

**Mendocino County Legislation**  
**Tuesday, May 05, 2026**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SUPPORT</b>			
<a href="#">AB 1618</a> <a href="#">Rogers D</a>  <b>Food insecurity survey.</b>	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File  4/15/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	Existing law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law declares that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. Existing law defines “food insecurity” to mean the occasional or constant lack of access to the food one needs to live a healthy life and the uncertainty of being able to acquire enough food to meet the needs of an individual or household due to insufficient money or other resources. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to annually conduct a statewide survey to assess food insecurity in the state, modeled after a specified federal survey. The bill would require the first statewide food insecurity survey to be completed on or before July 1, 2028. The bill would require the department, on or before October 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to make the results of the statewide food insecurity survey publicly available on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to collaborate or contract with a public research institution or other external vendor to implement these provisions. The bill would prohibit the department from conducting a statewide food insecurity survey during a year in which a federal food security survey is conducted, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/12/2026</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 2279</a> <a href="#">Gipson D</a>  <b>California Advanced Services Fund: Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/7/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 <i>ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</i>	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2026</b>	Support

<p><a href="#">AB 2494</a> <a href="#">Rogers</a> D</p> <p><b>State forests: forest management.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/15/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended: 3/25/2026</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 239</a> <a href="#">Arreguin</a> D</p> <p><b>Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>1/27/2026-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended: 4/7/2025</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 501</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D</p> <p><b>Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>5/4/2026-Referred to Coms. on E.S &amp; T.M. and NAT. RES.</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. <b>Last Amended: 1/14/2026</b></p>	<p>Support</p>

<p><a href="#">SB 936</a> <a href="#">Blakespear</a> D</p> <p><b>Nitrous oxide sales.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/4/2026-May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.</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. 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 or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2026</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><b>OPPOSE</b></p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 1337</a> <a href="#">Ward</a> D</p> <p><b>Information Practices Act of 1977.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/27/2026-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>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 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. <b>Last Amended: 5/23/2025</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2099</a> <a href="#">González,</a> <a href="#">Mark</a> D</p> <p><b>Advertising displays: customary maintenance.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/22/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</p>	<p>The Outdoor Advertising Act regulates placement of advertising displays adjacent to and within specified distances of highways that are part of the national system of interstate and defense highways and federal-aid highways. The act prohibits limitations on the customary maintenance of a lawfully erected advertising display within the state by any governmental entity without payment of compensation, as specified. This bill would authorize, as part of customary maintenance, an activity performed for the purpose of maintaining an advertising display in its existing physical configuration, including, but not limited to, replacing structural members and using stronger materials, as specified.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 1327</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a> D</p> <p><b>Weights and measures: electric vehicle supply equipment: state authority.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/4/2026-Set for hearing May 11.</p> <p>5/11/2026 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with various responsibilities for developing and implementing the state’s energy policies. This bill would require the commission to adopt regulations, no later than July 1, 2027, to protect consumers from inaccurate electric vehicle supply equipment, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2026</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><b>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</b></p>			

<p><a href="#">AB 1421</a> <a href="#">Wilson D</a></p> <p><b>Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.</b></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. <b>Last Amended: 1/5/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1564</a> <a href="#">Ahrens D</a></p> <p><b>Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.</b></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>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</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. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1585</a> <a href="#">Connolly D</a></p> <p><b>Wine labeling: "American" or "United States" appellation.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/23/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</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. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1666</a> <a href="#">Rogers D</a></p> <p><b>Forest management: biomass innovation parks.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</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 (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 and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1740</a> <a href="#">Zbur D</a></p> <p><b>Coastal resources: coastal development permits: Santa Monica.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, 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 provide that a coastal development permit is not required for certain activities and types of development within the city of Santa Monica, as specified. The bill would repeal these permit exemptions on January 1, 2037. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for Santa Monica. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1826</a> <a href="#">Lackey R</a></p> <p><b>Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/22/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1866</a> <a href="#">Rogers D</a></p> <p><b>California Disaster Assistance Act: minimum damages thresholds.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/15/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1938</a> <a href="#">Irwin D</a></p> <p><b>Coastal recreation: designated state surfing reserves.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/8/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2051</a> <a href="#">Wicks D</a></p> <p><b>Public resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/29/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2218</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a></p> <p><b>Water policy: California Native American tribes.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/20/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</p>	<p>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. <b>Last Amended: 4/16/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 2373</a> <a href="#">Dixon R</a></p> <p><b>The California Coastal Act: local coastal program: sea level rise plan: neighborhood-scale adaptation approach.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/23/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</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, as provided. 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/22/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2532</a> <a href="#">Irwin D</a></p> <p><b>Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/16/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, 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, 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2537</a> <a href="#">Chen R</a></p> <p><b>Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/16/2026-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, 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 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 2578</a> <a href="#">Rogers D</a></p> <p><b>Outdoor recreation: outdoor economy: strategic initiatives: support organizations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/29/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</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 support organization, as defined, 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/16/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2697</a> <a href="#">Pellerin D</a></p> <p><b>Cannabis: drive-throughs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 2.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, 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, 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2728</a> <a href="#">Soria D</a></p> <p><b>Open and Transparent Water Data Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>4/29/2026-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/19/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2734</a> <a href="#">Hart D</a></p> <p><b>Vehicles: special interest license plates.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2026-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/6/2026 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair</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. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">SB 865</a> <a href="#">Ashby D</a></p> <p><b>California Music Festival Preservation Grant Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/4/2026-May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.</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 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 963</a> <a href="#">Laird D</a></p> <p><b>California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>4/30/2026-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/9/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1229</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p><b>Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption.</b></p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>4/21/2026-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/7/2026 #60 <i>SENATE SENATE BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</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 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/9/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">SB 1270</a> <a href="#">Richardson</a> D</p> <p><b>Wildfire mitigation program: financial assistance to counties.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/4/2026-Set for hearing May 11.</p> <p>5/11/2026 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair</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. Existing law authorizes the joint powers authority to accept any federal funds granted, by act of Congress or by executive order, for any purposes related to the wildfire mitigation program. Existing law requires the joint powers authority to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the wildfire mitigation program, including specified information. This bill would require the joint powers authority, upon appropriation for specified purposes, to provide financial assistance to the counties with the greatest combined risk of wildfire and social vulnerability based on the above-described eligibility criteria, as provided. The bill would also require certain federal funding, subject to specified conditions, to revert to the joint powers authority to fund home hardening in those counties. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services to exercise maximum discretion to adjust its funding allocations and strategy to include more counties with specified approaches to home hardening, as provided. The bill would require the joint powers authority to additionally include an evaluation of the amount of additional funding that would be required to expand the wildfire mitigation program to those counties. This bill would make related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1318</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D</p> <p><b>Coastal resources: local coastal program: coastal development permit: non-owner-occupied short-term rentals.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/4/2026-Set for hearing May 11.</p> <p>5/11/2026 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair</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. The act 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, notwithstanding specific provisions of the act, require the commission to approve a coastal development permit or a local coastal program amendment submitted by a local government restricting or prohibiting non-owner-occupied short-term rentals, regardless of the availability of other visitor-serving accommodations, if the local agency made findings that it was necessary to address significant local housing needs and the commission determines that the permit or amendment strikes a reasonable balance between local housing needs and public access to the coast. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2026</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1393</a> <a href="#">McGuire</a> D</p> <p><b>Commercial fishing: steelhead trout: Dungeness crab.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/4/2026-Set for hearing May 11.</p> <p>5/11/2026 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair</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 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/23/2026</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">SJR 12</a> <a href="#">Laird D</a></p> <p><b>Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: opposition.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>4/23/2026-Read. Adopted. (Ayes 27. Noes 8.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Held at Desk.</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. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2026</b></p>	
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