

Mendocino County Legislation
Tuesday, April 07, 2026

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 2494 Rogers D State forests: forest management.	Assembly Appropriations 3/26/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 and soils within state forests for biodiversity conservation and wildfire resilience, while supporting durable onsite carbon storage and sequestration, climate mitigation and resiliency goals, equitable forest access, wildlife and fish habitat, recreation opportunities, and compatible research efforts. The bill would specify that timber harvesting consistent with this definition is permissible. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2026	Support
ACR 97 Rogers D Charlie Barra Memorial Bridge.	Senate Transportation 12/22/2025-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. 4/7/2026 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 112 <i>SENATE TRANSPORTATION, CORTESE, DAVE, Chair</i>	This measure would designate the Russian River Bridge and Overhead on State Route 20, in the County of Mendocino, as the Charlie Barra Memorial Bridge. The measure would also request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources to cover that cost, to erect those signs.	Support
SB 239 Arreguin D Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.	Assembly Desk 1/27/2026-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. The bill would also require the subsidiary body to list a member of the subsidiary body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location in the minutes of the meeting. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/7/2025	Support

<p>SB 501 Allen D</p> <p>Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>1/27/2026-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>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 weighing more than 11 pounds but no more than 25 pounds, a rechargeable battery with a rating of more than 300 watt-hours but no 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: 1/14/2026</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 936 Blakespear D</p> <p>Nitrous oxide: sales.</p>	<p>Senate B., P. & E.D.</p> <p>3/17/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. P. & E.D. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 17). Re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.</p>	<p>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. Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. 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, including retail commercial cannabis activity. 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 the sale and distribution of 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 or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions. Because this bill would create new crimes, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>

OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION

<p>AB 1421 Wilson D</p> <p>Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 1536 Addis D</p> <p>Offshore oil: pipeline safety.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/6/2026-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/13/2026 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, BRYAN, ISAAC, Chair</p>	<p>This bill would make an application for a specified exemption pursuant to provisions subject to a 60-day public comment period and, upon request of any interested person, require it to be considered at a public hearing. The bill would make a project that has received an exemption pursuant to these provisions subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would make any repaired pipeline near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone subject to the requirement to use best available technology based on a risk analysis conducted by an independent expert, rather than the operator, and require that analysis to address prevention, as well as reduction, of the amount of oil released in an oil spill, as described above, and make related changes. The bill would prohibit idled, inactive, or out-of-service hazardous liquid pipelines under the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal that have experienced a reportable incident, such as a hazardous liquid spill, from being reactivated or operated, unless specified conditions are met. The bill would require, for any idled, inactive, or out-of-service pipeline that has spilled 10,000 gallons or more of hazardous liquid, the operator to permanently abandon the pipeline by July 1, 2027, or within 6 months of the pipeline's most recent incident, and require the operator to restore the site to its natural condition no later than one year following permanent abandonment. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2026</p>	
<p>AB 1564 Ahrens D</p> <p>Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/18/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>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: 2/25/2026</p>	

<p>AB 1585 Connolly D</p> <p>Wine labeling: “American” or “United States” appellation.</p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>2/2/2026-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 1666 Rogers D</p> <p>Forest management: biomass innovation parks.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>3/23/2026-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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, to identify one or more biomass innovation parks. The bill would require the agency 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, and that each park establish a community benefits program. This bill would additionally require the agency, in coordination with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, to, among other things, develop regional wood availability assessments and to adopt a tracking system to trace and authenticate forest biomass origins. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board, among other things, to publish on its internet website an assessment of life-cycle emissions from alternative uses of California-sourced wood waste. The bill would require the Strategic Growth Council and the Department of Housing and Community Development to consider incorporating the use of durable wood products in housing grant programs. The bill would require the California Building Standards Commission to identify and adopt new measures that incentivize durable wood products. The bill would require the agency to deliver a report to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2027, containing information pertaining to the identified parks. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/19/2026</p>	
<p>AB 1740 Zbur D</p> <p>Coastal resources: coastal development permits: urban multimodal communities: bicycle facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/6/2026-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/13/2026 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, BRYAN, ISAAC, Chair</p>	<p>The California Coastal Act of 1976 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 California Coastal 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 authorize a city to designate itself as an urban multimodal community if the city has (1) at least one high-quality transit corridor or transit priority area in the city, (2) adopted plans that include targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fatal and severe injury crashes, and (3) Class I, Class II, or Class IV bicycle facilities, as defined. If a city meets the criteria to designate itself as an urban multimodal community, the bill would require documentation to be submitted to the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for review and would require the documentation to be posted on the city’s internet website and the city to notify the commission of their submission. The bill would authorize a county to designate an individual local coastal program segment, as defined, as an urban multimodal community so long as the county, among other things, meets the same criteria and process requirements as a city. The bill would provide that a coastal development permit is not required for certain activities and types of development within an urban multimodal community, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/6/2026</p>	

<p>AB 1826 Lackey R</p> <p>Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&p.</p> <p>4/6/2026-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, BERMAN, MARC, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), governs the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activities. MAUCRSA prohibits engaging in certain commercial activities with cannabis or a cannabis product that is misbranded or adulterated. Among the conditions for which cannabis or a cannabis product is deemed misbranded, MAUCRSA includes packaging or labeling that does not conform to specified requirements. Among the conditions for which cannabis or a cannabis product is deemed adulterated, MAUCRSA includes concentrations that differ from, or its purity or quality is below, that which it is represented to possess. This bill would create a 3rd category of prohibited cannabis or cannabis products, which would be referred to as having an administrative error. The bill would deem cannabis or cannabis products as having an administrative error if the laboratory conducting compliance testing on the product makes a clerical error in the track and trace system in reporting test results. The bill would also recast certain conditions of misbranding or adulteration as those of administrative error, including, among others, labeling or packaging does not conform to the requirements of MAUCRSA and concentrations that differ from, or its purity or quality is below, that which it is represented to possess. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/19/2026</p>	
<p>AB 1866 Rogers D</p> <p>California Disaster Assistance Act: minimum damages thresholds.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/24/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Disaster Assistance Act, requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. This bill would require the director, in administering those provisions, to prioritize local agencies that are not eligible for federal funding due to the agency's inability to meet minimum damage thresholds under federal law, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2026</p>	
<p>AB 1938 Irwin D</p> <p>Coastal recreation: designated state surfing reserves.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/26/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/8/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</p>	<p>The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires oceanfront land suitable for recreational use to be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area. Existing law, the California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council and provides that the purpose of the act is to integrate and coordinate the state's laws and institutions responsible for protecting and conserving ocean resources, including coastal waters and ocean ecosystems, to provide for public access to the ocean and ocean resources, including to marine protected areas, for recreational use, and aesthetic, educational, and scientific purposes, consistent with the sustainable long-term conservation of those resources, among other objectives. Existing law establishes surfing as the official state sport. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, the council to establish criteria and an application process for purposes of designating an area of the coastline as a state surfing reserve, as defined. The bill would authorize a local government to, after adopting a formal resolution, apply to the council for purposes of designating an area of the coastline within the jurisdiction of the local government as a state surfing reserve. The bill would require the local government to include in its application, among other things, a description of the proposed surfing reserve. The bill would require the council to approve the application if the area of the coastline meets the established criteria and would require, once the application is approved, the council to designate the area as a state surfing reserve. The bill would authorize the council to revoke its designation as a state surfing reserve if the council determines that the designated state surfing reserve no longer meets specified criteria and would require a local government to remove any signage used to identify a surfing reserve upon this revocation. Last Amended: 3/25/2026</p>	

<p>AB 2051 Wicks D</p> <p>Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/26/2026-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, PAPAN, DIANE, Chair</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 2218 Kalra D</p> <p>Water policy: California Native American tribes.</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>3/26/2026-Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (Pending refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M.)</p> <p>4/14/2026 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, CONNOLLY, DAMON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and the human right to water. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state to acknowledge and correct the inequities caused by state-sanctioned acts of termination, removal, and assimilation inflicted upon all California Native American tribes through compensation, legal recognition of rights, or replacement of benefits lost. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, including the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board, to consider and incorporate this policy when revising, adopting, or establishing rights, policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria to address identified inequities.</p>	
<p>AB 2373 Dixon R</p> <p>The California Coastal Act: local coastal program: sea level rise plan: neighborhood-scale adaptation approach.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>3/9/2026-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Coastal Act of 1976 generally requires each local government lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. The act requires a land use plan of a proposed local coastal program to be submitted to the California Coastal Commission for certification. Existing law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to, on or before January 1, 2034, develop a sea level rise plan with specified required content as part of a local coastal program that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would authorize local governments lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to include a neighborhood-scale adaptation approach, as defined, when including land use policies and implementation measures in their local coastal program or sea level rise plan. The bill would authorize the neighborhood-scale adaptation approach to include, but not be limited to, the identification of areas and assets that are subject to the approach, as specified, and policies that reflect the shared planning features and specific preferred adaptation strategies for different areas or development types based on the geophysical and land use characteristics intended to minimize, mitigate, or avoid coastal impacts.</p>	

<p>AB 2443 McKinnor D</p> <p>Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.</p>	<p>Assembly C. & C.</p> <p>3/9/2026-Referred to Com. on C. & C.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Existing law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission to develop a reasonable process for a carrier of last resort to be relieved, on or before January 1, 2029, of that status in areas where customers have other options for voice service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2474 Committee on Emergency Management</p> <p>Office of Emergency Services: public alert and early warning software: master contract.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/9/2026-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) within the office of the Governor, and sets forth its powers and duties, including responsibility for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law requires OES, in coordination with all interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies, to jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies, as specified. The act requires each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, to use the standardized emergency management system to coordinate multiple-jurisdiction or multiple-agency operations, except that a local agency is eligible for repair, renovation, or any other nonpersonnel costs resulting from an emergency. This bill would require OES, on or before July 1, 2027, to enter into a statewide master contract for the creation of a public alert and early warning software that is capable of supporting interoperable public safety alerting across state, regional, and local governmental entities. The bill would require the public alert and early warning software, among other requirements, to be interoperable across state, regional, and local governmental entities, and to be created and ready for use by January 1, 2028. The bill would require a city or county that issues public safety alerts, on and after January 1, 2028, to utilize the public alert and early warning software. The bill would specify, among other things, that it is the primary responsibility of the public emergency warning system operator in each city or county to send out emergency alerts to their residents. By imposing new duties on local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2532 Irwin D</p> <p>Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&p.</p> <p>4/6/2026-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, BERMAN, MARC, Chair</p>	<p>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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2026</p>	

<p>AB 2537 Chen R</p> <p>Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&p.</p> <p>4/6/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, BERMAN, MARC, Chair</p>	<p>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 a risk-based enforcement framework that focuses on material threats while applying less intensive and less punitive measures on minor technical or administrative violations by licensees, as specified. The bill would define “material threats” as conduct, practices, or conditions that create a reasonably foreseeable risk of significant harm to public health, public safety, environmental protection, workplace safety, or the integrity of the licensed market, as described. The bill would prohibit minor technical or administrative violations that do not constitute a material threat from being the sole basis for suspension or revocation of a license, except as specified. 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: 3/19/2026</p>	
<p>AB 2578 Rogers D</p> <p>Public recreation access and outdoor economy support organizations.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/9/2026-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, PAPAN, DIANE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to enter into a statewide agreement with a park support organization to facilitate the implementation of reforms recommended by the Parks Forward Commission and to develop and secure expertise, services, resources, and projects that are not readily available to the state park system, for specified purposes. This bill would authorize the Natural Resources Agency to enter into a statewide agreement with a public recreation access and outdoor economy support organization to facilitate and implement certain objectives, and would require the agency and support organization to, after entering into a statewide agreement, collaborate to develop an annual list of strategic initiatives and projects that are statewide priorities, as provided. The bill would authorize certain persons, including the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, to serve as ex officio, nonvoting members of the support organization’s board of directors, as provided.</p>	
<p>AB 2697 Pellerin D</p> <p>Cannabis: drive-throughs.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&p.</p> <p>4/1/2026-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/21/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, BERMAN, MARC, Chair</p>	<p>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. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to allow a licensed cannabis retailer to conduct sales or deliveries at a drive-through, pass-out window, or slide-out tray, if the sales and deliveries are made through a fixed-pane security window with a security drawer. Last Amended: 3/16/2026</p>	

<p>AB 2728 Soria D</p> <p>Open and Transparent Water Data Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/23/2026-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, PAPAN, DIANE, Chair</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>AB 2734 Hart D</p> <p>Vehicles: special interest license plates.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/6/2026-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 865 Ashby D</p> <p>California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>3/24/2026-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>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 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: 3/24/2026</p>	

<p>SB 963 Laird D</p> <p>California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/2/2026-Set for hearing April 14.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 113 <i>SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, BECKER, JOSH, Chair</i></p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>SB 1229 Allen D</p> <p>Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>3/25/2026-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</p> <p>4/7/2026 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 113 <i>SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, BECKER, JOSH, Chair</i></p>	<p>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 a public access easement, lateral access easement, or vertical access easement, 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: 3/25/2026</p>	
<p>SB 1270 Richardson D</p> <p>Wildfire mitigation program: financial assistance to counties.</p>	<p>Senate Emergency Management</p> <p>3/4/2026-Referred to Coms. on E.M. and N.R. & W.</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program to, among other things, encourage cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting to create fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. Existing law requires the joint powers authority to develop eligibility criteria for property owners, community organizations, and local governments who may receive financial assistance under the program. This bill would require the joint powers authority to provide financial assistance to the 10 counties with the greatest combined risk of wildfire and social vulnerability based on the above-described eligibility criteria, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

<p>SB 1318 Allen D</p> <p>Coastal resources: local coastal program: coastal development permit: non-owner-occupied short-term rentals.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>3/25/2026-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The California Coastal Act of 1976 generally requires each local government lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. The act establishes the California Coastal Commission and prescribes procedures for the preparation, approval, and certification of local coastal programs. Existing law requires any proposed amendments to a certified local coastal program to be submitted to, and processed by, the commission in accordance with specified procedures. The act generally requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit from the commission before certification of the local coastal program or to a local government after certification of a local coastal program, as provided. The act finds and declares that it is important for the commission to encourage the protection of existing and the provision of new affordable housing opportunities for persons of low and moderate income in the coastal zone and requires the commission to encourage housing opportunities for persons of low and moderate income. This bill would require the commission to approve a coastal development permit or a local coastal program amendment restricting or prohibiting non-owner-occupied short-term rentals, regardless of the availability of other visitor-serving accommodations, as provided. Last Amended: 3/25/2026</p>	
<p>SB 1393 McGuire D</p> <p>Commercial fishing: steelhead trout: Dungeness crab.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/2/2026-Set for hearing April 14.</p> <p>4/14/2026 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 113 <i>SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, BECKER, JOSH, Chair</i></p>	<p>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 the department to report to the Legislature regarding the fishing report-restoration card program's projects on or before July 1, 2031, and on or before July 1, 2036, and would extend the operation of the program until January 1, 2037. 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.</p>	
<p>SJR 12 Laird D</p> <p>Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: opposition.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>3/24/2026-From committee: Be adopted. Ordered to third reading. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (March 24).</p> <p>4/9/2026 #34 <i>SENATE SENATE BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</i></p>	<p>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</p>	

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