorney General. The Attorney General is required to adopt regulations establishing minimum standards.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-822 (Becker) - Unclaimed property: digital financial assets.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law to provide when and how digital financial assets, as defined, escheat to the state.

Status: Chapter 660, Statutes of 2025

AB-2 (Lowenthal) - Injuries to children: civil penalties.

This bill increases the penalties that can be sought against a social media platform, as defined, if the platform fails to exercise ordinary care or skill toward a child.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-56 (Bauer-Kahan) - Social media: warning labels.

This bill requires covered platforms to clearly display warning labels about the harms associated with social media when users, who are not reasonably determined to be adults, enter the platform and after extended use, as provided.

Status: Chapter 671, Statutes of 2025

AB-316 (Krell) - Artificial intelligence: defenses.

This bill prohibits a defendant from asserting the defense that AI autonomously caused harm to a plaintiff, as provided.

Status: Chapter 672, Statutes of 2025

AB-325 (Aguilar-Curry) - Cartwright Act: violations.

This bill clarifies that using a common pricing algorithm to further a price-fixing conspiracy violates the Cartwright Act, and clarifies the Cartwright Act's pleading standard.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2025

AB-392 (Dixon) - Pornographic internet websites: consent.

This bill requires a person, before uploading sexually explicit content to a pornographic website, to submit a statement certifying that any individual depicted in the content was not a minor, consented to being depicted, and consents to the content being uploaded to the website; and provides for remedies for persons depicted in sexually explicit content uploaded without verification.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-410 (Wilson) - Bots: disclosure.

This bill requires that bots disclose their identity before interacting with another person, respond truthfully to any query about their identity, and otherwise refrain from misrepresenting themselves as human.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-412 (Bauer-Kahan) - Generative artificial intelligence: training data: copyrighted materials.

This bill establishes a transparency framework to allow copyright owners to determine whether their registered works were used to train a generative artificial intelligence model.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-446 (Ward) - Surveillance pricing.

This bill prohibits grocery establishments from engaging in “surveillance pricing,” except as provided. “Surveillance pricing” is defined as offering or setting a customized price increase for a good or service for a specific consumer or group of consumers, based, in whole or in part, on personally identifiable information collected through electronic surveillance technology. This includes the use of technological methods, systems, or tools, including sensors, cameras, device tracking, biometric monitoring, or other forms of observation or data collection, that are capable of gathering personally identifiable information about a consumer’s behavior, characteristics, location, or other personal attributes, whether in physical or digital environments.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-489 (Bonta) - Health care professions: deceptive terms or letters: artificial intelligence.

This bill clarifies that provisions of law that prohibit the use of specified terms, letters, or phrases to falsely indicate or imply possession of a license or certificate to practice a health care profession, as defined, apply to an entity who develops or deploys AI or generative AI technology that uses such terms, letters, or phrases in its advertising or functionality, prohibits such usage, and subjects such developers and deployers to the same oversight and enforcement.

Status: Chapter 615, Statutes of 2025

AB-502 (Pellerin) - Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.

This bill makes modifications to provisions of law that prohibit anyone, with malice, from knowingly distributing a campaign advertisement or other election communication containing materially deceptive content unless certain conditions are met.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-578 (Bauer-Kahan) - Food delivery platforms: customer service.

This bill strengthens the Fair Food Delivery Act. It provides protections and transparency for delivery people’s compensation and establishes refund protections for

consumers. This bill also requires food delivery platforms to provide for customer service features that allow access to a natural person, as provided.

Status: Chapter 341, Statutes of 2025

AB-621 (Bauer-Kahan) - Deepfake pornography.

This bill fortifies existing law providing a cause of action to persons depicted in nonconsensual, sexually explicit, digitized material. It provides stronger enforcement mechanisms to incentivize compliance. It expands the cause of action to include material depicting minors and extends liability to those knowingly facilitating or recklessly aiding or abetting the actionable conduct. This bill also takes aim at “deepfake pornography services” whose primary purpose is to create these sexually explicit deepfakes. This is in response to the rapid growth of generative AI capabilities, which have intensified the incidence and impact of nonconsensual, sexual deepfakes. “Nudification” applications and websites have made the ability to create these deepfakes even more accessible.

Status: Chapter 673, Statutes of 2025

AB-656 (Schiavo) - Account cancellation.

This bill requires large social media platforms to provide users with a clear and accessible mechanism for deleting their accounts and associated personal information.

Status: Chapter 464, Statutes of 2025

AB-853 (Wicks) - California AI Transparency Act.

This bill establishes requirements on large online platforms, capture device manufacturers, and generative AI (GenAI) system hosting platforms to embed and disclose provenance data in certain GenAI created or altered content. This bill builds on, and delays the operative date of, the California AI Transparency Act, passed last year.

Status: Chapter 674, Statutes of 2025

AB-979 (Irwin) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to develop a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook to facilitate information sharing across the AI community and to strengthen collective cyber defenses against emerging threats.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2025

AB-1018 (Bauer-Kahan) - Automated decision systems.

This bill regulates the development and deployment, by both public and private actors, of certain “automated decision systems” (ADS). It places obligations on developers and deployers of such systems designed or used to make or facilitate “consequential decisions.” It requires developers to conduct impact assessments of their ADS, which, among other things, identify details of the systems, expected performance and uses, and potential disparate impacts. Deployers are required to provide certain notices to subjects of consequential decisions and afford certain rights to them.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1043 (Wicks) - Age verification signals: software applications and online services.

This bill imposes obligations on covered manufacturers to communicate certain information to application developers, including age bracket information. This bill requires developers to request and treat age signals as the primary indicator of the user’s age.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025

AB-1052 (Valencia) - Digital assets.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law to provide when and how digital financial assets, as defined, escheat to the state.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1064 (Bauer-Kahan) - Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act.

This bill prohibits making companion chatbots available to children unless the chatbots are not foreseeably capable of certain conduct, such as encouraging the child to harm others or themselves or engaging in sexually explicit interactions. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, despite his acknowledgment that the “types of interactions that this bill seeks to address are abhorrent.” The Governor stated in part: “While I strongly support the author’s goal of establishing necessary safeguards for the safe use of AI by minors, AB 1064 imposes such broad restrictions on the use of conversational AI tools that it may unintentionally lead to a total ban on the use of these products by minors. AI is already shaping the world, and it is imperative that adolescents learn how to safely interact with AI systems. This extends far beyond knowing how to use technology tools, such as conversational chatbots, and includes an understanding of what AI is, how it functions, and how to critically evaluate AI-generated content for algorithmic bias,

misinformation, and other risks. We cannot prepare our youth for a future where AI is ubiquitous by preventing their use of these tools altogether.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1180 (Valencia) - Department of Financial Protection and Innovation: state payments.

This bill requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to adopt regulations to allow a payment for license or other fees required under the Digital Financial Assets Law to be made with a stablecoin, as specified. This bill also requires the Treasurer and the Controller to submit a report to the Legislature on recommendations for payments under other laws and to other state governmental agencies using stablecoins.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1405 (Bauer-Kahan) - Artificial intelligence: auditors: enrollment.

This bill establishes an enrollment process for auditors of AI systems or models through the Government Operations Agency and sets certain minimum standards for AI auditing pursuant to any state statutes.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

PRIVACY AND CYBERSECURITY

SB-44 (Umberg) - Brain-computer interfaces: neural data.

This bill amends the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 to require a “covered business” to use neural data collected through a brain-computer interface only for the purpose for which it was collected. This bill requires the covered business to delete the data when the purpose for which it is collected is accomplished.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-50 (Ashby) - Connected devices: device protection requests.

This bill requires account managers of connected devices to provide a process for survivors or their representatives to terminate or disable perpetrators’ access to such devices through a “device protection request” with specified documentation from survivors of “covered acts,” as defined.

Status: Chapter 676, Statutes of 2025

SB-53 (Wiener) - CalCompute: foundation models: whistleblowers.

This bill requires large AI developers, as defined, to publish safety frameworks, disclose specified transparency reports, and report critical safety incidents to the Office of

Emergency Services, as specified. Additionally, this bill creates enhanced whistleblower protections for employees reporting AI safety violations and establishes a consortium to design a framework for “CalCompute,” a public cloud platform to expand safe and equitable AI research, as specified.

Status: Chapter 138, Statutes of 2025

SB-238 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Workplace surveillance tools.

This bill requires employers to provide the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) an annual notice on all workplace surveillance tools being used in the workplace along with specified details regarding them, such as who makes them, what information they collect, and who will have access to that data. DIR is required to publicly post these notices on their website.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-274 (Cervantes) - Automated license plate recognition systems.

This bill would have required operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems to bolster their safeguards relating to employee access and usage of such systems. This bill would have required the Department of Justice to audit public agency operators and end-users annually to ensure compliance with their usage and privacy policies, as provided and placed retention limits on ALPR data, with exceptions. These attempted changes were in response to a troubling State Auditor report identifying problematic ALPR practices at law enforcement agencies in the state. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in part: “[T]his measure does not strike the delicate balance between protecting individual privacy and ensuring public safety. For example, it may not be apparent, particularly with respect to cold cases, that license plate data is needed to solve a crime until after the 60-day retention period has elapsed. Conversely, restrictions on interagency data sharing may impair solving crimes in real time, such as highway shootings, where the suspect may be rapidly crossing jurisdictional boundaries.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-320 (Limón) - Firearms: California Do Not Sell List.

This bill requires the Department of Justice to develop a process to allow a person who resides in California to voluntarily add their own name to, and subsequently remove their own name from, the California Do Not Sell List, which would prevent a person who has voluntarily registered on the list from passing a firearms eligibility check to purchase or acquire a firearm from a dealer or through a private party transaction while they are on the list, as provided. The bill includes various confidentiality protections, including making it a misdemeanor to share any information on the list for any other

purpose and specifies that any information on the list is confidential and not a public record.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-354 (Limón) - Insurance Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 2025.

This bill establishes an updated and comprehensive privacy framework for insurance licensees and their third-party service providers.

Status: In the Assembly Insurance Committee

SB-361 (Becker) - Data broker registration: data collection.

This bill expands the disclosures that data brokers must make when registering with California's Data Broker Registry.

Status: Chapter 466, Statutes of 2025

SB-399 (Niello) - School districts: interdistrict transfers.

This bill requires school districts to maintain records of specified information relating to interdistrict transfers and to report the information to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall post the information on their website.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-413 (Allen) - Juveniles: case file inspection.

SB 413 permits attorneys in specified legal proceedings relating to a minor or former minor to access the minor's juvenile case file without a court order, if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 2025

SB-446 (Hurtado) - Data breaches: customer notification.

This bill requires data breach disclosures to be made to California residents within 30 days, except as specified. This bill requires a copy of the disclosure to be delivered to the Attorney General within 15 days of notifying affected consumers.

Status: Chapter 319, Statutes of 2025

SB-459 (Grayson) - Peace officers: confidential communications: group peer support services.

This bill adds additional protections to communications made by law enforcement personnel during the provision of group peer support services.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2025

SB-468 (Becker) - High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information.

This bill imposes a duty on a business that deploys a high-risk AI system that processes personal information to protect that information and requires such a deployer to maintain a comprehensive information security program that meets specified requirements.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-694 (Archuleta) - Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.

This bill provides additional protections for veterans in California in connection with fees charged for assistance applying for veterans' benefits and the privacy of their information. The bill requires persons to be federally accredited before preparing, presenting, or prosecuting a veteran's claim for benefits under federal law.

Status: In the Senate Rules Committee

SB-720 (Ashby) - Automated traffic enforcement system programs.

This bill establishes an alternative automated traffic enforcement program for local governments to enforce red light violations.

Status: Chapter 782, Statutes of 2025

SB-794 (Ochoa Bogh) - Juveniles: access and use of juvenile case files.

This bill permits members of parents' treatment teams, and therapeutic providers for children and parents, regardless of the timing of the treatment, to view a child's juvenile case file without a court order, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-45 (Bauer-Kahan) - Privacy: health data: location and research.

This bill strengthens existing law protecting health and location data privacy with regard to those seeking reproductive health services.

Status: Chapter 134, Statutes of 2025

AB-91 (Harabedian) - State and local agencies: demographic data.

This bill requires a state or local agency that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for major Middle Eastern or North African groups, as specified.

Status: Chapter 357, Statutes of 2025

AB-243 (Ahrens) - Postsecondary education: student financial aid dependency status: juveniles.

This bill authorizes inspection of a juvenile case file by personnel at institutions of higher education to facilitate the minor's attendance at the institution and personnel of organizations providing higher education funding to facilitate the funding of the minor's attendance at the institution of higher education, as specified; and requires all information received by the personnel to be confidential and used for certain limited purposes, and would make an intentional violation of this confidentiality provision a misdemeanor.

Status: Chapter 610, Statutes of 2025

AB-289 (Haney) - State highway work zone speed safety program.

This bill establishes an automated traffic enforcement program for state highway work zones.

Status: Chapter 684, Statutes of 2025

AB-302 (Bauer-Kahan) - Protected individuals.

This bill seeks to provide enhanced privacy protections for elected official and judges by, among other things, requiring businesses and government agencies to delete their personal information upon request subject to a civil enforcement action for noncompliance.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-322 (Ward) - Precise geolocation information.

This bill amends the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 to provide enhanced protections for consumers' precise geolocation information.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-334 (Petrie-Norris) - Operators of toll facilities: interoperability programs: vehicle information.

This bill modifies the categories of data which operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interstate interoperability program can share with another tolling agency regarding a vehicle's use of the facility.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-446 (Ward) - Surveillance pricing.

This bill prohibits grocery establishments from engaging in "surveillance pricing," except as provided. "Surveillance pricing" is defined as offering or setting a customized price increase for a good or service for a specific consumer or group of consumers,

based, in whole or in part, on personally identifiable information collected through electronic surveillance technology. This includes the use of technological methods, systems, or tools, including sensors, cameras, device tracking, biometric monitoring, or other forms of observation or data collection, that are capable of gathering personally identifiable information about a consumer's behavior, characteristics, location, or other personal attributes, whether in physical or digital environments.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-566 (Lowenthal) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out preference signal.

This bill requires browsers to include functionality configurable by a consumer that enables the browser to send an opt-out preference signal to a business with which a consumer interacts through the browser.

Status: Chapter 465, Statutes of 2025

AB-593 (Wicks) - CalFresh: data sharing.

This bill removes the authorization for public entities to share data with the Department of Social Services notwithstanding other California law.

Status: Chapter 698, Statutes of 2025

AB-621 (Bauer-Kahan) - Deepfake pornography.

This bill fortifies existing law providing a cause of action to persons depicted in nonconsensual, sexually explicit, digitized material. It provides stronger enforcement mechanisms to incentivize compliance. It expands the cause of action to include material depicting minors and extends liability to those knowingly facilitating or recklessly aiding or abetting the actionable conduct. This bill also takes aim at "deepfake pornography services" whose primary purpose is to create these sexually explicit deepfakes. This is in response to the rapid growth of generative AI capabilities, which have intensified the incidence and impact of nonconsensual, sexual deepfakes. "Nudification" applications and websites have made the ability to create these deepfakes even more accessible.

Status: Chapter 673, Statutes of 2025

AB-656 (Schiavo) - Account cancellation.

This bill requires large social media platforms to provide users with a clear and accessible mechanism for deleting their accounts and associated personal information.

Status: Chapter 464, Statutes of 2025

AB-677 (Bryan) - Pupil records: directory information and reporting.

This bill authorizes the directory information, as defined, of a student identified as a homeless child or youth to be disclosed to facilitate an eye examination by a nonprofit eye examination provider or a free oral health assessment hosted by schools, unless the parent or student accorded parental rights has provided written notice to the school that they do not consent to the physical examination.

Status: Chapter 163, Statutes of 2025

AB-894 (Carrillo) - General acute care hospitals: patient directories.

This bill requires a general acute care hospital to inform a patient that the patient may restrict or prohibit the use or disclosure of protected health information in the hospital's patient directory, as provided for in federal regulations, as specified.

Status: Chapter 384, Statutes of 2025

AB-979 (Irwin) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to develop a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook to facilitate information sharing across the AI community and to strengthen collective cyber defenses against emerging threats.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2025

AB-1129 (Celeste Rodriguez) - Birth defects monitoring.

This bill permits a local health officer to maintain a system for the collection of information necessary to accomplish a local-level monitoring and reporting program similar to, and independent of, the state-level birth defects monitoring program, subject to adequate funding; and makes conforming changes in existing law to facilitate a local-level monitoring and reporting program.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

This bill authorizes rental companies to use electronic surveillance technology to access information about a renter's use of the vehicle if it is deploying geofence technology showing the vehicle has moved out of the country or has moved into an impound or tow yard. Currently, in the event a rental car is stolen, a rental company can hold the consumer liable under certain circumstances. However, the law has certain protective but rebuttable presumptions against a consumer's liability. This bill rolls back one of the

conditions affording this protection to consumers when a key is shown to not have been in the vehicle when stolen.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

AB-1331 (Elhawary) - Workplace surveillance.

This bill regulates the use of workplace surveillance tools, as broadly defined, by both public and private employers. “Workplace surveillance tool” means a system, application, instrument, or device that collects or facilitates the collection of worker activities, communications, actions, biometrics, or behaviors, or those of the public that are capable of passively surveilling workers, by means other than direct observation by a person, including, but not limited to, video or audio surveillance, electronic workplace tracking, geolocation, electromagnetic tracking, photoelectronic tracking, or utilization of a photo-optical system or other means.

Status: Sente Inactive File

AB-1337 (Ward) - Information Practices Act of 1977.

This bill amends the Information Practices Act by expanding the definition of “personal information,” extending its scope to cover local governmental entities, and bolstering protections regarding disclosures and accounting.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

AB-1387 (Quirk-Silva) - Behavioral health multidisciplinary personnel team.

This bill authorizes the formation of multidisciplinary personnel teams with the goal of connecting justice-involved persons with mental health issues to appropriate services as they are released from county jails and to allow for the sharing of confidential information, as provided. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill, stating in part: “Last year, I vetoed a nearly identical bill, stating it was both premature and duplicative of the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) CalAIM JI Initiative. Through this initiative, counties are already allowed to establish multidisciplinary teams and share confidential information among providers to ensure JI individuals have continuity of coverage upon release and access to essential health services that will help them successfully return to their communities.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1392 (Sharp-Collins) - Elections: voter registration information: elected officials and candidates.

This bill exempts the residence address, telephone number, and email address of a federal, state, or local elected official or candidate for an elected federal, state, or local office from being disclosed on voter rolls, except as provided. The bill provides that a

county or county elections official is not liable for taking, or failing to take, the actions prescribed by this bill when the county or the county elections official receives erroneous information from the Secretary of State. The bill also provides that an action in negligence will not be maintained against any government entity or officer or employee thereof as a result of the disclosure of the information that is the subject of this bill, except by a showing of gross negligence or willfulness.

Status: Chapter 300, Statutes of 2025

PROBATE, TRUSTS AND ESTATES, CONSERVATORSHIPS AND GUARDIANSHIPS

SB-471 (Menjivar) - Office of the Lanterman Ombudsperson.

This bill eliminates the Office of the Self-Determination Program Ombudsperson and instead establishes the Office of Developmental Services Ombudsperson as an independent and autonomous entity within the State Department of Developmental Services, for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the provision of services to individuals served by regional centers, as defined.

Status: Chapter 223, Statutes of 2025

AB-565 (Dixon) - Representation of trust beneficiaries.

This bill revises notice requirements to trust beneficiaries for various actions relating to modifications or establishment of trusts by providing that notice given to a person authorized to represent and bind another person is sufficient to comply with notice requirements for actions regarding a trust. This bill provides that if a person consents for a person to represent and bind them, that consent must be in writing and that the consent binds the represented person unless they object to the representation before consent becomes effective. This bill prohibits specified persons from representing and binding another person for these purposes and authorizes certain representative relationships and representation of successive interests.

Status: Chapter 39, Statutes of 2025

AB-586 (Flora) - Professional fiduciaries.

This bill authorizes the formation of a professional fiduciary professional corporation, if certain conditions are met. The bill prohibits a superior court from appointing a professional fiduciary as a guardian, conservator, personal representative, or trustee unless the professional fiduciary is licensed as a professional fiduciary, a professional fiduciary professional corporation, or otherwise exempt from licensure as a professional fiduciary.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1105 (Quirk-Silva) - Conservatorships.

This bill expands the list of facilities that use a secured perimeter, delayed egress device, or both, into which a court may authorize a conservator to place their conservatee, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

REAL PROPERTY

SB-237 (Grayson) - Single-family residential property: sale: disclosures.

This bill, as passed by this Committee, would have required a seller of a single-family residential property, for all transfers or sales on or after January 1, 2026, to disclose the names and license numbers of any contractors and third parties that worked on the property, and the work that was performed, when the property was rebuilt after the property was destroyed in an event for which a state of emergency or local emergency was declared, and received a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025. The bill was subsequently gut and amended in the Assembly into a bill relating to oil spill prevention and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: Chapter 118, Statutes of 2025

SB-255 (Seyarto) - County recorders: notification.

This bill requires each county within the state to establish, on or before January 1, 2027, a recorder notification program to notify by mail the party or parties executing a deed, quitclaim deed, mortgage, or deed of trust within 30 days of recordation, permits county recorders to establish an electronic notification program in addition to the mailed notice, and permits the board of supervisors of a county to authorize the county recorder to collect a fee from the party filing the recorded document to cover the costs of implementing the notification program, as specified. This bill exempts from its provisions counties that already operate a recorder notification program pursuant to existing law, and exempts the recordation of any document where the federal government, or the state, county, city, or any subdivision of the state is the grantee.

Status: Chapter 351, Statutes of 2025

SB-448 (Umberg) - Trespassing: removal of trespassers on residential property.

This bill creates a process through which a property owner may remove a squatter or unauthorized person from their property with the assistance of law enforcement. It only applies to property owners who have filed a specified, notarized request for assistance

from law enforcement for a period of time for property that is a fire hazard, from which the owner is absent, or which is closed to the public, as specified. It permits such a property owner to serve the unauthorized person on their property with a demand to vacate that demands the person vacate the property within 72 hours. If the person does not vacate the property within those 72 hours, this bill allows the property owner to make a request to remove the occupant to the local law enforcement agency for the area of the property. If the law enforcement agency determines that the request is valid, this bill requires the agency to remove the unauthorized occupants of the property without reasonable delay. This bill also provides that a person who fraudulently causes or attempts to cause the removal of another person from property under these provisions is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year. It also permits an occupant removed due to a property owner who acted fraudulently or in bad faith to file a civil action for restoration of possession, damages equal to three months' rent, expenses incurred due to the removal, and for reasonable attorney's fees.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-658 (Pérez) - Real property impacted by the 2025 Eaton or Palisades Fires: notification of owner's intent to sell.

This bill requires Los Angeles County to develop a process for specified nonprofit and governmental organizations to notify the county of their interest in purchasing real property impacted by the Eaton and Palisades fires.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-722 (Wahab) - Transfer of real property: single-family homes, townhomes, and condominiums.

This bill requires that developers of single-family homes, townhomes, and condominiums only sell newly-constructed residences to natural persons, and prohibits a business entity from purchasing a newly constructed home. This bill also prohibits a natural person from selling or transferring more than four single-family homes, townhomes, or condominiums to a business entity in which they have a beneficial interest, and requires a business entity that is sold a newly constructed single-family home to disclose its beneficial owners. Additionally, this bill provides an enforcement mechanism permitting the Attorney General, a district attorney, county counsel, or a city attorney to bring a civil action to enforce this bill's provisions, with a civil penalty of \$100,000 and reasonable attorney's fees and costs available for a successful civil action.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-757 (Richardson) - Local government: nuisance abatement.

This bill would have permitted a city or county to collect fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement through a special assessment or nuisance abatement lien upon the property owner's property, though a city or county would be required to provide a property owner 60 days to correct the nuisance prior to the imposition of the fine, except where the nuisance poses an immediate threat to health or safety. The process would only be available for fines or penalties for nuisances that apply to electrical, plumbing, or other similar zoning or structural issues that create a danger to health and safety. This bill also would have required a city or county to create a process for providing a property owner a hardship waiver of the fine or penalty, as specified, and would have required a county to grant total waivers for persons with income equal to or less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line. This bill would have required that the fines collected through such processes only be used to fund efforts within county government to streamline the issuance of permits for housing development or to establish a revolving loan fund for rehabilitating substandard housing. The Governor vetoed this bill over concerns about the bill's expansion of local authority, stating that "balancing the due process rights of homeowners with a local government's authority to levy nuisance abatement fines is crucial. I believe existing law, which mandates judicial approval for imposing a lien for unpaid fines, effectively achieves this balance."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-62 (McKinnor) - Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.

This bill would have required the Civil Rights Department (CRD), upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a procedure by which persons whose property was taken through racially motivated eminent domain, as defined, or their descendants, could obtain a determination that the property was so taken and seek just compensation for the wrongful taking. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I thank the author for seeking to right these historic injustices. My administration shares the commitment to dismantle systemic racism, including by addressing the wealth gap. However, CRD lacks the crucial expertise and immense resources required to successfully implement this bill. CRD, a prosecutorial agency, would need to establish an entirely new adjudicatory structure, inclusive of administrative law judges, in order to adjudicate property disputes between governmental entities and individuals. These determinations would be complex, involve multiple parties, competing interests, and the gathering of historical evidence that would be difficult to obtain or verify. Given the substantial resources this would require, this bill would limit CRD's ability to fulfill its core

mission of maintaining and strengthening civil rights protections for Californians - a vital mission that grows more necessary every day.

In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-418 (Wilson) - Property taxation: tax-defaulted property.

This bill requires that the sale price of a Chapter 8 sale be equal to or greater than the sale price that the government agency would have received at a Chapter 7 public auction. It also requires a county board of supervisors to conduct a hearing to determine that question before a Chapter 8 sale takes place, and the property owner and any party of interest may present evidence at this hearing. Lastly, this bill permits a party to appeal the board's decision on the Chapter 8 sale within 45 days of the decision, as specified.

Status: Chapter 149, Statutes of 2025

AB-455 (Ortega) - Real estate: environmental hazards: thirdhand smoke.

This bill makes it the sole responsibility of a seller of a single-family residential property with actual knowledge of the existence of residue from smoking tobacco or nicotine products, as defined, or any history of occupants smoking tobacco or nicotine products on the property, to disclose that knowledge to a buyer of the property in writing. This bill also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to update the Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards with information related to thirdhand smoke, defined as toxic chemical residue left behind by tobacco smoke, as specified.

Status: Chapter 263, Statutes of 2025

AB-632 (Hart) - Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

AB 632 would have allowed a local agency, upon the exhaustion of administrative and judicial appeals and specified noticing procedures, to obtain a final judgment and impose liens to enforce administrative fines and penalties for violations of specified cannabis laws, housing laws, and fire hazard laws. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I recognize the challenges local governments face in enforcing code violations for illegal cannabis grows, which is why I signed AB 1684 (Maienschein, Chapter

477, Statutes of 2023) to strengthen local penalty and enforcement authority for unlicensed cannabis activity.

However, I am concerned about expanding local authority to place liens on private property. Balancing the due process rights of homeowners with a local government's authority to levy nuisance abatement fines is crucial. I believe existing law strikes the right balance. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-797 (Harabedian) - Community Stabilization Act.

This bill would have established the Community Stabilization Act to create a program by which the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) would have issued securities to fund qualifying investment entities' purchase of residential properties for redevelopment in parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties that are covered by a state of disaster, as specified, in order to help stabilize property values in disaster-affected areas. This bill would have required these investment entities to purchase the properties for a fair market value, as specified, to redevelop the property as soon as practicable, and to manage the residential properties until it can be resold at fair market value. In selling the property, this bill would have required preference to be given to preserve the socioeconomic composition of the disaster area to the maximum extent possible. This bill also would have required the security to repay the investment upon a liquidity event and within seven years of the purchase of the property, and would have required that the profits from the sale be shared among investors in the securities and the I-Bank, as specified. Lastly, this bill would have required the I-Bank to submit a report on the program to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Department of Finance no later than January 1, 2034, and would have required the I-Bank to cease issuing securities on January 1, 2030. The Governor vetoed this bill because the program it would create "would result in significant, ongoing General Fund impacts in the tens of millions of dollars not included in the 2025 Budget Act."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-851 (McKinnor) - Real property transactions: County of Los Angeles wildfires: unsolicited offers.

This bill prohibits a person from making an unsolicited offer to purchase residential real property in specified ZIP codes, requires that the buyer and seller execute and record a specified written attestation affirming that the purchase agreement was not entered into as a result of an unsolicited offer, and provides various civil and criminal enforcement provisions. This bill specifies that the required signed attestation creates a presumption that the accepted offer was solicited by the seller of the property, unless there is clear

and convincing evidence to the contrary. It also specifies that a licensed real estate agent or broker who makes a written unsolicited offer while conducting licensed activity is deemed to have violated their licensing law, and that a seller has a right to cancel the purchase agreement that is entered into in violation of this bill's provisions within four months after the execution of the contract. Lastly, this bill permits the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation against a violator, and specifies that a person who violates the prohibition on an unsolicited offer is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or up to six months of imprisonment.

Status: Chapter 535, Statutes of 2025

AB-1033 (Lackey) - Eminent domain: appraisals: compensation.

Under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Article I of the California Constitution, the government may only take private property for public use if it provides just compensation to the property owner. When the state or a local government intends to take property through eminent domain, it must follow a specific procedural process detailed in California's Eminent Domain Law. First, the government will obtain an appraisal of the property and make a purchase offer under threat of eminent domain based on that appraisal. State law requires the government to pay the reasonable costs to the property owner for an independent appraisal when ordered by the property owner, up to \$5,000. If the government and the property owner do not agree on a price for the property, the government can move forward with the eminent domain through the adoption of a "resolution of necessity" and a civil action. This bill increases the cap on reimbursement for the reasonable costs of an independent appraisal to \$8,000.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1050 (Schultz) - Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: reciprocal easement agreements.

California property law enables the owner of property, upon subdivision or development of the land, to place covenants, restrictions, or other limitations on how the subdivided land may be used by future owners. In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 721 (Bloom, Ch. 349, Stats. 2021) to create a process that allows for the removal of restrictive covenants that restrict the number, size, or location of residences or the number of residents on the property when the owner of the property builds an affordable housing development on the property. This bill permits owners of commercial properties who wish to redevelop the property to include residential units to utilize this existing legal process to remove restrictive covenants or reciprocal easement agreements on the property that prohibit the residential uses of the property,

or limit the number, size, or location of residences on the property or the number of persons or families who may reside on the property, as specified. It also expands the process permissible under AB 721 as specified.

Status: Chapter 504, Statutes of 2025

AB-1240 (Lee) - Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.

This bill prohibits a business entity that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property, as specified. It authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action for a violation of this prohibition, and requires a court in such a civil action in which the Attorney General prevails to order specified relief and a civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation. This bill specifies that it does not apply to a single-family residential property constructed for the purpose of leasing in which the business entity has an ownership interest in the construction or is the initial purchaser of the constructed property.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1385 (Petrie-Norris) - Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: major wildfire disasters.

California property law enables the owner of property, upon subdivision or development of the land, to place covenants, restrictions, or other limitations on how the subdivided land may be used by future owners. In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 721 (Bloom, Ch. 349, Stats. 2021) to allow for the removal of restrictive covenants that limit the size or density of housing on the property for an owner of an affordable housing project. This bill permits an owner of property located within a county that was subject to the state of emergency declared by the Governor on January 7, 2025, related to the Palisades Fire and windstorm conditions to utilize the AB 721 process to remove restrictive covenants that limit the size or density of housing on the property, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1427 (Calderon) - Consumer credit report: sale of property: natural disasters.

This bill prohibits a sale of a property that has been rendered uninhabitable by a natural disaster from being included in the homeowner's credit report or considered by a person who uses a credit report for a credit transaction.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1447 (Gipson) - Unclaimed property: notice.

This bill amends the Unclaimed Property Law (UPL) to clarify when the State Controller must provide notice to an apparent owner by mail that the apparent owner appears to be entitled to property in excess of \$50 that escheated to the Controller under the UPL.

Status: Held at the Senate Desk

TORT LIABILITY

SB-29 (Laird) - Civil actions: decedent's cause of action.

This bill extends the sunset on provisions that allow for recovery of damages for pain, suffering, and disfigurement in survival actions.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-222 (Wiener) - Climate disasters: civil actions.

This bill establishes a cause of action against "responsible parties," as defined, for harms suffered as the result of "climate disasters." This bill specifies that insurers, including the California FAIR Plan Association, have a right of subrogation against these responsible parties.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-297 (Hurtado) - Valley Fever Screening and Prevention Act of 2025.

This bill requires screening for Valley Fever in specified health care settings, if certain conditions apply. The bill provides that no liability attaches for a health care provider's failure to comply with these requirements.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-414 (Ashby) - School accountability: school financial and performance audits: chartering authorities: tort liability: educational enrichment activities: flex-based instruction.

This bill would have made changes to the oversight, auditing, and funding systems for nonclassroom-based charter schools – rebranded as "flex-based" charter schools. When the bill passed through this committee, it had a provision extending certain immunities to these schools. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated, in part: "While the oversight and auditing provisions are meaningful, other sections are unworkable, would face legal challenges, and require hundreds of millions of dollars to implement.

Additionally, provisions added late in the legislative process undermine important agreements my Administration made during my first term.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-466 (Caballero) - Drinking water: hexavalent chromium: civil liability: exemption.

This bill provides that a public water system shall not be deemed in violation of the primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium while implementing a state-board-approved compliance plan.

Status: Chapter 320, Statutes of 2025

SB-577 (Laird) - Civil actions.

This bill makes a series of changes to relevant law to mitigate the fiscal impact of childhood sexual assault claims against public entities, including limitations on refiling actions and shortening relevant statutes of limitations, reforms to the remittitur process, and flexibility in paying judgments and issuing financing bonds.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-606 (Becker) - Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

This bill requires an applicant for the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program to report additional information to the Department of Housing and Community Development, including an assessment of how to achieve both “functional zero” and “functional zero unsheltered,” as defined by this bill, and other information regarding implementation of local homeless housing incentives. A previous version of the bill would have expanded specified immunities for certain governmental entities to include claims related to health, habitability, planning and zoning, or safety standards, procedures, and laws, or the California Environmental Quality Act with regard to shelter. This section of the bill was removed.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-659 (Reyes) - The Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act: remedies.

This bill allows public prosecutors and a parent or legal guardian of a minor acquiring a specified product to bring an action for enhanced civil penalties against an online business in violation of the Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-683 (Cortese) - Privacy: use of a person's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness: injunctive relief.

This bill clarifies that a plaintiff in a right of publicity lawsuit may seek injunctive relief prior to the entry of judgment, and sets forth the timeframe for a defendant to comply with a temporary restraining order entered in such a case.

Status: Chapter 590, Statutes of 2025

SB-694 (Archuleta) - Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.

This bill provides additional protections for veterans in California in connection with fees charged for assistance applying for veterans' benefits and the privacy of their information. The bill requires persons to be federally accredited before preparing, presenting, or prosecuting a veteran's claim for benefits under federal law.

Status: In the Senate Rules Committee

SB-769 (Caballero) - The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

This bill enacts the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act (Act), which establishes the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation (Corporation) within the State Treasurer's Office as a not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects. The bill, among other things: provides directors of the corporation are not subject to personal liability for carrying out the powers and duties conferred by the Act; states that the Corporation is to be treated as a public agency for purposes of the validation statutes; and limits access to certain public records and meetings, as specified.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB-771 (Stern) - Personal rights: liability: social media platforms.

This bill would have created, beginning January 1, 2027, a civil action against a social media platform, as defined, with over \$100 million in gross annual revenues that aids and abets the commission of, conspires with a person to violate, or is a joint tortfeasor for a violation of, specified civil rights and hate crime laws. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message:

I support the author's goal of ensuring that our nation-leading civil rights laws apply equally both online and offline. I likewise share the author's concern about the growth of discriminatory threats, violence, and coercive harassment online. I am concerned, however, that this bill is premature. Our first step should be to determine if, and to what extent, existing civil rights laws are sufficient to address violations perpetrated through algorithms. To the extent our laws prove

inadequate, they should be bolstered at that time. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-780 (Stern) - Cyberbullying Protection Act: liability.

This bill raises the penalties imposed on social media platforms for violations of the Cyberbullying Protection Act.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-813 (McNerney) - Multistakeholder regulatory organizations.

This bill provides a rebuttable presumption that a developer exercised reasonable care if an AI model or application causing injury was certified by a private “multistakeholder regulatory organization” that is designated by the Attorney General. The Attorney General is required to adopt regulations establishing minimum standards.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-832 (Allen) - State government.

This bill makes a series of changes to relevant law to mitigate the fiscal impact of childhood sexual assault claims against public entities, including establishing a higher level of proof to establish such claims and flexibility in paying judgments and issuing financing bonds.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2 (Lowenthal) - Injuries to children: civil penalties.

This bill increases the penalties that can be sought against a social media platform, as defined, if the platform fails to exercise ordinary care or skill toward a child.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-90 (Jackson) - Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking.

This bill requires that California Community College districts adopt plans for an overnight parking program that offers enrolled students the option to use an overnight parking lot to stay in their vehicles overnight. The bill sets forth various requirements for the program, including requiring an agreement with campus security for the monitoring and security of the overnight parking lot and spots, and establishing program rules that include zero tolerance for intimidation, harassment, and the use of drugs or alcohol. This bill also provides that a campus that complies with its provisions is not civilly liable for a campus employee’s good faith act or omission that fails to prevent injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, the overnight parking, except for instances of gross

negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws. Additionally, this bill requires every California Community College campus to report annually to the chancellor's office specified information regarding students' use of overnight parking, and requires the chancellor's office to report annually on the overnight parking programs as part of its annual report to the Governor and the Legislature.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-250 (Aguiar-Curry) - Sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill revives otherwise time-barred claims for damages arising from sexual assault of a plaintiff on or after their 18th birthday, and related claims arising out of the sexual assault, against the perpetrator and any non-public entities responsible, as specified.

Status: Chapter 682, Statutes of 2025

AB-365 (Schiavo) - The Justin Kropp Safety Act: electrical utilities: AED availability at worksites.

This bill requires specified utilities to have an automated external defibrillator (AED) available for emergency use at each worksite, as provided, and provides qualified immunity for acquiring and using such AEDs in emergency situations.

Status: Chapter 361, Statutes of 2025

AB-369 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Emergency services: liability.

This bill provides qualified immunity to those administering, in good faith, anti-seizure rescue medication at the scene of an emergency, as provided.

Status: Chapter 33, Statutes of 2025

AB-392 (Dixon) - Pornographic internet websites: consent.

This bill requires a person, before uploading sexually explicit content to a pornographic website, to submit a statement certifying that any individual depicted in the content was not a minor, consented to being depicted, and consents to the content being uploaded to the website; and provides for remedies for persons depicted in sexually explicit content uploaded without verification.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-408 (Berman) - Physician Health and Wellness Program.

This bill authorizes the Medical Board of California (Medical Board) to establish a Physician Health and Wellness Program, thereby replacing the existing program, by contracting with a third-party entity to administer a program to support, treat, monitor, and rehabilitate physicians and surgeons, allied health care professionals licensed by the Medical Board, and applicants, with impairing or potentially impairing physical or

mental health conditions, including substance use disorders, that may impact their ability to practice their profession in a reasonably safe, competent, and professional manner. Under the bill, a person who reports information to the Medical Board or takes action in connection with the program is immune from civil liability for reporting information or taking the action, except as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-463 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Emergency medical services: dogs and cats.

This bill authorizes specified ambulance operators to transport a police canine or a search and rescue dog injured in the line of duty to a specified facility, as provided. The bill authorizes emergency responders to provide basic first aid to such dogs during transit and provides them qualified immunity.

Status: Chapter 98, Statutes of 2025

AB-712 (Wicks) - Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

This bill creates a broad enforcement mechanism for when a public agency fails to comply with any housing reform law, as defined, by requiring a court in any action in which the applicant for a housing development sues the agency for noncompliance with a housing reform law and prevails to award the applicant reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and impose specified fines. For these fines, this bill requires the Attorney General or the Department of Housing and Community Development to first notify the agency that its action is not in compliance with a relevant housing law, and also requires that the applicant then provide the agency 60 days' notice before bringing a civil action.

Status: Chapter 496, Statutes of 2025

AB-961 (Ávila Farías) - Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.

Existing law, the California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 (CLRRA), provides an innocent landowner, a bona fide purchaser, or a contiguous property owner, with a qualified immunity from liability for pollution conditions caused by a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, as specified. This bill extends the sunset date of the CLRRA from January 1, 2027, until January 1, 2037.

Status: Chapter 173, Statutes of 2025

AB-1037 (Elhawary) - Public health: substance use disorder.

This bill makes several changes to existing law that are intended to increase the availability of opioid antagonists in communities affected by the opioid crisis; and, in

order to encourage the distribution and use of opioid antagonists in case of an overdose emergency, provides licensed health care providers and lay persons with qualified immunity for such distribution and use, as provided.

Status: Chapter 569, Statutes of 2025

AB-1127 (Gabriel) - Firearms: converter pistols.

This bill prohibits, commencing July 1, 2026, licensed firearm dealers from selling, offering for sale, exchanging, giving, transferring, or delivering any semiautomatic machinegun-convertible pistol, except as specified.

Status: Chapter 572, Statutes of 2025

AB-1172 (Nguyen) - Adult day programs: administration of inhalable emergency antiseizure medications.

This bill authorizes individuals with developmental disabilities to receive intranasal emergency antiseizure medication by creating a training pathway for employees of licensed facilities that choose to volunteer to administer the medication. This bill provides qualified immunity to volunteers who so administer the medication.

Status: Chapter 448, Statutes of 2025

AB-1263 (Gipson) - Firearms: ghost guns.

This bill imposes additional obligations and duties on firearm industry members under the Firearm Industry Responsibility Act with regard to firearm accessories and firearm manufacturing devices and establishes civil and criminal penalties related to the unlawful manufacture of a firearm.

Status: Chapter 636, Statutes of 2025

AB-1392 (Sharp-Collins) - Elections: voter registration information: elected officials and candidates.

This bill exempts the residence address, telephone number, and email address of a federal, state, or local elected official or candidate for an elected federal, state, or local office from being disclosed on voter rolls, except as provided. The bill provides that a county or county elections official is not liable for taking, or failing to take, the actions prescribed by this bill when the county or the county elections official receives erroneous information from the Secretary of State. The bill also provides that an action in negligence will not be maintained against any government entity or officer or employee thereof as a result of the disclosure of the information that is the subject of this bill, except by a showing of gross negligence or willfulness.

Status: Chapter 300, Statutes of 2025

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