



*The following Commercial Real Estate priority bills have passed the California State Legislature.
The Governor has until October 13 to sign or veto bills.*

Commercial Leasing/Landlord-Tenant

All bills to expand “qualified commercial tenant” rules, impose rent controls, tax empty space, and cap CAM charges were stopped. While unrelated measures may ripple into lease administration, none specifically target commercial leasing. The only commercial leasing bill on the Governor’s desk is a CBPA-sponsored measure.

[AB 1384 – Unlawful Detainer Timelines](#) (Position: **Support/Sponsor**)

Tightens the timeline for hearings on motions to demur or strike in unlawful detainer (eviction) cases, requiring a hearing within 5–7 court days, with only limited extensions (up to 10 days for commercial cases under “good cause” or by stipulation).

CRE Implication: If signed by the Governor, commercial property owners will benefit from faster resolution of eviction disputes, reducing tenant delay tactics and minimizing rent loss or property disruption. This measure removes one delay tactic in the unlawful detainer process for commercial tenancy, providing greater certainty and enabling quicker tenant improvements for a new business to move in.

Status: If signed, the effective date is Jan 1, 2026.

Goods Movement / Logistics Bills

Two bills were introduced to follow-up to last year’s warehouse siting law which mirrored each other throughout the process. At the end of session SB 415 was designated as the vehicle that would go to the Governor.

[SB 415 – Warehouse Bill / AB 98 Fix](#) (Position: **Support**)

Makes multiple technical and clerical fixes to last year’s warehouse siting law (AB 98). Among other things, this bill addresses truck-route standards, drive-lane separations, buffer zones, effective date, dock door siting, and housing replacement provisions. These changes do not weaken AB 98 but provide clarity so local governments and developers can proceed without unnecessary project delays.

CRE Implication: This bill aids compliance with a restrictive statewide warehouse siting law but does not alter the underlying policy or mandates. Entitlement reviews will remain proscriptive, though the added clarity will help avoid design and permitting disputes that could otherwise stall projects.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026

[SB 34 – Port Emissions Rule Restrictions and Anti-Automation](#) (Position: **Oppose**)

Limits South Coast AQMD’s from adopting new port emissions rules and bans public funds from supporting automation or AI systems at the Ports of LA and Long Beach.

CRE Implication: The anti-automation mandates could block investment in zero-emission cargo equipment, drones, and grid or safety tech. It overrides labor contracts that already allow automation and risks driving billions in port investments - and cargo - out of California. That means fewer goods flowing through Southern California, less demand for warehouses and logistics facilities, weaker tenant investment, and lost value for industrial developers.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026 with a sunset of Jan 1, 2031.

CEQA / Housing and Mixed-Use / Development Issues

This year's housing recovery agenda after the Los Angeles wildfires featured major CEQA reforms in AB 130 and SB 131, and other policy taken up as part of the Budget. What's left are a handful of bills. But the biggest threat going forward is the state's VMT requirements — unless fixed next year, they could erase the gains made by this year's reform measures.

[AB 301 – Post-entitlement State Agency Review Timelines](#) (Position: **Support**)

Requires state agencies involved in post-entitlement housing development permits to operate under clearly defined deadlines. Applies to state agency reviews (not just local) for housing development projects that are at least two-thirds residential. If a state agency fails to meet those timelines, the permit is “deemed approved.”

CRE Implication: Developers of mixed-use housing-rich projects will see more predictability in state-level permit reviews, helping reduce financing, holding, and timeline risk in entitlements. This bill bridges a major gap where state agency lags have held up construction.

Status: If signed, effective immediately upon enactment (urgency measure).

[AB 712 – Housing Law Enforcement](#) (Position: **Support**)

Strengthens enforcement of state housing laws by authorizing penalties, attorney fee recovery, and longer limitation periods against noncompliant local governments. Seeks to curb local barriers that slow or block housing production. Provides developers stronger recourse against unlawful local denials.

CRE Implication: Improves entitlement certainty for mixed-use and housing projects near commercial property. Developers may see faster resolution of local delays, supporting project timelines and lease commitments.

Status: If signed, effective: Jan 1, 2026.

[SB 262 – Prohousing Incentives](#) (Position: Neutral)

Expands “prohousing” policies that earn local governments bonus points for state housing funds, including shelters and supportive housing. Importantly, it continues to recognize adaptive reuse and commercial-to-residential conversions as qualifying policies.

CRE Implication: While SB 262 creates no new requirements for CRE, it reinforces state incentives for adaptive reuse conversion projects.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026.

[AB 1007 – Development Project Review Shot Clock](#) (Position: **Support**)

Shortens the decision-making window for responsible agencies under CEQA from 90 to 45 days after a lead agency approves a project or certifies an EIR. Applies to projects requiring CEQA review with multiple agency approvals, not to ministerial or by-right projects. Will trim procedural lag at the tail end of certain entitlement processes.

CRE Implication: Offers developers a modest but real benefit by forcing faster action from secondary agencies, helping keep projects from stalling in the final approval phase. Provides more certainty in multi-agency reviews for larger commercial, industrial, and mixed-use projects.

Status: If signed, effective: Jan 1, 2026.

[SB 489 – Permit Streamlining Act / Local Agency Formation Commissions](#) (Position: **Support**)

Expands the Permit Streamlining Act by requiring local agencies and LAFCOs to publish clear criteria, forms, and procedures for determining whether development applications are complete. Increases transparency in post-entitlement permits and enforces timelines to reduce local delay. Aims to modernize permitting systems and give applicants greater certainty.

CRE Implication: Developers can expect clearer upfront requirements and stronger grounds to hold agencies accountable to processing deadlines. This reduces risk of delays for entitlements, buildouts, and mixed-use or redevelopment projects tied to lease delivery obligations.

Status: If signed, effective: Jan 1, 2026.

Residential Leases

This year brought a wave of rent-control and price-control proposals on both the residential and commercial side -- most defeated or fixed along the way. One bill was amended to remove commercial remains.

[AB 863 – Residential Unlawful Detainer Translation](#) (Position: Neutral after Amendments)

Requires eviction summons and complaints in residential cases to include translated copies in major languages. Expands language access for residential tenants in court. Applies only to housing.

CRE Implication: CBPA worked to ensure commercial provisions were removed from the bill. As amended, the measure applies only to residential leases and has no direct impact on commercial projects.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026.

[AB 747 – Service of Process Reform](#) (Position: Neutral after Amendments)

Reforms procedures for service of process in civil cases to curb fraudulent “sewer service” practices. Requires additional diligence and tracking for service attempts, enhances proof-of-service requirements (including photo/GPS stamping starting in 2027), and clarifies posting-and-mailing rules in unlawful detainer actions.

CRE Implication: As introduced, AB 747 would have imposed new burdens on commercial unlawful detainer cases. CBPA worked to secure amendments exempting commercial property from these heightened service rules. With those amendments, the bill does not impose new obligations on CRE owners/managers, but the reforms will still apply in residential and general civil litigation.

Status: If signed, phased-in provisions take effect beginning Jan 1, 2026, with additional proof-of-service requirements operative in 2027.

HR/Workforce/Labor

The following bills present operational, legal, or compliance requirements that will impact California employers – this brief list focuses on those that may have a specific impact on CRE labor and employee relations.

[SB 7 – Automated Decision Systems \(“No Robo Bosses”\)](#) (Position: **Oppose**)

Employers using Automated Decision Systems (ADS) for employment decisions must provide notice to workers/applicants, keep updated ADS listings, allow workers to access/correct data, ensure human review in high-stakes decisions, and restrict certain inferences (e.g., protected status).

CRE Implication: This is an AI bill that may require owners/managers/contractors to audit tech tools in buildings/HR to identify ADS, update contracts/vendor agreements, revise onboarding, and employee handbooks, and ensure compliance workflows.

Status: Effective Jan 1, 2026. Existing ADS must be noticed by April 1, 2026; new ADS deployment notice is 30 days before deployment; new hires notified within 30 days of hire; ongoing compliance for new ADS.

[SB 294 – Workplace Know Your Rights Act](#) (Position: Neutral)

Employers must provide a stand-alone written notice upon hire & annually, covering specified worker rights; develop certain materials; get emergency contact notification for employee detentions; and contains anti-retaliation provisions.

CRE Implication: Facilities/HR/Contractors must create process to distribute notices, capture emergency contacts, maintain compliance records, and provide translations.

Status: If signed, template & videos due from Labor Commissioner by July 1, 2026; employers must comply 30 days after posting; direct employer must collect emergency contact information for new hires starting Mar 30, 2026.

SB 464 – Contractor Pay Data Reporting Expansion (Position: **Oppose**)

Expands annual pay data reporting for private employers with 100 or more workers. Requires disclosure of workforce demographics, job categories, pay bands, hours worked, and NAICS codes, with separate reports for contractors. Non-compliance can trigger per-employee penalties.

CRE Implication: Property owner/manager companies and vendors with 100 or more direct employees must collect and submit expanded demographic and pay data. Owners/managers will need to ensure labor contractors provide accurate information to avoid liability. Compliance may require updates to HR systems, contractor agreements, and record-keeping practices.

Status: If signed, effective date is Jan 1, 2026; reports are due annually starting May 2026.

SB 652 – Security Guard Training (Position: Neutral – SIGNED)

Requires security guards to complete certified “power to arrest/use of force” training within 6 months before registration; mandates thirty-two total training hours and annual review.

CRE Implication: Should ensure in-house guards and/or vendors meet requirements; may increase compliance costs.

Status: Signed by Governor on July 30, 2025. Effective Jan 1, 2026.

AB 858 – Extends and Revises the Displaced Worker Recall & Retention Law (Position: **Oppose**)

Extends recall and retention rights for laid-off workers in hospitality and service sectors during state/local emergencies; prohibits refusal to rehire and pay cuts.

CRE Implication: Impacts janitorial and security (and other) vendor contracts in hospitality assets; must include compliance language in RFPs/MSAs; anticipate cost impacts and staffing recall plans. For non-hospitality assets, bill does not create direct obligations but may impact vendors. CRE managers may need to audit vendor practices.

Status: Some provisions are already in place as it is extending SB 93 from 2021. Should this bill be signed, the new provisions take effect on Jan 1, 2026, and the sunset date is extended to Jan 1, 2027.

Pricing AI Regulation

AB 325 – Pricing Algorithms & Algorithmic Collusion (Position: **Oppose**)

Prohibits distributing/using pricing algorithms with competitor non-public data; prohibits coercing adoption of common pricing algorithms; lowers pleading standard in Cartwright Act cases.

CRE Implication: An AI bill that could impact lease, rent, and service contracts using algorithmic pricing. May increase legal risk; owners/managers must review vendor pricing tools, ensure transparency, avoid collusion-like algorithm use.

Status: If signed the effective date is Jan 1, 2026.

Insurance Reform

California’s worsening insurance crisis has left many property owners unable to secure or afford coverage, especially in wildfire-prone areas. One bill has gone to the Governor to provide a small bit of relief.

AB 226 – FAIR Plan Insurance Stabilization (Position: **Support**)

Expands the California FAIR Plan’s access to Infrastructure Bank bonds and credit lines to strengthen its solvency and claims-paying ability. The FAIR Plan remains an insurance program of last resort, primarily serving residential and small commercial properties that cannot obtain private coverage. Will help prevent insolvency amid wildfire and catastrophe risks.

CRE Implication: For smaller retail, mixed-use, or older assets in high-risk zones, FAIR Plan coverage may remain the only viable option to secure financing. Large developers and institutional owners rarely rely on FAIR Plan coverage, as lenders typically require broader private-market policies. However, stabilizing the FAIR Plan helps maintain a functioning backstop, which can indirectly benefit CRE by easing systemic pressure on our insurance market.

Status: If signed, effective: Jan 1, 2026.

Economic Development

Economic development fuels jobs, attracts investment, and builds the tax base that funds vital services. For real estate, it delivers the infrastructure, workforce, and market demand projects need to succeed. Strong policies are essential to keep California competitive.

[SB 86 – CAEATFA Sales & Use Tax Exclusion](#) (Position: **Support – SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**)

Extends California’s clean-energy tax exclusion program through 2028 and expands eligibility to advanced manufacturing sectors. Provides relief on upfront sales and use taxes for qualified projects. Helps reduce development and tenant improvement costs in qualifying facilities.

CRE Implication: Owners and developers courting advanced manufacturing or clean-energy tenants can market lower occupancy costs tied to tax savings. Could improve site feasibility and TI negotiations.

Status: Effective Jan 1, 2026; program runs through Jan 1, 2028.

[AB 417 – Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts](#) (Position: **Support**)

Sponsored by our partners at CALED, this bill expands the financing powers of EIFDs and CRIAs, making it easier for local governments to fund infrastructure improvements tied to development projects. Simplifies participation rules and eligible uses. Positions districts as stronger tools for supporting large-scale redevelopment.

CRE Implication: Developers may benefit from public financing of off-site improvements critical to project viability. Could accelerate timelines for mixed-use or large office-to-residential conversions.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026.

Building Energy Benchmarking

[SB 500 \(Stern\) – Building Benchmarking: Alternative Tools](#) (Position: Neutral)

Allows the California Energy Commission (CEC) to approve and administer alternative benchmarking tools in addition to the U.S. EPA’s Energy Star Portfolio Manager, the current compliance platform.

CRE Implication: Responds to concerns about potential federal defunding of Energy Star, ensuring California can maintain its benchmarking program if federal support lapses. Due to circumstances the desire for contingency planning is understood, industry continues to strongly prefer Energy Star for its consistency and quality. Owners should track CEC rulemaking for any approved alternatives and transition requirements.

Status: On the Governor’s Desk. Effective January 1, 2026, authorizing the CEC to begin considering and adopting alternative tools through its formal regulatory process.

Environmental Justice / Species Protection

[SB 352 – Environmental Justice Bureau; Extended Air Monitoring](#) (Position: **Oppose – SIGNED**)

Codifies the Attorney General’s Bureau of Environmental Justice and extends AB 617 (2017) community air-monitoring requirements from three to at least five years, with mandatory public posting of data. The law focuses on long-term pollution monitoring in neighborhoods near freight corridors, ports, and warehouse clusters.

CRE Implication: Developers of warehouse and logistics projects should anticipate longer and more visible environmental monitoring obligations in AB 617 communities, increasing the likelihood of added mitigation conditions, community scrutiny, and reputational risk.

Status: Bill was quickly signed into law by the Governor as part of the overall Energy/Cap-and-Trade deal made in the final days of the Legislative Session. Effective on Jan 1, 2026.

[AB 1319 – Provisional Candidate Species \(CESA\)](#) (Position: **Oppose**)

Establishes a new “provisional candidate species” category under the California Endangered Species Act to cover species that lose or face reductions in federal protection.

CRE Implication: Developers working in areas with potential habitat impacts may face new or extended environmental review obligations, adding uncertainty, potential mitigation costs, and delay to project timelines. Commercial, industrial or mixed-use projects near sensitive lands should anticipate additional permitting hurdles.

Status: If signed, effective Jan 1, 2026.

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