



## PRIORITY LEGISLATION FOR LEGISLATIVE TERM (2025-2026)

(Updated: 07-08-2025)

### STATE BILLS

#### **AB 49 (Asm. Al Muratsuchi (D)): Schoolsites And Day Care Centers: Entry Requirements: Immigration Enforcement - SUPPORT**

This bill would prohibit school officials and employees of a local educational agency from allowing an officer or employee of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to enter a schoolsite for any purpose without providing valid identification, a written statement of purpose, and a valid judicial warrant, and receiving approval from the superintendent of the school district, the superintendent of the county office of education, or the principal of the charter school, or their designee, as applicable. The bill would require the local educational agency, if the officer or employee of ICE meets those requirements, to limit access to facilities where pupils are not present. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would prohibit, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state or federally supported child care program, employees of a day care center from allowing an officer or employee of ICE to enter the site of the day care center for any purpose without providing valid identification, a written statement of purpose, and a valid judicial warrant, and receiving approval from the director of the day care center or their designee. The bill would require the day care center, if the officer or employee of ICE meets those requirements, to limit access to facilities where children are not present.

#### **AB 84 (Asm. Al Muratsuchi (D)): School Accountability: Office Of The Education Inspector General: School Financial And Performance Audits: Charter School Authorization, Oversight, Funding, Operations, Networks, And Contracting: Data Systems: Local Educational Agency Contractor Background Checks - SUPPORT**

This bill establishes new requirements for charter schools in the areas of auditing and accounting standards, the funding determination process, contracting process, authorization of nonclassroom-based (NCB) charters by small districts, and the authorizer oversight responsibilities. Major provisions include:

##### Audit and Accounting Standards:

- 1) Requires training for local educational agency (LEA) auditors, requires LEA audits to be peer reviewed, and requires the State Controller's Office (SCO) to perform quality control reviews, as specified.
- 2) Requires the K-12 audit guide to include schedules on pupil enrollment, pupil attendance, the 25 largest monetary transfers, pupil-to-teacher ratios, related loans, the expense of education, charter oversight expenses; and include audit instructions on sample section, materiality, enrollment, charter authority input, related parties, and classroom-based instruction verification.

##### NCB Charter School Funding Determination:

- 3) Maintains the existing funding determination process through the State Board of Education (SBE) and implements transparency measures including but not limited to requiring networks of nonclassroom based charters to apply for their funding determination at the same time.

##### Charter School Contracts:

- 4) Prohibits private religious organizations or schools from serving as contractors.

- 5) Requires charter schools to participate in competitive bidding of contracts in the same manner as school districts.
- 6) Prohibits Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) funding from paying for educational enrichment programs not provided by a credentialed teacher.

School District Authorizers:

- 7) Permits school districts with less than 10,000 in Average Daily Attendance (ADA) to authorize NCB charters up to 100% of district ADA. Authorizes a school district with at least four executive level staff, to authorize NCB charter schools above 100% of the district ADA.

Authorizer Oversight for Charter Schools:

- 8) Increases the oversight responsibilities for charter school authorizers and establishes the Charter Authorizing Support Team at the Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team (FCMAT).

NCB charter school Moratorium:

- 9) Sunsets the moratorium on NCB charter schools as of Dec. 31, 2025.

**\*NEW\* AB 246 (Asm. Isaac Bryan (D)):**

**Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025 - SUPPORT**

This new bill would, until Jan. 20, 2029, enact the Social Security Tenant Protection Act of 2025 (the Act). The Act would prohibit a court, during a declared social security benefit payment interruption, from issuing a summons on a complaint for unlawful detainer in any action that seeks possession of residential real property and that is based, in whole or in part, on nonpayment of rent or other charges, if the defendant experiences a loss of income due to the social security benefit payment interruption. Additionally, the Act would define “social security benefit payment interruption” for purposes of these provisions to mean any disruption in the administration or disbursement of any benefit payments administered by the Social Security Administration that results in a delay of 3 or more calendar days beyond the scheduled payment disbursement date. The Act would require the Department of Finance to monitor the status of social security benefit payments, and if it determines there is a social security benefit payment interruption, to deliver notice of its determination to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and to the Judicial Council. A “declared social security benefit payment interruption” under the Act begins on the day that the Joint Legislative Budget Committee receives that determination and ends when the Department of Finance delivers a determination that social security benefit payments have been restored or 6 months after the commencement of the declared interruption, whichever occurs first. Also, the Act would also require any 3 days’ notice that demands payment of covered rental debt, as defined, that is served on a tenant during a declared social security benefit payment interruption to meet specified criteria, including that the notice include an unsigned copy of a declaration of social security-related financial distress and that the notice advise the tenant that the tenant will not be evicted for failure to comply with the notice if the tenant delivers a signed declaration to the landlord, as specified. The Act would deem a 3 days’ notice that fails to comply with this criterion void and insufficient to support a judgment for unlawful detainer or to terminate a tenancy. The Act would prohibit a tenant that delivers a declaration, under penalty of perjury, of social security-related financial distress pursuant to these provisions from being deemed in default with regard to the covered rental debt, as specified. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

**\*OLD\* AB 246 (Asm. Isaac Bryan (D)):**

**State Of Emergency: Residential Rent Increases: County Of Los Angeles - SUPPORT**

This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would prohibit an owner of residential real property from charging a rental rate for a dwelling or a unit that had a tenant in lawful possession of the residential real property on or before Jan. 7, 2025, and is located in the County of Los Angeles in excess of the rental rate for the dwelling or unit charged on Jan. 7, 2025, except as specified. The bill would authorize the district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to enforce these provisions and subject a violation of these provisions to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000. The bill would remain in effect until Mar. 1, 2026, and would be repealed as of that date. Additionally, the bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for County of Los Angeles. And, the bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**AB 247 (Asm. Isaac Bryan (D)): Inmate Firefighters: Wages - SUPPORT**

Under existing law, a prisoner can reduce their term of imprisonment by earning credit for, among other things, continuous incarceration, good behavior, and participation in approved rehabilitative programming. Existing law makes an inmate of a county jail who has completed training for assignment to a state or county facility as an inmate firefighter, or who is assigned to a state or county facility as an inmate firefighter, and who is eligible to earn one day of credit for every one day of incarceration, instead eligible to earn 2 days of credit for every one day served in that assignment or after completing that training.

This bill would require the above-described inmate firefighters, in addition to receiving credits, to be paid an hourly wage equal to the lowest nonincarcerated firefighter in the state for the time that they are actively fighting a fire.

**AB 381 (Asm. Catherine Stefani (D)):****State Contracts: Certification Process: Forced Labor And Human Trafficking - SUPPORT**

This bill revises, for a contract entered into or renewed on or after Jan. 1, 2026, specified state contracting requirements to require contractors and subcontractors to certify that contracts comply with specified human trafficking prohibitions and a detailed series of labor standards; it creates a new requirement for contractors and subcontractors to develop and implement compliance plans, as specified; and expands the list of potential sanctions for violations of these provisions.

**AB 412 (Asm. Rebecca Bauer-Kahan (D)):****Generative Artificial Intelligence: Training Data: Copyrighted Materials - SUPPORT**

This bill would require a developer that makes a generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) system or model available to Californians for use, to, among other things, document any copyrighted materials used to train the system or model and document the copyright owner of that material. The bill would require a developer to provide a copyright owner with a comprehensive list of materials used to train the system or model for which the copyright owner holds the copyright within 7 days of receiving a written request from the copyright owner of the material, and would provide that each day following the 7-day period that a developer fails to provide a copyright owner with that list of materials constitutes a discrete violation. The bill would, if the written request is from a copyright owner whose materials were not used to train a GenAI system or model, require a developer to notify the copyright owner within 30 days that no materials for which the copyright owner holds the copyright were used to train the GenAI system or model. The bill would authorize a copyright owner that is not provided with a list of materials or notified by a developer according to these provisions to bring a civil action against the developer for specified relief.

**AB 566 (Asm. Josh Lowenthal (D)):****CA Consumer Privacy Act Of 2018: Opt-Out Preference Signal - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This bill would prohibit a business from developing or maintaining a browser that does not include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal, as defined, to businesses with which the consumer interacts through the browser and would, 6 months after the adoption of certain regulations by the agency, prohibit a business from developing or maintaining a mobile operating system, as defined, that does not include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal to businesses with which the consumer interacts through the mobile operating system. The bill would authorize the agency to adopt regulations as necessary to implement and administer those provisions, including to update the definitions of “browser” and “mobile operating system” to address changes in technology, data collection, obstacles to implementation, or privacy concerns.

**AB 698 (Asm. Buffy Wicks (D)): Local Taxation: Real Property Transfers - OPPOSE**

This bill would require a legislative body of a city, as specified, before it adopts any transfer tax on the sale of real property, to develop and post on its internet website an analysis that examines, at a minimum, the effect of the proposed transfer tax on, among other things, the production of affordable housing, including affordable housing produced by market-rate housing projects. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

**AB 1138 / SB 630 (Asms. Rick Zbur (D), Isaac Bryan (D), Sharon Quirk-Silva (D) / Sens. Ben Allen (D), Caroline Menjivar (D), Sasha Renee Perez (D), Henry Stern (D)):**  
**Income And Corporate Taxes: Tax Credits: Motion Pictures - SUPPORT**

This bill, with respect to Motion Picture Credit 4.0, for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2025, would revise the definition of qualified motion picture to include live action and animated series with episodes averaging 20 minutes or more, animated films, and large-scale competition shows, as specified. The bill would specify that a television series that completed principal photography on the previous season more than 48 months prior to applying for an allocation of this credit is considered a new television series for purposes of the definition of qualified motion picture. The bill would increase the credit amount allowed for a qualified motion picture, to 35% or 40% as specified. The bill would additionally increase the amount of qualified expenditures the California Film Commission is allowed to consider when determining the credit amount allocated to a qualified motion picture. The bill would increase the aggregate amount of credits that may be allocated in a fiscal year to \$750,000,000, and would revise the allocations for independent films within that amount. The bill would additionally correct erroneous cross-references in those provisions. By requiring additional moneys to be paid from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. Additionally, the bill, with respect to the certified studio construction project credit, for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2025, would revise specified provisions of the definition of qualified motion picture, the credit amount allowed for a qualified motion picture, and the total credit amount allowed to be allocated to a television series, as specified, in conformity with the Motion Picture Credit 4.0, as described above. The bill would also end the requirement that a certified studio construction project is produced by a qualified taxpayer that either owns more than 50% of the soundstage or soundstages on which the production is filmed or entered into a contract or lease of 10 years or more. Also, the bill would instead limit the amount of credits received by a recurring television series to the sum of the base year allocation and the product of the base year allocation, the number of subsequent years, and 3%, as those terms are defined. The bill would additionally, for purposes of the motion picture credit 4.0, require a recurring television series to reapply for the credit if it does not request a credit allocation within 18 months from the date of completion of principal photography of the previous season, as specified.

**AB 1243 / SB 684 (Asm. Dawn Addis (D) / Sen. Caroline Menjivar (D)):**  
**Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 - SUPPORT**

This bill would enact the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 and would establish the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Program to be administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to require fossil fuel polluters to pay their fair share of the damage caused by greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere during the covered period, which the bill would define as the time period between the 1990 and 2024 calendar years, inclusive, resulting from the extraction, production, refining, sale, or combustion of fossil fuels or petroleum products, to relieve a portion of the burden to address cost borne by current and future California taxpayers. The bill would require the agency, within 90 days of the effective date of the act, to determine and publish a list of responsible parties, which the bill would define as an entity with a majority ownership interest in a business engaged in extracting or refining fossil fuels that, during the covered period, did business in the state or otherwise had sufficient contact with the state, and is determined by the agency to be responsible for more than 1,000,000,000 metric tons of covered fossil fuel emissions, as defined, in aggregate globally, during the covered period. Additionally, the bill would require the agency, within one year of the effective date of the act, to conduct and complete a climate cost study to, among other things, quantify the total damage amount, which the bill would define as all past and future climate harms and damages to the state from Jan. 1, 1990, through Dec. 31, 2045, inclusive. The bill would require the agency to update the climate cost study, not less frequently than every 5 years, through Jan. 1, 2045, as provided. The bill would require the agency, within 60 days of the completion of the climate cost study, to determine and assess, as provided, a cost recovery demand for each responsible party listed, which represents the responsible party's proportionate share of the total damage amount. The bill would require responsible parties to pay their cost recovery demand, as provided. The bill would require the collected cost recovery demands to be deposited in the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require moneys in the Polluters Pay Climate fund be expended for, among other things, qualifying expenditures, which the bill would define to include expenditures for projects and programs to mitigate, adapt, or respond to the damages and costs caused to the state from climate change. The bill would require the agency to determine the initial implementation costs for the act, as provided, and would require the agency to assess an amount allocated equitably among responsible parties to cover those costs. Also, the bill would require the Director of Finance, within 45 days of the effective date of the act, to perform an initial assessment of the reasonable and appropriate initial implementation costs that will be incurred by the agency. Lastly, the bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**AB 1314 (Asm. Patrick Ahrens (D)):****Transitional Housing Placement Providers - SUPPORT**

This bill would require all counties and program contracts to also ensure that decisions about sharing bedrooms, bathrooms, and units together are led by the program participant and agreed upon in collaboration with the provider and county partners. The bill would require them to follow, and not have requirements that are more stringent than, the requirements adopted pursuant to the above-described provisions, as specified.

**AB 1331 (Asm. Sade Elhawary (D)): Workplace Surveillance - SUPPORT**

This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession during off-duty hours, as specified. Additionally, the bill would subject an employer who violates the bill to a civil penalty of \$500 per employee for each violation and would authorize a public prosecutor to bring specified enforcement actions.

**AB 1362 (Asm. Ash Kalra (D)):****Foreign Labor Contractor Registration: Agricultural Workers - SUPPORT**

Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to enforce and administer a program to register and supervise foreign labor contractors who perform foreign labor contracting activities to recruit or solicit foreign workers. Existing law requires foreign labor contractors to register under the program, as prescribed, and imposes specific requirements relating to recruitment or solicitation for employment and relating to work contracts. Existing law authorizes the commissioner to adopt regulations or policies and procedures to implement these provisions. A violation of these provisions is a crime. Additionally, existing law makes these provisions applicable only to nonagricultural workers, and exempts persons licensed as farm labor contractors, specified persons exempt from farm labor contractor licensing requirements, and employers of agricultural workers. This bill would delete those limitations. The bill would make related findings and declarations. By expanding the application of the foreign labor contractor registration provisions, the bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

**AB 1365 (Asm. Robert Garcia (D)): CalAccount Program - SUPPORT**

This bill would establish the CalAccount Program, which would provide every Californian with access to a voluntary, zero-fee, zero-penalty, federally insured transaction account and related payment services at no cost to accountholders. The bill would require the CalAccount Commission, which would continue in existence the former CalAccount Blue Ribbon Commission, to administer the program. The bill would require the commission to, among other things, enter into contracts with financial institutions to ensure access to ATM networks and locations where accountholders can deposit funds. The bill would require the commission to solicit proposals for and select a financial services network administrator and establish their duties and functions, and establish a mechanism by which an accountholder may deposit funds into or withdraw funds from a CalAccount account. The bill would allow for participation in the program by providers of in-home supportive services, subject to specified requirements. The bill would establish the CalAccount Fund in the State Treasury, and would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require all employers and hiring entities to maintain a payroll direct deposit arrangement that enables voluntary worker participation in the program, and would require all employers and hiring entities to take specified actions in that regard, including coordinating their payroll process with the CalAccount Program to facilitate payment by direct deposit. The bill would require the commission to submit an annual report by Aug. 1 to the Governor and the Legislature, among other entities, that contains specified information relating to the CalAccount Program. The bill would require the commission to market the program to the residents of the state if funds are available. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to investigate complaints of employers or hiring entities failing to allow workers to participate in the CalAccount Program, and would impose a civil penalty for a violation. The bill would require those civil penalties to be deposited into the CalAccount Fund. The bill would require the commissioner to reimburse the Labor Commissioner for the costs of enforcement. Additionally, the bill would also require the department under those circumstances to ensure the performance of all rights, duties, and obligations of the recipients related to those services required for payroll direct deposit arrangements offered pursuant to the CalAccount Program. Lastly, the bill would require a landlord to allow a tenant to pay rent and a security deposit by an electronic funds transfer from a CalAccount.

**AB 1390 (Asm. Jose Solache (D)):****Public School Governance: Board Member Compensation - SUPPORT**

This bill would revise and recast provisions related to the compensation of members of city or county boards of education and the governing boards of school districts by increasing the authorized compensation to instead not exceed a specified amount between \$300 and \$7,500 per month, based on the average daily attendance for the prior school year in the jurisdiction of the governing board for the prior school year, as provided.

**SB 7 (Sen. Jerry McNerney (D)): Employment: Automated Decision Systems - SUPPORT**

This bill would require an employer, or a vendor engaged by the employer, to provide a written notice that an Automated Decision System (ADS), for the purpose of making employment-related decisions, is in use at the workplace to all workers that will be directly or indirectly affected by the ADS, as specified. The bill would require the employer or vendor to maintain a list of all ADS currently in use and would require the notice to include the updated list. The bill would prohibit an employer or vendor from using an ADS that does certain functions and would limit the purposes and manner in which an ADS may be used to make decisions. The bill would require an employer to allow a worker to access data collected or used by an ADS and to correct errors in data, as specified. Additionally, the bill would require an employer or vendor to provide a written notice to a worker that has been affected by an employment-related decision made by an ADS, and provide that worker with a form or a link to an electronic form to appeal the decision within 30 days of the notification. The bill would require an employer or vendor to respond to an appeal within 14 business days, designate a human reviewer who meets specified criteria to objectively evaluate all evidence, and rectify the decision within 21 business days if the human reviewer determines that the employment-related decision should be overturned. Finally, the bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, as specified, and it would authorize a public prosecutor or any worker who has suffered a violation or their representative to bring a civil action. The bill would set forth specified types of relief that a plaintiff may seek and that an employer that violates these provisions is subject to, including a \$500 civil penalty per violation.

**SB 11 (Sen. Angelique Ashby (D)): Artificial Intelligence Technology - SUPPORT**

This bill would define various terms related to artificial intelligence and synthetic content, and would clarify that use of such synthetic content, as specified, is deemed to be a false personation for purposes of these and other criminal provisions. Also, the bill would clarify that, for purposes of this cause of action, a synthetic voice or likeness that a reasonable person would believe to be a genuine voice or likeness, is deemed to be the voice or likeness of the person depicted. The bill would also remove the provisions establishing the rebuttable presumption when an employee's likeness or photograph appears in an advertisement or other publication. Additionally, the bill would require the Judicial Council, by no later than Jan. 1, 2027, to review the impact of artificial intelligence on the introduction of evidence in court proceedings and develop any necessary rules of court to assist courts in assessing claims that evidence that is being introduced has been generated by or manipulated by artificial intelligence. Lastly, the bill would require, by Dec. 1, 2026, any person or entity that sells or provides access to any artificial intelligence technology that is designed to create synthetic content, as defined, to provide a consumer warning that misuse of the technology may result in civil or criminal liability for the user. The bill would require the Department of Consumer Affairs to specify the form and content of the consumer warning and post it on a publicly accessible page of its internet website by July 1, 2026. The bill would also impose a civil penalty for violations of the requirement.

**SB 33 (Sen. Dave Cortese (D)): Homeless Pupils: California Success, Opportunity, And Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program - SUPPORT**

This bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program. The program would award public school pupils who are in grade 12 and are homeless children or youths, as defined, a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for 4 months from May 1, 2026, to Aug. 1, 2026, inclusive, as provided. The bill would establish the California SOAR Guaranteed Income Fund as the initial depository of all moneys appropriated, donated, or otherwise received for the program, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, would provide moneys in the fund to counties that opt in to the program for distribution to eligible participants. Additionally, the bill would require, in counties participating in the California SOAR Guaranteed Income Program, local educational agency liaisons to provide all known eligible participants with program information and enrollment forms, as specified. Also,

the bill, for the taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2026, and before Jan. 1, 2031, would exclude from gross income, for purposes of the personal income tax, any amount received as an award pursuant to the California SOAR Guaranteed Income Program. The bill, for the taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2026, and before Jan. 1, 2031, would additionally provide that the amount awarded is not earned income for purposes of eligibility for the California Earned Income Tax Credit, the young child tax credit, or the foster youth tax credit. Further, the bill would prohibit any award received by a student through the California SOAR Guaranteed Income Program from being considered income or resources for purposes of determining the student's, or any member of their household's, eligibility for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance, under any state or local means-tested program, including certain public social services programs. The bill would condition implementation of this provision on not conflicting with federal law, or receipt of any necessary federal waivers or exemptions and the availability of any applicable federal financial participation, as specified. Furthermore, the bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in consultation with stakeholders and the Legislature, to identify the CalWORKs, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal programs and any other state program that implements a federal means-tested program and that would require an exemption or waiver. The bill would require a state dept. or agency that administers a program identified by the State Department of Social Services or by the dept. or agency itself, to approve an exemption or waiver or to seek one from the federal government. If the state fails to receive the necessary federal exemption or waiver, the bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to consider alternatives to prevent adverse consequences for California SOAR Guaranteed Income Program participants. Finally, the bill would repeal these provisions on Jan. 1, 2029, except as provided.

#### **SB 42 (Sens. Tom Umberg (D) & Ben Allen (D)): Political Reform Act Of 1974: Public Campaign Financing: California Fair Elections Act Of 2026 - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This bill would permit a public officer or candidate to expend or accept public funds, as defined, for the purpose of seeking elective office unless the funds are earmarked by a state or local entity for education, transportation, or public safety. The bill would require candidates to abide by specified expenditure limits and meet strict criteria, as defined, to qualify for public funds. The bill would prohibit public funds from being used to pay legal defense fees or fines or to repay personal loans to their campaign. The bill would permit a statute, ordinance, or charter to establish standards to increase the expenditure limits for each qualified, voluntarily participating candidate pursuant to a specified formula. The bill would provide that the Fair Political Practices Commission is not responsible for administering or enforcing a system of public funding of candidates established by a local governmental agency. Additionally, the bill would specify that a person who violates the prohibition above is guilty of a misdemeanor and would require that the person be fined an amount at least equal to the amount contributed or expended, but not exceeding a maximum amount of 3 times the amount contributed or expended. Lastly, the bill would require the Secretary of State to submit the provisions of the bill to the voters for approval at the Nov. 3, 2026, statewide general election, as specified.

#### **SB 48 (Sen. Lena Gonzalez (D)): Immigration Enforcement: Schoolsites: Prohibitions On Access, Sharing Information, And Law Enforcement Collaboration - SUPPORT**

This bill would prohibit school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools and their personnel from granting a United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer, or other federal official engaging in immigration related investigation or enforcement, permission to access a school campus without a judicial warrant. The bill would require a local educational agency and its personnel, to the extent possible, to have the denial of permission for access witnessed and documented. The bill would also prohibit a local educational agency and its personnel from disclosing or providing, in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, the education records of or any information about a pupil, pupil's family and household, school employee, or teacher to a United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer, or any other federal official engaging in immigration related investigation or enforcement, without a judicial warrant, and regarding a pupil's educational records or personal information, without the written consent of the pupil's parent or legal guardian. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would prohibit California law enforcement agencies from collaborating with, or providing any information about a pupil, pupil's family and household, school employee, or teacher in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, to immigration authorities regarding proposed or currently underway immigration enforcement actions when the actions could be or are taking place within a radius of one mile of any schoolsite. To the extent this bill would impose additional duties on local law enforcement agencies or officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Finally, this bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**SB 258 (Sens. Aisha Wahab (D) & Susan Rubio (D)): Crimes: Rape - SUPPORT**

Existing law defines rape as an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under certain circumstances, including with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator where the person is incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability.

This bill would remove the spousal exception from this definition of rape.

**SB 332 (Sen. Aisha Wahab (D)): Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act - SUPPORT**

This bill would require the Energy Commission, in coordination with the public advisor and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), on or before Mar. 31, 2026, to issue a request for proposals for a team to develop a study. The bill would require the study to (1) conduct a historical energy justice assessment of the investor-owned utility's (IOU) operations and impacts, (2) complete a comparative analysis of the benefits and challenges of transitioning the IOUs to a successor entity in order to identify a recommended model, and, (3) if the study finds that it is in the best long-term interests of the people and ecologies of California to transition away from an investor-owned utility model, create a justice-centered implementation plan for managing the transition. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before Jun. 30, 2026, to select the study team that is awarded the contract. The bill would require the Energy Commission to hold a public proceeding and submit a report of the study team's findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than 24 months after selecting the study team for the feasibility portion of the study, and no later than 36 months after selecting the study team for the implementation plan portion of the study, as specified. Additionally, the bill would require the Energy Commission to require the study team to select and convene an advisory council by Dec. 31, 2026, to participate in the study of the vision for a new energy system, as provided. Upon completion of the first 2 study components, the bill would require the study team, in consultation with the advisory council, to provide a recommendation for a particular successor entity type to the Energy Commission, as provided. The bill would require the Energy Commission to vote to approve the study and recommended successor entity on or before Sep. 30, 2028. Upon approval by the Energy Commission, the bill would require the study team to begin work to create a justice-centered implementation plan. The bill would require the Energy Commission to vote to approve the implementation plan no later than Oct. 31, 2029. Further, the bill would, among other things, prohibit a utility, including an electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, gas corporation, and local publicly owned gas utility, from disconnecting a customer's residential service for nonpayment if the customer has a household income at or below 200% of the federal poverty line. The bill would prohibit a utility from disconnecting a customer's residential service for nonpayment if the customer's household is the residence of certain persons, including, among other persons, a person who is pregnant or 0 to 12 weeks postpartum. The bill would require the commission to establish a citation program to impose a penalty on an electrical corporation or gas corporation that violates the above-described prohibitions. The bill would also authorize the commission, a customer, or a member of the customer's household to bring an action in state court for equitable relief regarding a utility's or community choice aggregator's use of any method, act, or practice inconsistent with the above-described provisions. And, the bill would require a utility to offer a residential customer who meets the above-described requirements a payment plan for the customer's electrical and gas service that includes a percentage of income payment plan, as specified. The bill would require each utility providing electrical service or gas service, or both, to residential customers to collect and submit to the commission monthly data on electrical and gas service terminations, reconnections, bill assistance and payment agreements, arrears, and created and broken payment plans, as provided. Furthermore, the bill would require each electrical corporation, on or before Apr. 1, 2026, to submit a proposed executive compensation structure to the PUC that is structured to promote safety as a priority and to ensure public safety through performance metrics, as provided. And, the bill would prohibit, for proposed rate increases subject to PUC approval and a finding that the new rate is just and reasonable, an electrical corporation from proposing a compounded annual rate increase on residential customers above the increase in the Consumer Price Index. The bill would prohibit, for proposed rate increases not subject to PUC approval and a finding that the new rate is just and reasonable, an electrical corporation from proposing more than one rate increase per year, as provided. Finally, beginning with the fiscal year commencing Jul. 1, 2026, and ending with the fiscal year ending Jun. 30, 2036, this bill would require the PUC to annually allocate \$100,000,000 of the revenues received by the electrical corporations from that allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to the Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCCP) and to the Community Resilience Center Program (CRCP), as specified. The bill would require those allocations for the TCCP and CRCP to benefit disadvantaged communities in census tracts that are the most vulnerable to climate disaster, as specified. And, the bill would require the PUC to revise the above-described rulemaking proceeding to reduce the charge imposed on ratepayers to an amount equal to 5% of the costs to support the fund, and require each electrical corporation to contribute the remaining 95% of the costs to support the fund. And, the bill would provide that, for those purposes, evidence that an electrical corporation's action were prudent includes common sense best practices such as conducting annual audits and replacing equipment that has outlived its usable life and



deenergizing the electrical grid under threatening conditions. And, the bill would require each electrical corporation to annually contract with an independent and reputable third party to audit all of the electrical corporation's equipment and electrical lines and identify any equipment or electrical lines that have outlived their useful life. The bill would require the audit to be completed on or before Jun. 30, 2026, and by Jun. 30 of each year thereafter and submitted to the PUC on or before Aug. 31, of each year. The bill would require an electrical corporation to replace any equipment or electrical lines identified by the third-party auditor that are located in a high fire risk area within 5 years, as provided. The bill would require the PUC to assess fines on an electrical corporation that fails to comply with these provisions, as specified. And, the bill would instead require all large electrical corporations to participate in the program. The bill would also require an electrical corporation, after an emergency or disaster in which its electrical infrastructure was destroyed, to rebuild the destroyed electrical infrastructure using undergrounding methods, to the extent applicable. The bill would prohibit the cost of undergrounding the electrical infrastructure from being recovered from ratepayers. Lastly, because certain provisions of this bill would be part of the act and a violation of a commission action implementing the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**SB 627 (Sens. Scott Wiener (D), Jesse Arreguin (D), Sasha Renee Perez (D)):**  
**Law Enforcement: Masks - SUPPORT**

This bill would make it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear any mask or personal disguise while interacting with the public in the performance of their duties, except as specified. The bill would exempt an officer engaged in an undercover assignment from these provisions. The bill would define law enforcement officer as any officer of a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency, or any person acting on behalf of a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**\*NEW\* SB 630 (Sen. Ben Allen (D)):**

**State Parks: Real Property: Acquisitions And Leases - SUPPORT**

**\*OLD\* SB 630 (Sens. Ben Allen (D), Caroline Menjivar (D), Sasha Renee Perez (D), Henry Stern (D)):**  
**Income And Corporate Taxes: Tax Credits: Motion Pictures - SUPPORT**

This new bill would, authorize the Director of General Services (DGS) to waive the currently required approvals regarding state acquisition or hiring of real property and appraisals conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DOPAR). The bill would add to the list of specified exceptions the acquisition or hiring by the DOPAR of real property for park purposes under specific circumstances. Additionally, existing law requires that all land and other real property to be acquired by or for any state agency be acquired by the State Public Works Board, except as specified. This bill would exempt from this requirement acquisition of real property by the DOPAR for park purposes under specific circumstances. Also, the bill would expand the exemption for the DGS to exempt from the director's approval, or from the approval of the Department of General Services, any state real estate acquisition or conveyance involving not more than \$150,000 to \$1,000,000. Further, the bill would authorize the Department of General Services to waive its consent or approval of leases regarding property leases for park purposes. Finally, the bill would require the DOPAR, rather than the Department of General Services, to conduct the appraisal of the lands proposed to be leased. The bill would require the Department of General Services to review and approve the appraisal, unless review and approval is waived by the Department of General Services.

**SB 805 (Sens. Sasha Renee Perez (D), Scott Wiener (D)):**  
**Crimes - SUPPORT**

This bill would extend existing prohibitions of impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a public utility, state, or local government agency, or search and rescue team; to include willfully and credibly impersonating any of those entities through any means for the purpose of defrauding another. The bill would require personnel of a law enforcement agency operating in California to visibly display identification that includes either a name or badge number to the public when performing their duties. The bill would exempt personnel operating undercover from these provisions. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. The bill would define personnel of a law enforcement agency as any officer of a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency or any person acting on behalf of a local, state, or federal law enforcement agency. Also, the bill would authorize law enforcement to request an alleged government employee to present identification when there is probable cause or reasonable suspicion of a crime, including, but not limited to, impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, employee of a public utility or government agency, or member of a search and rescue team, or when there is a legitimate safety concern. Further, the bill would prohibit a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from using that position for the purposes of immigration enforcement and would require a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive to keep a defendant's immigration status confidential. Furthermore, the bill would prohibit a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from using that

position for purposes of immigration enforcement and would require a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive to keep a defendant's immigration status confidential. Lastly, the bill would declare these provisions are severable.

## FEDERAL BILLS

### **HR 1 / H CON RES 14 / S CON RES 7 (Rep. Arrington, Jodey (R) [TX-19] / Rep. Arrington, Jodey (R) [TX-19] / Sen. Graham, Lindsey (R) [SC]): One Big Beautiful Bill Act (a.k.a. - The Big Ugly Bill) - OPPOSE**

This bill reduces taxes, reduces or increases spending for various federal programs, increases the statutory debt limit, and otherwise addresses agencies and programs throughout the federal government. It is known as a reconciliation bill and includes legislation submitted by 11 House committees pursuant to provisions in the FY2025 congressional budget resolution (H Con. Res. 14 / S Con. Res. 7) that directed the committees to submit legislation to their respective Budget Committees that will increase or decrease the deficit and increase the statutory debt limit by specified amounts. (Reconciliation bills are considered by Congress using expedited legislative procedures that prevent a filibuster and restrict amendments in the Senate.)

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the Medicaid cuts and changes passed by the Senate alone, could cause 11.8 million Americans to lose their health insurance over the next decade.

House Democrats focused much of their attention on the bill's projected impact to Medicaid, the closing of rural hospitals, impacts on the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), and monumental increases to immigration enforcement - all in service of egregious tax cuts for billionaires. Minority Leader, Hakeem Jeffries said, "People will die. Tens of thousands, perhaps year after year after year, as a result of the Republican assault on the healthcare of the American people ... I'm sad. I never thought I would be on the House floor saying this is a crime scene." He continued, "This reckless Republican budget is an immoral document ... And everybody should vote no against it because of how it attacks children, seniors, everyday Americans, and people with disabilities ... I stand here on the floor of the House of Representatives with my colleagues in the House Democratic caucus to stand up and push back against it with everything we have."

### **H CON RES 38 (Reps. Massey, Thomas (R) [KY-04] / Khanna, Ro (D) [CA-17]): Directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from unauthorized hostilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran - SUPPORT**

Resolution stating that Congress has the sole power to declare war under article 1, section 8, clause 11 of the United States Constitution. Further states that Congress has not declared war. Directs the President of the United States to terminate the use of United States Armed Forces from unauthorized hostilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### **HR 21 / S 6 (Rep. Wagner, Ann (R) [MO-02] / Sen. Lankford, James (R) [OK]): Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act - OPPOSE**

This bill establishes requirements for the degree of care a health care practitioner must provide in the case of a child born alive following an abortion or attempted abortion. Specifically, a health care practitioner who is present must (1) exercise the same degree of care as would reasonably be provided to any other child born alive at the same gestational age, and (2) ensure the child is immediately admitted to a hospital. Additionally, a health care practitioner or other employee who has knowledge of a failure to comply with the degree-of-care requirements must immediately report such failure to law enforcement. A health care practitioner who fails to provide the required degree of care, or a health care practitioner or other employee who fails to report such failure, is subject to criminal penalties - a fine, up to five years in prison, or both. An individual who intentionally kills or attempts to kill a child born alive is subject to prosecution for murder. The bill bars the criminal prosecution of a mother of a child born alive under this bill and allows her to bring a civil action against a health care practitioner or other employee for violations.

### **HR 22 / S 128 (Rep. Roy, Chip (R) [TX-21] / Sen. Lee, Mike (R) [UT]): SAVE Act - OPPOSE**

This bill requires individuals to provide documentary proof of U.S. citizenship when registering to vote in federal elections. Specifically, the bill prohibits states from accepting and processing an application to register to vote in a federal election unless the applicant presents documentary proof of U.S. citizenship. The bill specifies what documents

are considered acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship, such as identification that complies with the REAL ID Act of 2005 that indicates U.S. citizenship. Further, the bill (1) prohibits states from registering an individual to vote in a federal election unless, at the time the individual applies to register to vote, the individual provides documentary proof of U.S. citizenship; and (2) requires states to establish an alternative process under which an applicant may submit other evidence to demonstrate U.S. citizenship. Each state must take affirmative steps on an ongoing basis to ensure that only U.S. citizens are registered to vote, which shall include establishing a program to identify individuals who are not U.S. citizens using information supplied by certain sources. Additionally, states must remove noncitizens from their official lists of eligible voters. The bill allows for a private right of action against an election official who registers an applicant to vote in a federal election who fails to present documentary proof of U.S. citizenship. The bill establishes criminal penalties for certain offenses, including registering an applicant to vote in a federal election who fails to present documentary proof of U.S. citizenship.

### **HR 25 (Rep. Carter, Earl "Buddy" (R) [GA-01]): FairTax Act of 2025 - OPPOSE**

To promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity by repealing the income tax and other taxes, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national sales tax to be administered primarily by the States.

### **HR 29 / S 5 (Rep. Collins, Mike (R) [GA-10] / Sen. Britt, Katie Boyd (R) [AL]): Laken Riley Act - OPPOSE**

This bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to detain certain non-U.S. nationals (*aliens* under federal law) who have been arrested for burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting. The bill also authorizes states to sue the federal government for decisions or alleged failures related to immigration enforcement.

Under this bill, DHS must detain an individual who (1) is unlawfully present in the United States or did not possess the necessary documents when applying for admission; and (2) has been charged with, arrested for, convicted of, or admits to having committed acts that constitute the essential elements of burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting.

The bill also authorizes state governments to sue for injunctive relief over certain immigration-related decisions or alleged failures by the federal government if the decision or failure caused the state or its residents harm, including financial harm of more than \$100. Specifically, the state government may sue the federal government over a:

- decision to release a non-U.S. national from custody;
- failure to fulfill requirements relating to inspecting individuals seeking admission into the United States, including requirements related to asylum interviews;
- failure to fulfill a requirement to stop issuing visas to nationals of a country that unreasonably denies or delays acceptance of nationals of that country;
- violation of limitations on immigration parole, such as the requirement that parole be granted only on a case-by-case basis; or
- failure to detain an individual who has been ordered removed from the United States.

### **HR 30 / S 158 (Rep. Mace, Nancy (R) [SC-01] / Sen. Blackburn, Marsha (R) [TN]): Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act - OPPOSE**

This bill establishes certain criminal grounds for making non-U.S. nationals (aliens under federal law) inadmissible and expands the crimes for which a non-U.S. national is deportable. First, the bill establishes that a non-U.S. national is inadmissible if the individual has admitted to or is convicted of acts constituting the essential elements of stalking, child abuse, child neglect, child abandonment, a sex offense, conspiracy to commit a sex offense, a violation of certain protection orders, or domestic violence (including physical or sexual abuse or a pattern of coercive behavior when it occurs within certain close relationships). Next, the bill establishes additional grounds for deportation. Under current law, a non-U.S. national is deportable for certain criminal convictions, including domestic violence, stalking, and child abuse. The bill makes any sex offense (including crimes against minors) or conspiracy to commit a sex offense a basis for deportation. The bill also expands the domestic violence crimes that make a non-U.S. national deportable to include physical or sexual abuse or a pattern of coercive behavior when it occurs within certain close relationships.

### **HR 32 (Rep. LaLota, Nick (R) [NY-01]): No Bailout for Sanctuary Cities Act - OPPOSE**

This bill makes a state or political subdivision of a state ineligible for any federal funds that the jurisdiction intends to use to benefit non-U.S. nationals (i.e., aliens under federal law) who are unlawfully present if the jurisdiction withholds

information about citizenship or immigration status or does not cooperate with immigration detainers. Specifically, such funds are denied to any jurisdiction that has a law, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity from: a) maintaining, sending, or receiving information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual; b) exchanging information regarding an individual's citizenship or immigration status with a federal, state, or local government entity; c) complying with a valid immigration detainer from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); or d) notifying DHS about an individual's release from custody. The funding restriction does not apply to a law, policy, or practice that only applies to an individual who comes forward as a victim of or a witness to a criminal offense. DHS must annually provide to specified congressional committees a list of jurisdictions that have failed to comply with a DHS detainer or have failed to notify DHS of an individual's release. The funding restriction begins 60 days after the bill's enactment or on the first day of the fiscal year following the bill's enactment, whichever is earlier.

**HR 129 / HR 221 (Reps. Boebert, Lauren (R) [CO-04] & Burlison, Eric (R) [MO-07]):  
Abolish the ATF Act - OPPOSE**

To abolish the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

**HR 722 (Rep. Burlison, Eric (R) [MO-07]): Life At Conception Act - OPPOSE**

To implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.

**HR 899 / S 1148 (Rep. Massie, Thomas (R) [KY-04] / Sen. Paul, Rand (R) [KY]):  
To Terminate The Department Of Education - OPPOSE**

The Department of Education shall terminate on Dec. 31, 2026.

**HR 1111 (Rep. Omar, Ilhan (D) [MN-05]):**

**To establish a Department of Peacebuilding, and for other purposes - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This bill establishes a Department of Peacebuilding in the executive branch, dedicated to peacebuilding, peacemaking, and the study and promotion of conditions conducive to both domestic and international peace and a culture of peace. The mission of the department includes the cultivation of peace and peacebuilding as a strategic national policy objective and development of policies that promote national and international conflict prevention, nonviolent intervention, mediation, peaceful conflict resolution, and structured conflict mediation. The department shall collaborate with others to promote personal and community security and peace by supporting policies to: 1) address personal and family violence, including suicide; 2) reduce drug and alcohol abuse; and; 3) create, through local community initiatives, peace projects that facilitate conflict resolution and healing of societal wounds. A Federal Interagency Committee on Peace is established to coordinate the actions of the department with other federal agencies. The Department of Defense and the Department of State must consult with the department concerning nonviolent means of conflict resolution when a conflict between the United States and any other government or entity is foreseeable, imminent, or occurring. The department shall encourage citizens to observe and celebrate the blessings of peace and endeavor to create peace on Peace Days.

**HR 1526 / S 1099 / S 1206 (Rep. Issa, Darrell (R) [CA-48] / Sen. Hawley, Josh (R) [MO] /  
Sen. Grassley, Chuck (R) [IA]): No Rogue Rulings Act (NORRA of 2025) - OPPOSE**

This bill limits the authority of federal district courts to issue injunctions. Specifically, it prohibits a district court from issuing an injunction unless the injunction applies only to the parties of the particular case before the court.