

Mendocino County Legislation
Thursday, June 11, 2026

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 2279 Gipson D California Advanced Services Fund: Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account.	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on E., U & C.	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account in the California Advanced Services Fund and makes the moneys in the account available for grants to eligible consortia to facilitate the deployment of broadband services by assisting infrastructure applicants in the project development or grant application process. Existing law requires each consortium to conduct an annual audit of its expenditures for programs funded pursuant to those provisions and to submit to the commission an annual report that includes specified information. This bill would instead require moneys in the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Account to be available for grants to eligible consortia primarily to facilitate the deployment of broadband services by assisting infrastructure applicants in the project development or grant application process. In facilitating the deployment of broadband services, the bill would authorize the consortia to undertake activities that promote broadband adoption within specified areas, including all infrastructure project areas that received California Advanced Services Fund grants on or after January 1, 2020, as specified, neighborhoods and communities identified by jurisdictions receiving local agency technical assistance grants, or areas where construction of infrastructure deployment and upgrade investments are made pursuant to public benefit agreements by parties to corporate consolidations approved by the commission. The bill would require the commission to allocate sufficient funds to the account to provide multi-year grants to eligible consortia to engage and regularly convene specified representatives and to implement an approved regional work plan consistent with a standardized scope of work determined by the commission, which would be required to include specified strategies and infrastructure-related activities, as provided. The bill would require the annual base funding grant per consortium to be no less than \$200,000, plus an increased amount based on the number of unserved and underserved locations, unconnected households, and the number of low-income households in the region, but not to exceed \$500,000 per consortium per year. The bill would delete the requirement for each consortium to conduct an annual audit and would revise the information required to be included in the annual report to the commission. The bill would authorize the commission to engage experienced nonprofit organizations through an open, competitive process to assist the commission and support the consortia, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2026	Support
AB 2494 Rogers D State forests: forest management.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to engage in management of state forests and defines “management” for purposes of the state forests as a means of handling forest crop and forest soil to achieve maximum sustained production of high-quality forest products while giving consideration to values relating to, among other values, recreation, watershed, and wildlife, as provided. This bill would redefine “management” for purposes of state forests as the handling of forest vegetation, water, and soils within state forests to maximize biodiversity conservation and wildfire resilience, while supporting durable onsite carbon storage and sequestration, watershed conservation, water quality enhancement, climate mitigation and resiliency goals, equitable forest access, wildlife and fish habitat, recreation opportunities, education, and compatible research efforts. The bill would require that all forest management practices recognized under specified forest practice regulations, to the extent consistent with this definition of management, be considered valid tools for achieving the above-described objectives. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/18/2026	Support

SB 501 Allen D Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.	Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials 6/1/2026-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M. 6/16/2026 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, CONNOLLY, DAMON, Chair	Existing law, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 (battery recycling act), establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. The bill would define a “small format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing no more than 11 pounds with a rating of no more than 300 watt-hours and a nonrechargeable battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds. The bill would define a “medium format battery” to include a rechargeable battery that weighs more than 11 pounds or that has a rating of more than 300 watt-hours, or both, but that does not weigh more than 25 pounds or have a rating more than 2,000 watt-hours, and a nonrechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2026	Support
SB 936 Blakespear D Nitrous oxide: sales.	Assembly B.&p. 6/8/2026-Referred to Coms. on B. & P. and PUB. S. 6/16/2026 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, BERMAN, MARC, Chair	Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. The bill would also authorize a court to suspend the business license, including a license to sell tobacco products, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/18/2026	Support
OPPOSE			

<u>AB 1337</u> <u>Ward D</u> Information Practices Act of 1977.	Senate P., D.T., & C.P. 6/1/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P. 6/15/2026 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE PRIVACY, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, CABALDO N, CHRISTOPHER, Chair	Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to agencies, as defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information, as defined. Existing law exempts from the provisions of the act counties, cities, any city and county, school districts, municipal corporations, districts, political subdivisions, and other local public agencies, as specified. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, recast those provisions to, among other things, remove that exemption for local agencies, and would revise and expand the definition of "personal information." The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive, and conforming changes. Because the bill would expand the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2026	Oppose
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			
<u>AB 1421</u> <u>Wilson D</u> Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.	Senate Rules 1/29/2026-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Existing law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. The bill would require the commission to consult with appropriate state agencies and other stakeholders, as specified, in preparing the research and recommendations and report described above. Last Amended: 1/5/2026	
<u>AB 1564</u> <u>Ahrens D</u> Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.	Senate Rules 5/27/2026-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. The bill would also prohibit a public employer from compelling a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative to disclose those confidential communications to a third party. The bill would not apply to a criminal investigation or when a public safety officer is under investigation and certain circumstances exist. Last Amended: 5/18/2026	

<u>AB 1585</u> <u>Connolly</u> D Wine labeling: “American” or “United States” appellation.	Senate Governmental Organization 6/3/2026-Referred to Com. on G.O.	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. A violation of the act is generally a misdemeanor. The act imposes specified labeling requirements for containers of alcoholic beverages sold within this state, including prescribed requirements for the use of appellations from specified geographic regions in California. The act generally provides that these labeling requirements do not preclude the use of a label containing a truthful, nonmisleading appellation of origin or geographic description that complies with federal appellation law, except as specified. Existing federal law authorizes the use of the appellation “American” if at least 75% of the wine is derived from fruit or agricultural products grown in the United States, as specified. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described provisions and for wine bottled on or after July 1, 2027, would prohibit the use of the appellation “American” or “United States” on wine produced, bottled, labeled, offered for sale, or sold in California unless 100% of the wine is derived from grapes or agricultural products grown in the United States, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to seize any wine in California that is labeled or packaged in violation of this prohibition and would make related findings and declarations. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2026	
<u>AB 1666</u> <u>Rogers</u> D Forest management: biomass innovation parks.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency and requires the department to coordinate programs of fire protection, fire prevention, pest control, and forest and range maintenance and enhancement. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to establish a working group on expanding wood product markets that can utilize woody biomass, especially biomass removed from high fire hazard zones, as determined by the department. This bill would enact the Biomass Innovation Parks Act, which would establish the Biomass Innovation Park Grants and Financing Program, to be administered by the agency. The bill would require the agency, in coordination with the Department of Food and Agriculture (department) and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL-FIRE), to identify one or more biomass innovation parks, as provided. The bill would require the agency, in coordination with the department and CAL-FIRE, to develop guidelines and facilitate a planning process for the purposes of identifying the parks and guidelines for purposes of soliciting proposals from an eligible applicant, as defined, as provided. The bill would require the guidelines to include specified things, including, among other things, that each park shall only process wood waste, as defined, that originated in California, that each park only host projects that use a noncombustion technology to convert wood waste into carbon-beneficial products or end uses, as specified, and that each park establish a community benefits program. In order to facilitate the planning process described above, the bill would authorize the agency, in coordination with the department and CAL-FIRE, to develop guidance on specified things, including, among others, guidance for a public agency and private industry to partner on a park proposal. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/18/2026	
<u>AB 1740</u> <u>Zbur</u> D Coastal resources: local coastal program: coastal development permits: City of Santa Monica.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/10/2026-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and L. GOV.	The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for the planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act generally requires each local government, as specified, to prepare a local coastal program for certification by the commission, however, the act authorizes any local government to request the commission to prepare the local coastal program for the local government, as provided. The act generally prohibits, after certification of a local coastal program and all implementing actions within the affected area, the commission from exercising its coastal development permit review authority over any new development within the area to which the certified local coastal program, or any portion thereof, applies. The act requires, among other things, anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the commission or a local government, as provided. The act provides that a coastal development permit is not required for specified types of development in specified areas, as provided. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2029, the City of Santa Monica to submit to the commission a proposed, complete local coastal program for the city’s portion of the coastal zone. By creating a new duty for the City of Santa Monica, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the commission to act within 6 months of receipt of the proposed, complete local coastal program, unless an extension is requested by the city. This bill would, until the commission certifies a local coastal program for the City of Santa Monica, provide that a coastal development permit is not required for certain activities and types of development within the City of Santa Monica, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/22/2026	

AB 1826 Lackey R Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.	Senate B., P. & E.D. 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.	Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), governs the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activities. MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control for the administration and enforcement of its provisions. Existing law gives the department various enforcement powers and duties related to the recall, embargo, seizure, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products that have been deemed misbranded or adulterated, or whose sale would otherwise be in violation of MAUCRSA. When the department has evidence that cannabis or a cannabis product has been adulterated or misbranded or when the department issues an embargo, existing law requires the department to notify the licensee. This bill would require those notifications to include certain documentation supporting the finding of adulteration or misbranding, or the finding of probable cause to issue an embargo, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/14/2026	
AB 2051 Wicks D Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency and vests the agency with jurisdiction over various public resources. Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency and sets out its mission for programs, policies, and standards. Under existing law, various state entities, including the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife have responsibilities with respect to coastal permitting and development. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group for the purpose of developing a Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap for coastal resilience projects proposed in specified areas. The bill would require the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group to consist of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, including, among others, the California Coastal Commission, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to submit the Coastal Resilience Permitting Roadmap to the Governor and the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would require, on or before April 1, 2027, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Regional Water Quality Boards with jurisdiction over the coast and the San Francisco Bay, to convene a Coastal Resilience Permit Advisory Group to support the deliberations of the Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group. Last Amended: 3/25/2026	
AB 2218 Kalra D Water policy: California Native American tribes.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/10/2026-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.	Existing law establishes the sovereignty of the state. This bill would require the state government to support California Native Americans to maintain cultural and linguistic traditions, practice ecosystem stewardship, and engage in good faith government-to-government consultations with all California Native American tribes regarding policies that may affect tribal communities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/16/2026	
AB 2532 Irwin D Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.	Senate Appropriations 6/8/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA places specified requirements on the packing and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products, including requiring all cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts to include certain information prominently displayed in a clear and legible fashion, as specified, including a warning if nuts or other known allergens are used. This bill would require all cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts for an edible cannabis product or a cannabis beverage to also include the toll-free number for the national Poison Help line, and would require the label for a cannabis beverage containing more than one serving to clearly and conspicuously, in print, provide a notice to the consumer that the product contains multiple servings, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/7/2026	

AB 2537 Chen R Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.	Senate B., P. & E.D. 6/10/2026-Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.	Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing law gives the Department of Cannabis Control the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state. Existing law authorizes the department to take disciplinary actions against a licensee, as provided. Existing law requires the department to prepare and disseminate, as specified, an annual report relating to the department's activities, including, among other things, the amount of funds allocated and spent by the department for cannabis licensing, enforcement, and administration, and the number of state licenses issued, renewed, denied, suspended, and revoked. This bill, the Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026, would require the department to prioritize its enforcement of MAUCRSA in a manner consistent with an enforcement prioritization policy, as defined, based on specified categories, that are listed from highest to lowest priority, based on conduct or conditions, as specified, that create a risk of harm, as described. The bill would define "risk of harm" as the likelihood of, among other things, interference with enforcement of state law. The bill would require the department to adopt and publish an enforcement prioritization policy, as specified, and would require the department to include in the above-described annual report the number, geographic distribution, and, as applicable, dollar amount of specified enforcement activities in relation to the risk-based enforcement framework, as provided. Last Amended: 4/15/2026	
AB 2697 Pellerin D Cannabis: drive-throughs.	Senate Appropriations 6/8/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA and any applicable local ordinances to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license, if conducted as prescribed. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Existing regulation prohibits the sale or delivery of cannabis or cannabis products through a pass-out window or a slide-out tray to the exterior of the licensed premises, except as specified. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to allow a licensed cannabis retailer or microbusiness that conducts storefront retail sales from a premises to sell cannabis or cannabis products to a customer in a motor vehicle in a drive-through, if the sales are made through a fixed-pane security window with a security drawer that is part of a building located within the premises, except as specified. The bill would exclude a licensee that conducts retail sales exclusively through delivery or that does not maintain a premises open to the public for retail sales. Last Amended: 4/13/2026	
AB 2705 Dixon R Property taxation: tax-defaulted property sales: excess proceeds claims.	Senate Revenue and Taxation 6/3/2026-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. 6/24/2026 9:30 a.m. - <i>State Capitol, Room 113</i> <i>SENATE REVENUE AND TAXATION, MCNERNEY, JERRY, Chair</i>	Under existing property tax law, if unpaid property taxes are declared delinquent and the taxes remain unpaid, the property is declared tax-defaulted and subject to sale, as provided, if not redeemed by the owner within a certain amount of time. Existing property tax law authorizes any party of interest in property that is sold as a tax-defaulted property to file a claim with the county for the excess proceeds, as described. Existing law requires a person or entity who acts on behalf of, or in place of, any party of interest with respect to filing a claim for any excess proceeds to submit proof with the claim of certain disclosures, including that the party of interest has been advised of their right to file a claim for the excess proceeds on their own behalf directly with the county at no cost. This bill would subject an agreement between a party of interest and a person or entity who acts on behalf of, or in place of, a party of interest with respect to filing a claim for any excess proceeds to additional conditions, as specified. In that regard, the bill would require the agreement to, among other things, be in writing and to be signed by the party of interest after receipt of specified information. The bill would limit the provision above to agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2027. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2026	

<u>AB 2728</u> <u>Soria D</u> Open and Transparent Water Data Act.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/3/2026-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W. 6/23/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 113 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, BECKER, JOSH, Chair	Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies for specified purposes, including, among others, improving the management of the state's water resources. This bill would specify for purposes of that provision that improving the management of the state's water resources includes improving the efficacy of management actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/19/2026	
<u>AB 2734</u> <u>Hart D</u> Vehicles: special interest license plates.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/3/2026-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, to design and make available for issuance special environmental design license plates that bear a graphic design depicting a California coastal motif. The department is required to impose certain fees for the issuance, renewal, substitution, and transfer of the plates, in addition to the regular fees for an original registration or renewal of registration. Existing law requires that certain additional fees be allocated to the California Environmental License Plate Fund. The department, after deducting its administrative costs, is required to deposit any additional revenue derived from the issuance, renewal, transfer, and substitution of the special environmental design license plates, in the amount of 1/2 in the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account in the California Environmental License Plate Fund and 1/2 in the California Environmental License Plate Fund. Existing law requires the Controller to allocate the funds in the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, first to the California Coastal Commission for expenditure for the specified public beach and coastal maintenance programs and second, from funds remaining after the first allocation, to the State Coastal Conservancy for coastal natural resource restoration and enhancement projects and for other coastal projects. This bill would, for fees collected on or after January 1, 2027, allocate 1/2 of all additional revenue to the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account and would require the Controller, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate the moneys to the California Coastal Commission for beach and coastal maintenance programs and 1/2 to the Coastal Access Account for the support of grant programs administered by the State Coastal Conservancy, as specified. Last Amended: 4/6/2026	
<u>SB 741</u> <u>Blakespear D</u> Low Carbon Transit Operations Program.	Assembly Natural Resources 6/8/2026-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law creates the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program to provide operating and capital assistance for transit agencies to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and improve mobility. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to administer the program and to adopt guidelines, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board, that describe the methodologies to be used by a recipient transit agency to demonstrate that proposed expenditures will meet specified program expenditure requirements and establish the reporting requirements for documenting ongoing compliance with those expenditure requirements. This bill would repeal the requirement for the department to adopt guidelines. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/8/2026	
<u>SB 865</u> <u>Ashby D</u> California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program.	Assembly A.,e.,s., & T. 6/4/2026-Referred to Com. on A.,E.,S., & T.	Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as "GO-Biz," and provides for the appointment by the Governor of the Small Business Advocate, also known as the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate, to, among other things, serve as the principal advocate in the state on behalf of small businesses. This bill would establish the California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program within the office, under the direct authority of the director, to provide grants to eligible independent live music events promoters to preserve large-scale music festivals and to support their continued ability to provide equitable access to the arts for all Californians. The bill would specify requirements for eligibility and, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, would require the office to allocate the sum of \$20,000,000 in grants to eligible independent live music events promoters that meet those requirements. Last Amended: 4/14/2026	

SB 963 Laird D California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review.	Assembly Appropriations 6/9/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the California Coastal Commission. Existing law requires the commission to have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the California Coastal Act of 1976 and designates it as the state coastal zone planning and management agency, as provided. Existing law, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the commission or a local government, as provided. Existing law authorizes an appeal to the commission for any action taken by a local government on coastal development permit applications, requires the commission to hear the appeal, and establishes specified appeal procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the commission to provide for a de novo public hearing on an application for a coastal development permit and an appeal brought pursuant to the act, as provided. This bill would require an appeal of an action by a local government on a coastal development permit application to be considered properly submitted if the appealing party or parties submit to the executive director a completed, signed copy of the appeal form provided by the commission within the applicable timeline, as provided. The bill would require, for purposes of an appeal of an action on a coastal development permit application by a local government or a port governing body, the commission to provide for de novo review and a public hearing on the coastal development permit application, as provided, if the commission determines that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed. Last Amended: 3/9/2026	
SB 1229 Allen D Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption.	Assembly Appropriations 6/9/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. The act provides that a coastal development permit is not required for the replacement of any structure, other than a public works facility, destroyed by a disaster. This bill would prohibit that coastal development permit exemption from applying to the replacement of a structure by an applicant who was not listed as the property owner of record immediately preceding the disaster if replacement of the structure would, among other things, encroach upon an open space easement or deed restriction that has been recorded or offered for dedication, as provided. By creating additional duties for a local government in reviewing coastal development permits, the bill would impose state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/9/2026	
SB 1393 McGuire D Commercial fishing: steelhead trout: Dungeness crab.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 6/4/2026-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.	Existing law requires a person taking steelhead trout in inland waters, in addition to a valid California sport fishing license and any applicable sport license stamp, to have in their possession a valid nontransferable steelhead trout fishing report-restoration card issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Existing law set the base fee for the card at \$5 for the 2004 license year, subject to adjustment for inflation, as specified. Existing law requires revenues from the card to be deposited in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and to be available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to monitor, restore, or enhance steelhead trout resources consistent with specified law, and to administer the fishing report-restoration card program. Existing law requires the department to report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2025, regarding the steelhead trout fishing report-restoration card program's projects undertaken using these revenues derived pursuant to that program, the benefits derived, and its recommendations for revising the fishing report-restoration card requirement, if any. These provisions are repealed as of January 1, 2027. Under existing law, any violation of the Fish and Game Code, or of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under that code, is a misdemeanor, except as provided. This bill would increase the base fee for a steelhead trout fishing report-restoration card to \$15 for the 2027 license year. The bill would require a person who does not return a steelhead trout fishing report-restoration card by the date established by the department to be assessed a late or non-return fee, as provided. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature regarding the fishing report-restoration card program's projects on or before July 1, 2030, and would extend the operation of the program until January 1, 2032. Because this bill would extend the operation of the fishing report-restoration card requirements, the violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/23/2026	

SJR 12 Laird D Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: opposition.	Assembly Third Reading 6/9/2026-From committee: Be adopted. Ordered to third reading. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (June 8). 6/11/2026 #35 <i>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</i>	This measure would request that the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management hold public hearings in California on the proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program, prepare an environmental impact statement to accompany the program, and provide the public the opportunity to comment on a draft programmatic environmental impact statement for potential offshore oil and gas leasing in California. The measure would strongly and unequivocally oppose any new offshore drilling and declare unequivocal support for the current federal prohibition on new oil or gas drilling in federal waters offshore of the Pacific coast. Last Amended: 3/16/2026	
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