

2025-26 SESSION

**SENATE
THIRD READING PACKET**

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 2026



OFFICE OF SENATE FLOOR ANALYSES
651-4171

SENATE THIRD READING PACKET

Attached are analyses of bills on the Daily File for Monday, April 13, 2026.

<u>Note</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Location</u>
	SB 922	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 930	Reyes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 932	Hurtado	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 1058	McNerney	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 1078	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 1143	Caballero	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 1154	Reyes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 1159	Cabaldon	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 1175	Rubio	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 1285	Durazo	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 1347	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 1426	Committee on Housing	Consent Calendar First Legislative Day
+	SB 1433	Committee on Judiciary	Consent Calendar First Legislative Day
	SCR 84	Blakespear	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 113	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 116	Alvarado-Gil	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 118	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 123	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 124	Wiener	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 128	Pérez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 130	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 136	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 140	Wiener	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 142	Becker	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 143	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 144	Seyarto	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 145	Weber Pierson	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 146	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 148	Padilla	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 149	Valladares	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 150	Choi	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 151	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 152	Reyes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SJR 12	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 67	Blakespear	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 68	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 86	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
RA	SR 87	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 91	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 92	Becker	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	AB 1389	Blanca Rubio	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 133	Johnson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 135	Patel	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 136	Harabedian	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 138	Hadwick	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 139	Calderon	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

+ ADDS

RA Revised Analysis

* Analysis pending

<u>Note</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Location</u>
	ACR 140	Patel	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 144	Hadwick	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 145	Caloza	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 146	Ransom	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 147	Lackey	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 148	Addis	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 151	Papan	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 153	Calderon	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 154	Patterson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 156	Hoover	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

+ ADDS

RA Revised Analysis

* Analysis pending

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 922
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Amended: 3/11/26
Vote: 21

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE: 7-0, 3/18/26
AYES: Durazo, Choi, Arreguín, Ashby, Cervantes, Laird, Seyarto

SUBJECT: Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill allows local agencies to impose taxes, permit fees, or other charges for the privilege of using its streets or highways provided they are not based on weight to recover costs for street repair and public services.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Grants local agencies the authority to impose various fees, charges, and taxes to pay for public services.
- 2) Prohibits local agencies from imposing taxes, permit fees, or other charges for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for particularly large loads, after December 31, 1990, unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989.

This bill:

- 1) States that fees, charges, or surcharges for local agencies to recover costs of street maintenance, repair, and other costs to provide public services do not count as a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways.
- 2) Allows local agencies to impose a fee, charge, or surcharge described above.

- 3) Allows local agencies to impose taxes, permit fees, or other charges for the privilege of using its streets or highways, provided they are not based on weight.

Background

Local taxes, fees, and charges. Prior to 1978, local agencies could enact taxes by ordinance. Proposition 13 (1978) amended the Constitution to require a 2/3 vote of the electorate to enact a local special tax. Proposition 62 (1986) prohibited local agencies from imposing general taxes without majority approval of local voters, and clarified the 2/3 vote necessary to impose special taxes. Proposition 218 (1996) extended those vote thresholds to charter cities and required local agencies to obtain voter approval to levy new assessments, fees, and taxes, which was subsequently limited by Proposition 26 (2010). Local agencies impose taxes, fees, and charges to finance a variety of public services. For example, state law requires local agencies to provide solid waste handling services, or contract with another local agency or solid waste enterprise. If the local agency provides the service, they charge customers directly. Most jurisdictions in the state operate with some form of “franchise,” or contract, that limits solid waste hauling within the jurisdiction to one or more specified companies. Under these agreements, the local agency charges the franchisee for the benefit of operating within the public right-of-way. The franchisee then charges customers for providing waste hauling services. Many local agencies include the costs to cover the wear and tear on the roads from the heavy waste hauling trucks in their fees. A typical car weighs roughly 4,400 pounds, while a loaded garbage truck can weigh as much as 60,000 pounds.

Weight fees. California collects fees based on weight from commercial vehicles to finance transportation projects, which generates over \$1 billion annually. In 1989, the Legislature passed Senate Constitutional Amendment 1, which became Proposition 111 on the June 1990 ballot. Proposition 111, along with its implementing legislation (AB 471, Katz, Chapter 1337, Statutes of 1989) increased weight fees. Along with these measures, the Legislature passed SB 286 (Campbell), which, when Proposition 111 passed, prohibited local agencies from imposing taxes, permit fees, or other charges for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for particularly large loads, after December 31, 1990, unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. The Legislature intended for this measure to assuage concerns that local agencies would follow suit and increase local fees, charges, or taxes for the privilege of using their roads.

Rogers v. Redlands. In 2025, a resident of Redlands, a city of over 70,000 residents in San Bernardino County, sued the city alleging that the portion of their waste hauling fees used to repair road damage from garbage trucks constituted a charge for the privilege of using the city's roads, violating SB 286's prohibition on these charges. In *Rogers v. Redlands* 112 Cal. App. 5th 667, the California Court of Appeals affirmed the Superior Court of San Bernardino's decision that agreed with the resident and required Redlands to stop factoring road repair into their waste hauling fees. The California Supreme Court denied the opportunity to review the case.

Comments

Purpose of this bill. According to the author, "Senate Bill 922 affirms the local agency authority to collect service-related fees from public service operations, such as waste hauling, to recover street maintenance and repair costs. While local agencies have historically integrated these infrastructure costs into utility rates or franchise agreements, a 2025 court interpretation of existing law challenged this practice. SB 922 clarifies the statute to restore regulatory certainty, ensuring local agencies will continue to have funding for the repair of pavement deterioration caused by heavy-duty service vehicles."

Getting it right. SB 922 seeks to address two issues. First, it seeks to restore local agencies' ability to include road repair costs in their waste hauling fees, which the *Rogers* decision prohibited. Second, it seeks to limit the prohibition on fees for the privilege of using roads to weight fees so that other charges do not face similar legal challenges to those in *Rogers*. However, making these two changes could lead some local agencies to seek to impose fees, charges, and taxes for the privilege of using their roads—contrary to what may have been the intent of SB 286—merely by avoiding basing those fees on weight. For example, in 2019, the Legislature passed AB 1605 (Ting), which sought to impose a fee to mitigate congestion on and around the 1000 block of Lombard Street in the City and County of San Francisco (known as the "Crooked Street"). However, Governor Newsom vetoed the measure in part because it violated SB 286's prohibition. If SB 922 becomes law, San Francisco could decide to revisit this fee without legislation so long as the fee is not based on weight. The Committee may wish to consider narrowing the types of fees, charges, and taxes that local agencies can impose for the privilege of using its roads.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/18/26)

Mayor Todd Gloria, City of San Diego
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Afl-cio
California Police Chiefs Association
California Special Districts Association
California State Association of Counties
California State Council of Service Employees International Union
Californians Against Waste
City and County of San Francisco
City of Beverly Hills
City of Capitola
City of Fullerton
City of Glendale
City of Goleta
City of Gonzales
City of Grover Beach
City of Hollister
City of Lakewood CA
City of Marina
City of Moreno Valley
City of Oxnard
City of Oxnard Public Works
City of Port Hueneme
City of Rancho Cucamonga
City of Redondo Beach
City of Salinas
City of San Bernardino
City of Santa Paula
City of Scotts Valley
City of Stanton
City of Tulare
City of Upland
County of Madera
County of Monterey
League of California Cities
Recology
Recyclesmart
Republic Services
Rural County Representatives of California
Town of Apple Valley

Town of Truckee
West Valley Solid Waste Management Authority

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/18/26)

California Building Industry Association
California Taxpayers Association

Prepared by: Jonathan Peterson / L. GOV. / (916) 651-4119
3/19/26 16:14:52

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 930
Author: Reyes (D)
Amended: 3/25/26
Vote: 21

SENATE PRIV., DIGITAL TECH. & CONS. PROT. COMMITTEE: 9-0, 4/6/26
AYES: Cabaldon, Jones, Gonzalez, McNerney, Ochoa Bogh, Padilla, Reyes,
Umberg, Wiener

SUBJECT: Student Test Taker Privacy Protection Act: end-to-end encryption

SOURCE: First Day Foundation
Los Amigos de la Comunidad

DIGEST: This bill requires a business providing proctoring services to a local educational agency, as provided, to use end-to-end encryption (E2EE), as defined, in providing those services to protect personal information.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides, pursuant to the California Constitution, that all people have inalienable rights, including the right to pursue and obtain privacy. (California Constitution (Cal. Const.), article (art.) I, § 1.)
- 2) Prohibits a business providing proctoring services in an educational setting from collecting, retaining, using, or disclosing personal information except to the extent necessary to provide those proctoring services, as specified. (Business & Professions Code § 22588(a).)
- 3) Provides that the above restriction does not prohibit a business from collecting, using, retaining, or disclosing personal information if doing so is necessary for specified purposes, including to comply with federal or state laws or a court order or subpoena. (Business & Professions Code § 22588(b)).

- 4) Establishes the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), which grants consumers certain rights with regard to their personal information, including enhanced notice, access, and disclosure; the right to deletion; the right to restrict the sale of information; and protection from discrimination for exercising these rights. It places attendant obligations on businesses to respect those rights. It does not apply to government entities or nonprofits. (Civil Code § 1798.100 et seq.)

This bill:

- 1) Requires a business providing proctoring services to a local educational agency for classroom or course-based exams to use E2EE to provide those proctoring services.
- 2) Provides the following definitions:
 - a) “End-to-end encryption” or “EE2E” means a security method where data is encrypted on the sender’s device and remains encrypted until it reaches the intended recipient’s device and is unreadable by any other party, including the business providing proctoring services.
 - b) “Local educational agency” means a school district, county office of education, or charter school.

Background

Proctoring software collects sensitive information, such as video, audio, and screen data, but most current systems lack robust encryption safeguards. E2EE ensures that data is encrypted on the student’s device and remains protected during transmission and storage, accessible only to authorized school personnel—not to the proctoring vendor itself, or any other party. Current law allows proctoring companies to use the data to provide the necessary proctoring services.

This bill fortifies the Student Test Taker Privacy Protection Act by requiring that businesses providing proctoring services to specified educational institutions use E2EE to provide those services. E2EE is defined as a security method where data is encrypted on the sender’s device and remains encrypted until it reaches the intended recipient’s device and is unreadable by any other party, including the business providing proctoring services.

This bill is sponsored by First Day Foundation and Los Amigos de la Comunidad. The bill is supported by a number of groups, including the Center for Digital

Democracy, the Alameda County Office of Education, and Oakland Privacy. No timely opposition has been received.

Comments

Proctoring software collects sensitive information, such as video, audio, and screen data. Unfortunately, most current proctoring systems lack robust encryption safeguards to protect such sensitive student data. This bill attempts to address that gap by amending the Student Test Taker Privacy Protection Act to require a business providing proctoring services to a local educational agency for classroom or course-based exams to use E2EE to provide those proctoring services.

According to IBM:

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) is a secure communication process that encrypts data before transferring it to another endpoint. Data stays encrypted in transit and is decrypted on the recipient's device. Messaging apps, SMS, and other communications services rely on E2EE to protect messages from unauthorized access.

End-to-end encryption (E2EE) is widely considered the most private and secure method for communicating over a network.

Similar to other encryption methods, E2EE transforms readable plaintext into unreadable ciphertext by using cryptography. This process helps to mask sensitive information from unauthorized users and ensures that only the intended recipients—with the correct decryption key—can access sensitive data.¹

E2EE ensures that data is encrypted on the student's device and remains protected during transmission and storage. The data is accessible only to authorized school personnel, but not to the proctoring vendor itself.

According to the author:

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, schools across California rapidly adopted online learning platforms and virtual assessments both inside and outside the classroom. Due to their flexibility and

¹ *What is end-to-end encryption (E2EE)?* IBM, <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/end-to-end-encryption> [as of March 29, 2026].

efficiency, these digital tools remain widely used, transforming our K-12 education system. Unfortunately, some third-party proctoring companies have collected sensitive student data far beyond what is necessary to administer exams, including biometric information, browsing history, and recordings from students' homes. This excessive data collection raises serious privacy and security concerns.

Existing laws such as the California Consumer Privacy Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act provide important privacy protections. However, as technology evolves and becomes more deeply embedded in education, additional safeguards are necessary to ensure those protections remain meaningful in practice.

SB 930 strengthens existing law by requiring proctoring companies to implement end-to-end encryption for online assessments. This ensures sensitive student data is protected from unauthorized access, reduces the risk of breaches, and reinforces the principle that students should be able to pursue their education without sacrificing their privacy. Protecting student data is a matter of educational equity, and as technology advances, so must California's commitment to keeping our youth safe.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/26)

First Day Foundation (co-source)
Los Amigos de la Comunidad (co-source)
Alameda County Office of Education
Center for Digital Democracy
Oakland Privacy
Proctorio, Inc.
Wonder Wood Ranch

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/26)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: The Center for Digital Democracy writes:

Privacy is a fundamental right, and for students it is also a matter of data justice. Young people are required to use digital systems that collect highly sensitive information, often without meaningful choice,

creating structural risks and imbalances that demand stronger protections.

Online proctoring technologies highlight these concerns. They collect video, audio, biometric, and behavioral data, yet current safeguards remain inadequate. Students should not have to accept intrusive surveillance in order to participate in their education.

SB 930 takes an important privacy by design approach by requiring end-to-end encryption for online assessments. By ensuring that student data is encrypted on the student's device and remains inaccessible to proctoring vendors, the bill builds protection directly into the system and reduces the risk of misuse or breach from the outset.

This is a necessary step to rebalance power, limit unnecessary data access, and ensure that educational technology respects students' rights in practice.

Prepared by: Christian Kurpiewski / P., D.T., & C.P. / (916) 651-1548, Bill
Herms / P., D.T., & C.P. / (916) 651-1548
4/8/26 16:35:54

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 932
Author: Hurtado (D)
Amended: 3/16/26
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 3/24/26
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Reyes, Stern,
Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Ashby

SUBJECT: Civil proceedings: real party in interest

SOURCE: Conference of California Bar Associations

DIGEST: This bill requires the assignee of rights in a legal proceeding to identify the assignor of the rights and the original real party in interest in the proceeding in the title of the case on the first document that the assignee files in the proceeding.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that a right arising out of an obligation is the property of the person to whom it is due, and may be transferred to another person as such. (Civil (Civ.) Code, § 1458.)
- 2) Provides that every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest in the action, except as otherwise provided by statute. (Code of Civ. Procedure (Proc.), § 367.)
- 3) Establishes, as an exception to 2), a procedure by which a person who is a participant in the state address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, child abduction, and elder or dependent adult abuse may proceed in a civil action using a pseudonym. (Code Civ. Proc., § 367.3.)

- 4) Provides that, in the case of an assignment of a thing in action, the assignment by the assignee is without prejudice to any set-off, or other defense existing at the time of, or before, notice of the assignment, except for specified cases involving a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange. (Code Civ. Proc., § 368.)
- 5) Provides that an action or proceeding does not abate by the transfer of an interest in the action or proceeding or by any other transfer of an interest, and that when such an interest is transferred, the action or proceeding may be continued in the name of the original party, or the court may allow the person to whom the transfer is made to be substituted in the action or proceeding. (Code Civ. Proc., § 368.5.)

This bill requires an assignee who has been assigned rights in a proceeding by an assignor who is the original party in interest in the proceeding to identify the assignor and original party in interest in the title of the case on the first document the assignee files in the proceeding.

Comments

California law treats the right to pursue a civil action in court like property. This means that the right to file a case can be transferred, or “assigned,” to another person or entity. When a person assigns their case rights, the assignee can pursue the case exactly as the original party would have done—they can assert the same claims, make the same arguments, and, if they prevail, obtain the same recovery. Under current law, when an original real party in interest assigns their case rights to another person, the original real party in interest’s name does not need to be identified in the case caption, even though their rights are the ones being asserted in the proceeding. While the assignor will be identified over the course of the case, leaving the real party in interest off of the caption means they will not be listed as a party on the docket, making it significantly more difficult for journalists or other interested parties to discover that the assignor is involved in a case. According to the author and sponsors, some individuals deliberately assign claims to third parties, or corporate entities that they wholly control, to avoid public scrutiny of their cases.

This bill requires the original real party in interest to be listed in the case caption when an assignee first files a document in the case, thereby ensuring that the original real party in interest is listed on the docket.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/26)

Conference of California Bar Associations (source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/26)

Utility Wildfire Survivor Coalition

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the Conference of California Bar Associations:

This change is needed to ensure that the real party-in-interest is properly identified, and to bring transparency to the sphere of assignments. Search engines and public court records typically capture only the names listed in the case caption. When an assignee files a lawsuit without identifying the assignor in the case title, the original party transferring the legal claim remains effectively hidden from the public, creditors, government agencies, and injured parties. This lack of transparency can be exploited to conceal financial recoveries. Assignors can route claims through shell companies, often formed in states that allow anonymous ownership, allowing them to collect money indirectly without clear public visibility. As a result, this structure can make it easier to hide assets and avoid paying money that is legally owed to victims, creditors, or government agencies, undermining accountability and enforcement.

Identifying the assignor would not be a new or unusual concept, as similar disclosure requirements already exist for plaintiffs suing in a representative capacity, such as guardians ad litem or trustees. This approach is consistent with Section 367 of the same Code (namely the Code of Civil Procedure), which provides that every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest unless otherwise specified by statute. SB 932 is seeking to add a layer of transparency to clearly identify the real party in interest within civil proceedings.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to the Utility Wildfire Survivor Coalition:

We are in opposition to SB 932 given that it provides for inequitable disclosure that may work against the public interest particularly within complex civil litigation. The proposed bill fails to address critical gaps in transparency and financial conflict disclosure.

While the bill is well intentioned and appears to take an important step toward transparency by requiring disclosures for the “original real party in interest,” it is incomplete and therefore insufficient to address the realities of modern complex litigation, particularly mass tort, coordinated or consolidated proceedings involving thousands of plaintiffs and overlapping legal representation

Prepared by: Allison Whitt Meredith / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
3/25/26 16:17:24

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1058
Author: McNerney (D)
Introduced: 2/12/26
Vote: 21

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 7-0, 3/25/26
AYES: Pérez, Ochoa Bogh, Cabaldon, Choi, Cortese, Gonzalez, Reyes

SUBJECT: School districts: contracting: purchases for child nutrition programs

SOURCE: California School Nutrition Association

DIGEST: This bill makes clarifying changes to align statute—specifically relating to procurement bid solicitations and awards for school districts operating approved federal child nutrition programs—with federal procurement standards, which include removing a reference to price being the primary consideration for procurement bid solicitations and awards as well as correcting references to the Code of Federal Regulations.

ANALYSIS:

Existing federal law requires, as a condition of receipt of federal funds, that the recipient award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed contract. Consideration is to be given to such matters as contractor integrity, public policy compliance, past performance record, and financial and technical resources. Contracts are to be awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal is most advantageous to the recipient or subrecipient considering price and other factors. (Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 2, § 200.318 and 200.320)

Existing state law requires that procurement bid solicitations and awards made by a school district approved to operate at least one federal nonprofit child nutrition program for purchases in support of those programs shall (1) be consistent with specified federal procurement standard sections in the CFR; (2) that these awards shall be let to the most responsive and responsible party; and (3) that the price shall

be the primary consideration, but not the only determining factor. (Public Contract Code (PCC) § 20111)

This bill makes clarifying changes to align statute—specifically relating to procurement bid solicitations and awards for school districts operating approved federal child nutrition programs—with federal procurement standards, which include removing a reference to price being the primary consideration for procurement bid solicitations and awards as well as correcting references to the CFR.

Comments

- 1) *Need for the bill.* According to the author, school nutrition directors “often use requests for proposals (RFPs) in their purchasing... This bill helps schools to better tailor their meal programs to the specific needs of their local communities by allowing them to consider factors beyond price when selecting vendors through the RFP process. ... Clarity is needed to ensure that they are able to obtain the highest quality locally sourced, minimally processed, most sustainable food and most culturally appropriate products for their students.”
- 2) *Procurement types for school districts operating nutrition programs.* Both federal regulations and California state laws require competitive procurements to be conducted in a manner that provides full and open competition. School food authorities (SFAs), which are governing boards of school districts that are authorized to operate federal child nutrition programs, must conduct either a formal or an informal procurement process. There are two primary formal competitive procurement methods: 1) RFPs and 2) Invitation for Bids (IFBs).

An RFP is a method of procurement in which SFAs publicly solicit (A) a technical proposal that explains how the prospective contractor will meet the objectives of the solicitation and (B) a cost proposal that identifies a price that could accomplish the technical proposal. The CFR states that these RFP contracts are to “be awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal is most advantageous to the recipient or subrecipient considering price and other factors.”

An IFB, also known as “sealed bids”, is a method of procurement in which SFAs publicly solicit sealed bids from an adequate number of known suppliers, with the goal of obtaining three bids at a minimum. An SFA must award the fixed-price contract to the lowest priced, most responsible bidder, whose bid is responsive, and conforms with all the material terms and conditions of the IFB.

SFAs must allow bidders sufficient time to respond prior to the date set for opening the bids.

- 3) *State's recent approach has trended toward healthier, local food options.* In recent years, California state government has taken action to encourage healthier food options and choices in schools, including encouraging school districts to procure and use fresh produce from local farms to prepare healthy and nutritious school meals for students. In addition, AB 1264 (Gabriel, Chapter 467, Statutes of 2025) reduces the consumption of ultra processed foods that are sold or served in schools by phasing these out over time. The state's recent approach necessitates changes in what foods and supplies schools procure, which could lead to increased costs for healthier, local foods.
- 4) *Proposed statutory changes intended to point at federal regulations.* This bill includes two technical amendments that: (1) correct the specific federal regulations code sections cited in the Public Contract Code (PCC) and (2) strike a phrase about selection criterion that only applies to one out of the two formal competitive procurement methods (specifically IFBs). These amendments are intended to point this specific provision in statute to federal procurement standards for school districts making purchases for federal nonprofit child nutrition programs.

SB 544 (McGuire, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2017), was the most recent legislation that amended the PCC code section being amended by SB 1058, and that bill required school districts operating child nutrition programs to award contracts for these programs with price being the primary, but not the only, selection criterion. Though the language for federal procurement standards on RFPs has been fairly consistent over the past ten years in requiring that RFP contracts must be awarded "while considering price and other factors", the California Department of Education (CDE) indicated that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has shifted their guidance on RFP selection criteria in recent years. According to the CDE, when SB 544 was being heard in the Legislature in 2017, the USDA indicated in webinars and trainings that price was the primary, but not the only consideration, for awarding contracts using the RFP procurement method.

However, in 2022, the USDA published updated written guidance through a guide called "Procuring Local Foods for Child Nutrition Programs" that stated explicitly that an RFP "allows for consideration of factors other than price", which is a change from SB 544. This 2022 guidance is also consistent with the

CFR language on RFPs. SB 1058 proposes changes that point to the federal regulations, and if a scenario arises where the federal government shifts its guidance again, whether formally or informally, SB 1058's proposed language is intended to be broad enough to accommodate those changes by simply pointing to the federal regulations.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 544 (McGuire, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2017) required school districts operating federal child nutrition programs to award contracts for these programs consistent with federal procurement standards. This bill also required that these contracts be awarded to the most responsive and responsible party, and that price shall be the primary, but not the only, consideration when awarding contracts.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/26)

California School Nutrition Association (source)
Alameda County Office of Education
California Association of School Business Officials
Los Angeles County Office of Education

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/26)

None received

Prepared by: Michelle Nguyen / ED. / (916) 651-4105
4/3/26 9:46:00

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1078
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/13/26
Vote: 27 - Urgency

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE: 5-2, 3/18/26
AYES: Durazo, Arreguín, Ashby, Cervantes, Laird
NOES: Choi, Seyarto

SENATE REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE: 4-1, 4/8/26
AYES: McNerney, Ashby, Becker, Grayson
NOES: Alvarado-Gil

SUBJECT: Transactions and use taxes: County of Santa Cruz

SOURCE: County of Santa Cruz

DIGEST: This bill allows the County of Santa Cruz to impose a district tax, by ordinance, of up to 0.5% even if it exceeds the 2% cap.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Imposes the sales tax on every retailer engaged in business in this state that sells tangible personal property, and requires them to remit taxes collected from purchasers to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA).
- 2) Applies whenever a retail sale is made, which is basically any sale other than one for resale in the regular course of business.
- 3) Provides that unless the person pays the sales tax to the retailer, he or she is liable for the use tax, which is imposed on any person consuming tangible personal property in the state. The use tax rate is the same rate as the sales tax

rate, and must be remitted on or before the last day of the month following the quarterly period in which the person made the purchase.

- 4) Levies the sales and use tax at a current rate of 7.25%.
- 5) States that taxes levied by local governments are either general taxes, subject to majority approval of its voters, or special taxes, subject to 2/3 vote (California Constitution, Article XIII C).
- 6) Allows cities, counties, and specified special districts, including the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) and the Contra Costa County Transportation Authority, to increase the sales and use tax applied within their jurisdictions, also known as district or transactions and use taxes, for either specific or general purposes pursuant to the California Constitution's voter approval requirements.
- 7) Allows counties to impose a district tax solely in the unincorporated area of a county (AB 2119, Stone, Chapter 148, Statutes of 2014).
- 8) Caps the maximum district tax rate at 2% within a county; however, allows exceptions from the cap for the Cities of El Cerrito and Santa Fe Springs, Contra Costa County, Humboldt County, San Mateo County, Sonoma County (and any city in Sonoma County), the Transportation Agency for Monterey County, and the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority, among others.
- 9) Provides that BART's district tax does not count toward the 2% cap (AB 723, Quirk, Chapter 747, Statutes of 2019).

This bill:

- 1) Allows the County of Santa Cruz to impose a district tax, by ordinance, of up to 0.5% even if it exceeds the 2% cap when combined with other district taxes imposed by local agencies.
- 2) Requires the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors to adopt an ordinance proposing the tax, submit the ordinance to the electorate for approval, and be approved by voters.
- 3) Requires the tax to conform to state district tax law.
- 4) Sunsets the authority for the County of Santa Cruz to impose a tax in excess of the cap on January 1, 2031.

Background

Santa Cruz is a county of over 250,000 residents on the central coast. There are three countywide district taxes that combined add a total of 1.25% to the statewide rate of 7.25%. State law excludes one of the 0.5% countywide taxes from the 2% cap, meaning countywide taxes make up 0.75% of the 2% cap. The Cities of Capitola, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville all impose taxes that add up to 1.25%, meaning the County of Santa Cruz cannot add on an additional countywide tax. As a result, the highest tax rate in Santa Cruz County is 9.75%.

Comments

Purpose of this bill. According to the author, “With the severe and ongoing federal cuts to critical health care and other essential programs, cities, counties and communities across the state are struggling to maintain access to safety net services, including urgent health care, food assistance, housing and other essential services. Santa Cruz County seeks a solution to generate their own revenue to ensure county residents will continue to be able to access needed services. Senate Bill 1078 provides Santa Cruz voters an opportunity to backfill cuts and fund programs by authorizing Santa Cruz County to exceed the statutory cap on local taxes and seek voter approval of a ballot measure later this year. Without the ability to generate their own revenue, Santa Cruz County residents will lose access to the essential services that they rely on.”

Too high? While the state sales and use tax rate decreased from 7.5% to 7.25% on January 1, 2017, California’s sales and use tax rate is high compared to other states, especially when incorporating locally imposed district taxes. Tax experts generally agree that sales and use taxes are regressive, meaning the tax incidence falls more heavily on low-income individuals than on high-income individuals, because those of lesser means generally spend a greater percentage of their income on taxable sales, even if California exempts many necessities such as food and prescription medication. SB 1078 could lead to a 10.25% tax rate if the county imposes the maximum tax rate allowed under the bill. While local voters must approve any tax, the Legislature may wish to consider whether SB 1078 allows for rates that are too high.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/26)

County of Santa Cruz (Source)
Central California Alliance for Health

City of Watsonville
Dientes Community Dental
Encompass Community Services
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz
Housing Santa Cruz County
Salud Para La Gente
Santa Cruz County Office of Education

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/26)

California Taxpayers Association
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

Prepared by: Jonathan Peterson / L. GOV. / (916) 651-4119
4/10/26 12:30:55

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1143
Author: Caballero (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/18/26
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 6-0, 3/24/26
AYES: Arreguín, Seyarto, Caballero, Cortese, Pérez, Wiener

SUBJECT: Children’s advocacy centers: recordings

SOURCE: County Welfare Directors Association

DIGEST: This bill clarifies that children’s advocacy centers must release recordings of forensic interviews taken in the course of an investigation to child welfare agencies authorized to investigate child abuse and neglect.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Defines “child abuse or neglect” to include physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person, sexual abuse, neglect, the willful harming or injuring of a child, or the endangering of the person or health of a child, and unlawful corporal punishment or injury against a child. (Penal (Pen.) Code, §11165.6.)
- 2) Allows that each county may use a children’s advocacy center to implement a coordinated multidisciplinary response to investigate reports involving child physical or sexual abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment and sets forth standards that a children’s advocacy center must meet. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4.)
- 3) Requires that the multidisciplinary team at a children’s advocacy center include one representative from each of the following disciplines: law enforcement, child protective services, district attorney’s offices, medical providers, mental

health providers, victim advocates, and in the case of an Indian child, a representative from the child's tribe. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(1).)

- 4) Provides that the files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in providing services through a children's advocacy center are confidential and not public records. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (d).)
- 5) Authorizes the members of a multidisciplinary team associated with a children's advocacy center, including agency representatives, child forensic interviewers, and other providers at the children's advocacy center, to share with other multidisciplinary team members any information or records concerning the child and family for the sole purpose of facilitating a forensic interview or case discussion or providing services to the child or family. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (e).)
- 6) Requires that the children's advocacy center verify that interviews conducted in the course of investigations are conducted in a forensically sound manner and occur in a child-focused setting designed to provide a safe, comfortable, and dedicated place for children and families. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(8).)
- 7) Requires that a children's advocacy center or other identified multidisciplinary team member custodian ensure that all recordings of child forensic interviews be released only in response to a court order with a protective order governing the use of the recording. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(A)(i)-(vi).)
- 8) Provides that notwithstanding the above, the children's advocacy center or other identified multidisciplinary team member custodian shall release or consent to the release or use of any recording, upon request, to any of the following:
 - a) Law enforcement agencies authorized to investigate child abuse, or agencies authorized to prosecute juvenile or criminal conduct described in the forensic interview.
 - b) County counsel evaluating an allegation of child abuse. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(B)(i)-(ii).)
- 9) Recognizes the inherent privacy interest that a child has with respect to the child's recorded voice and image when describing highly sensitive details of abuse or neglect and provides that all recordings of child forensic interviews are not subject to a Public Records Act Request and are exempt from any such request. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(E)(i).)

- 10) Provides that the recording shall not become a public record in any legal proceeding. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(E)(ii).)
- 11) Requires a court to order the recording be sealed and preserved at the conclusion of a criminal proceeding. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(E)(iii).)
- 12) Provides that as used in this bill “recording” includes audio, video, digital, or any other manner in which the child’s voice or likeness is memorialized. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (g).)

This bill requires that a children’s advocacy center or other identified multidisciplinary team member custodian release or consent to the release or use of any recording of a forensic interview, upon request, to child welfare agencies authorized to investigate child abuse and neglect, in addition to the above agencies.

Background

Existing law allows each county to use children’s advocacy centers to coordinate a multidisciplinary response to investigate reports involving child physical or sexual abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4.) The multidisciplinary team at a children’s advocacy center must include one representative from each of the following disciplines: law enforcement, child protective services, district attorney’s offices, medical providers, mental health providers, victim advocates, and in the case of an Indian child, a representative from the child’s tribe. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(1).)

Children’s advocacy center teams may conduct forensic interviews in the course of their investigations. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4 (b)(8).) These interviews can be recorded for investigative purposes so they can be referenced later. Because interviews are recorded, the child victim generally only needs to be interviewed once about their abuse, which is intended to limit the risk of re-traumatization from repeated questioning.

Existing law provides that such recordings are generally confidential and may only be shared pursuant to a court order. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(A).) However, existing law further states that the children’s advocacy center or its members may share any information or records concerning the child and family with members of the center’s multidisciplinary team, but only for the purposes of facilitating a forensic interview, case discussion, or providing services to the child or family. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (e).) Existing law also provides that

children’s advocacy centers or their team member custodian of the recording must release or consent to the release or use of any recording, upon request, to law enforcement agencies authorized to investigate child abuse, agencies authorized to prosecute juvenile or criminal conduct described in the forensic interview, or county counsel evaluating an allegation of child abuse. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(B)(i)-(ii).)

Existing law is ambiguous as to whether recordings of forensic interviews may be shared with child welfare agencies, for two reasons. First, it is not clear whether “county counsel evaluating an allegation of child abuse” encompasses child welfare agencies. (Pen. Code, § 11166.4, subd. (b)(9)(B)(ii).) “County counsel” might include counsel employed at a child welfare agency. Second, it is not clear whether the recordings qualify as “information or records” as described in Penal Code section 11166.4, subdivision (e), which may be shared with all members of the multidisciplinary team.

Proponents of this bill assert that some counties interpret existing law to mean the recordings cannot be shared with anyone other than those specifically enumerated in Penal Code section 11166.4, subdivision (b)(9)(B), namely, law enforcement and county counsel. This interpretation precludes sharing the recordings with county welfare agency staff such as social workers, even though they are members of a center’s multidisciplinary team. As a result, social workers at child welfare agencies may sometimes be limited to relying on written notes and reports, rather than actual video, when investigating claims of abuse and neglect.

This bill attempts to remedy this ambiguity by clarifying that children’s advocacy centers must release such interview recordings to child welfare agencies authorized to investigate child abuse and neglect, upon request.

Notably, there is no specified limitation on the uses of these recordings for those agencies specifically enumerated in Penal Code section 11166.4, subdivision (b)(9)(B). By contrast, under the current scheme, children’s advocacy centers may share “any information or records” with any member of the multidisciplinary team, but only for the purpose of conducting a forensic interview, staff discussion, or providing services to the child and their family. This bill would allow child welfare agency staff, in addition to law enforcement and county counsel, to use the interview recordings for other purposes. Such purposes may include, for example, conducting dependency investigations and making recommendations regarding visitation.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

County Welfare Directors Association (source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

California District Attorneys Association

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT: According to County Welfare Directors Association:

California established the framework for coordinated child abuse investigations through AB 2741 (2020), which authorized counties to utilize children’s advocacy centers (CACs) to coordinate multidisciplinary responses to cases involving child abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment. These centers bring together professionals from law enforcement, child protective services, prosecutors, medical providers, mental health professionals, and victim advocates to ensure investigations are conducted in a trauma-informed, child-focused environment. Subsequent legislation, SB 603 (2023), further strengthened the role of CACs and established detailed protocols governing the release and protection of forensic interview recordings.

Unfortunately, child welfare agencies were not explicitly listed among the entities authorized to receive recordings of child forensic interviews although the child welfare social worker is a member of the multi-disciplinary team. While social workers are typically at the forensic interview conducted by the CAC, there are times when they may need to be absent for emergency calls or court hearings. In practice, this means that county social workers responsible for investigating allegations of abuse or neglect may have access only to written summaries or notes rather than the recordings themselves. When reviewing only a transcript of the interview, the social worker may miss or misunderstand tone of voice or other non-verbal cues, leading to the need for a child to be reinterviewed by the social worker if they cannot view the video recording.

By clarifying that child welfare agencies can access these recordings, SB 1143 advances the collaborative, multidisciplinary approach California has built to respond to child abuse. This bill ensures that all appropriate investigative partners have the tools necessary to fully

evaluate allegations while maintaining strong privacy protections for child victims. This change will support more informed investigations, improve coordination among agencies, and reduce the likelihood that children must repeat traumatic experiences during the investigative process.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION: The California District Attorneys Association writes:

MDIC interviews are a critical part of investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases. Criminal investigation and prosecution of such serious crimes involving some of our most vulnerable victims often requires a significant amount of confidentiality, case building, and interagency cooperation. Often the suspects and defendants are the caregivers or guardians of the children, which can create tension between a welfare agency's goals of reunification and continuity of care and law enforcement's concern for the child's and public's safety.

An alternative approach would be to give the MDIC custodian the discretion to release MDIC recordings to child welfare agencies if it would not impact an ongoing criminal investigation or case or endanger the safety of the child. This would appropriately expand the scope of existing 11166.4, subdivision (e) which currently allows for discretionary disclosure only between MDIC team members.

Prepared by: Marshal Lawler / PUB. S. /
3/25/26 16:17:23

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1154
Author: Reyes (D)
Introduced: 2/18/26
Vote: 21

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 5-2, 4/8/26
AYES: Pérez, Cabaldon, Cortese, Gonzalez, Reyes
NOES: Ochoa Bogh, Choi

SUBJECT: Public contracts: best value procurement: community college districts

SOURCE: San Bernardino Community College District

DIGEST: This bill authorizes community college districts to use the best value procurement method for public works projects over \$1 million until December 31, 2030, establishes related procedural requirements, and requires participating districts to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2030.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Requires school districts and community college districts to competitively bid contracts for equipment, materials, or supplies exceeding \$50,000 and award to the lowest responsible bidder, or reject all bids.
- 2) Authorizes school districts, until December 31, 2030, to use the best value procurement method for public works projects exceeding \$1 million.
- 3) Permanently authorizes the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) to use best value procurement.
- 4) Requires school districts using best value procurement under the statewide pilot to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2030.

- 5) Allows other public entities, including the University of California (UC), to use best value procurement methods.

This bill:

- 1) Authorizes the governing board of a community college district to use the best value procurement method for public works projects exceeding \$1 million until December 31, 2030.
- 2) Requires community college districts using this method to adopt and publish procedures and guidelines for evaluating bidder qualifications that ensure a fair and impartial process.
- 3) Requires contracts to be awarded to the bidder representing the best value, or else all bids must be rejected.
- 4) Establishes procedural requirements for bid solicitations, evaluation criteria, and selection processes consistent with existing best value statutes applicable to school districts.
- 5) Requires community college districts using best value procurement to submit a report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2030.
- 6) Repeals these provisions on January 1, 2031.

Comments

- 1) *Need for the bill.* According to the author, “California’s Community College Districts play a critical role in preparing our workforce, supporting economic mobility, and serving millions of students across the state. The quality, safety, and functionality of campus facilities directly impact student learning, program access, and overall student success. Unfortunately, when it comes to delivering major construction projects, community colleges are held to a procurement standard that limits their ability to select contractors based on overall quality and long-term value.

SB 1154 addresses this issue by allowing community college districts to use a best value procurement method for public works projects exceeding one million dollars, allowing contracts to be awarded based on a combination of price and objective qualitative criteria, not simply the lowest bid. This grants them with

same flexibility already provided to K–12 school districts, the University of California, and the California State University.

Best value procurement helps ensure that projects are completed on time, built to high standards, and designed to support long-term functionality. By allowing districts to evaluate contractor experience, safety records, technical expertise, and life-cycle costs, SB 1154 promotes durable, high-quality facilities that enhance learning environments and support innovative instruction. These projects are essential to preparing students for transfer, career pathways, and participation in California’s evolving workforce and will ensure we are setting up our infrastructure for their long-term success.”

- 2) *Aligning K–14 procurement authority.* With the enactment of AB 361 (Schultz, Chapter 144, Statutes of 2025), school districts now have statewide authority, on a pilot basis, to use best value procurement, while LAUSD has permanent authority. Community college districts remain outside this framework despite managing significant capital outlay programs. This bill brings community college districts into alignment with the K-12 system, creating a more consistent procurement structure across publicly funded education segments.
- 3) *Revisiting the “lowest responsible bidder” model.* California’s traditional procurement model emphasizes awarding contracts based on the lowest responsible bid. While straightforward, this approach can undervalue contractor experience, safety records, and demonstrated ability to deliver projects on time and within budget. Best value procurement reflects a broader definition of value that incorporates qualitative factors alongside cost. This bill extends that policy shift to community college districts, raising similar questions considered in prior legislation: whether upfront cost savings should continue to outweigh long-term project performance.
- 4) *Evidence from K-12 and higher education entities.* The Legislature has already authorized best value procurement for several entities, including LAUSD and the UC. Evaluations of LAUSD’s use of best value procurement have found reductions in change orders, project delays, and claims. These findings suggest that incorporating non-cost factors into procurement decisions can produce more predictable project outcomes. Extending this authority to community college districts allows the state to test whether these benefits translate to a different segment of the education system with its own governance structures and project delivery needs.

- 5) *Guardrails and accountability.* Consistent with the K-12 pilot, this bill includes procedural safeguards to promote fairness and transparency, including requirements for published evaluation criteria and formal bid processes. It also requires community college districts to report to the Legislature on their use of best value procurement by January 1, 2030. These reporting requirements will provide important data to assess whether the method improves project delivery and cost outcomes in the community college context.
- 6) *A parallel pilot structure.* By aligning the sunset date (January 1, 2031) and reporting deadline (January 1, 2030) with the K-12 best value pilot, this bill creates an opportunity for the Legislature to evaluate procurement outcomes across both systems simultaneously. This parallel structure may support a more comprehensive statewide assessment of best value procurement and inform future decisions about whether to expand, modify, or make permanent these authorities.
- 7) *Capacity and implementation considerations.* Best value procurement requires more administrative capacity than traditional low-bid contracting, including the ability to design evaluation criteria, review qualifications, and conduct structured scoring processes. While some community college districts, particularly larger ones, may be well-positioned to implement these requirements, smaller districts may face challenges. As with the K-12 pilot, the effectiveness of this authority may depend in part on local capacity and the availability of technical assistance or model procurement frameworks.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/8/26)

San Bernardino Community College District (source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/8/26)

Associated General Contractors

Prepared by: Ian Johnson / ED. / (916) 651-4105
4/10/26 12:30:55

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1159
Author: Cabaldon (D), et al.
Amended: 3/25/26
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 3/24/26
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Reyes, Stern,
Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Ashby

SENATE PRIV., DIGITAL TECH. & CONS. PROT. COMMITTEE: 9-0, 4/6/26
AYES: Cabaldon, Jones, Gonzalez, McNerney, Ochoa Bogh, Padilla, Reyes,
Umberg, Wiener

SUBJECT: Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill provides that for the purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the Political Reform Act of 1974, the terms “person,” “interested person,” “participant,” “member of the public,” as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence (AI) systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital.

ANALYSIS: Existing law:

- 1) Provides, pursuant to the California Constitution, that the people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies are required to be open to public scrutiny. (California Constitution, Article I, § 3(b)(1).)

- 2) Governs the disclosure of information collected and maintained by public agencies pursuant to the California Public Records Act (CPRA). (Government (Gov.) Code §§ 7920.000 et seq.)
- 3) Establishes the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Bagley-Keene), which requires state bodies to conduct their business in open public meetings, except as provided by the Act, and establishes requirements and procedures for such meetings. (Gov. Code § 11120 et seq.)¹
- 4) Establishes the Ralph M. Brown Act (Brown Act), which secures public access to the meetings of public commissions, boards, councils, and agencies in the state. (Gov. Code §§ 54950 et seq.)
- 5) Requires lead agencies with the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a proposed discretionary project to prepare a negative declaration, mitigated declaration, or environmental impact report (EIR) for this action, unless the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA includes various statutory exemptions, as well as categorical exemptions in the CEQA Guidelines). (Public Resources Code §§ 21100 et seq.)²
- 6) The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) governs the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. (Gov. Code §§ 11340 et seq.)
- 7) Establishes the Political Reform Act of 1974 (PRA), which creates the Fair Political Practices Commission and makes it responsible for the impartial, effective administration and implementation of the PRA. (Gov. Code §§ 81000 et seq.)

This bill:

- 1) Provides that for the purposes of the CPRA, Bagley-Keene, Brown Act, CEQA, APA, and the PRA, the terms “person,” “interested person,” “participant,” “member of the public,” as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital.

² All further references are to the Public Resources Code unless otherwise indicated.

- 2) Defines “artificial intelligence” to mean an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.
- 3) Makes various legislative findings and declarations.

Comments

The author points to a recent situation that necessitates the need for this bill. In 2025, the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board (SCAQMDB) voted on proposed regulations to place fees on natural gas-powered water heaters and furnaces with the goal of encouraging a shift toward electric appliances. SCAQMDB received tens of thousands of emails regarding the pending air quality rules, with at least 20,000 of them being generated by an AI-powered platform CiviClick. According to an L.A. Times story, “[w]hen staffers at the air district reached out to a small sample of people to verify their comments, at least three said they had not written to the agency and were not aware of any such messages, records show[.]” Some commenters allege that these AI-generated comments led to the SCAQMDB voting down the proposed regulations.

This bill seeks to ensure that state and local governments can continue to meet their obligations to the public under California’s transparency laws and public participation statutes by not being overwhelmed by AI-generated requests, comments, petitions, or other communications. The author argues this will ensure that limited public resources are not diverted from serving the people of California. The bill states that AI systems lack the essential attributes of personhood. To bolster this conclusion, the author points to the fact that the Federal Circuit has found that only natural persons can be named as inventors on patent applications and that that AI systems are not natural persons. In this vein, the Patent and Trademark Office has issued guidance that states: “AI systems, including generative AI and other computational models, are instruments used by human inventors. They are analogous to laboratory equipment, computer software, research databases, or any other tool that assists in the inventive process.”

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/8/26)

ACT Now Bay Area
Active San Gabriel Valley

Building Decarbonization Action Fund
California Association of Nonprofits
California Municipal Clerks Association
California Special Districts Association
California State Association of Counties
California YIMBY
CFT – a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, AFT, AFL-CIO
Chamber of Progress
Circulate Planning & Policy
City of Newport Beach
City of Placentia
City of San Jose
City of Stanton
City of Westminster
Climate Action Campaign
Contra Costa County
County of Napa
County of Sacramento
County of Yolo
League of California Cities
Natural Resources Defense Council
Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay
Rural County Representatives of California
Sierra Club California
Streets for All
TechEquity Action
U.S. Green Building Council California
Urban Counties of California

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/8/26)

Oakland Privacy
1 individual

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: The author writes:

AI slop drowns out the voices of genuine human citizens trying to make their voices heard. SB 1159 puts an end to the intentional corruption of public engagement guarantees by those using AI agents to overwhelm public agencies, divert attention from real constituents, and strip public discourse of any meaning at all.

AI swarming has emerged as a real problem. Recently, the Los Angeles Times reported at least 20,000 public comments generated by AI may have convinced Southern California's top air pollution authority to scrap a plan to phase out gas-powered appliances. The Times confirmed a public affairs consultant used a company that bills itself as an "AI-powered grassroots advocacy platform" to send the messages. The same playbook is being used to target the Bay Area air district, where a Chronicle investigation found that the residents who had comments submitted under their names never submitted anything. "This was forged," one San Pablo resident told the Chronicle. "I never wrote the letter." In the United Kingdom, an AI service called Objector.ai is generating similar concerns about swarming government with infinite objections ("AI-powered nimbyism could grind UK planning system to a halt, experts warn", The Guardian).

The Rural County Representatives of California, California State Association of Counties, Urban Counties of California, and the League of California Cities write in support stating:

[...] California's open meeting and open governance laws are intended to not only allow the public to observe deliberations about issues that will affect their communities, but to participate as well. Local agencies accept public comment on matters both on the agenda and off. Technology has been a powerful tool to make public participation more accessible than ever, as agendas and the time and location of public meetings are posted online. Those unable to comment or observe in person are able to follow along online or submit written comments via email or web portal.

However, emerging AI and Large Language Model (LLM) tools have now made it easier than ever for bad actors to misrepresent public opinion in governance decisions. According to reporting from multiple outlets, in June 2025 a political consultant used AI tools to generate twenty thousand emails to the South Coast Air Quality Management District regarding a regulatory proposal before the board. The AI generated emails purported to be from members of the public in South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction, but during an audit by air district staffers many said that they were not aware of signing onto any such messages. In an interview with a trade publication, the political consultant behind the advocacy effort bragged about how the volume "left the South Coast AQMD staff reeling."

Automated engagement tools have the capacity to overwhelm government agencies, crowd out the voices of actual members of the public, and undermine the intent of California’s transparent governance laws. Clarifying how these laws apply in the context of emerging technologies, particularly distinguishing between authentic public input and activity generated at scale by artificial intelligence systems, represents an important step toward protecting meaningful public participation, open governance, and critical staff resources for local agencies. With thoughtful refinement, SB 1159 will help address these challenges in a way that is both effective and implementable as technology continues to evolve quickly. [...]

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: Oakland Privacy writes in opposition stating:

[...]The current language in the bill sweeps extremely broadly beyond the particular situation described – that of a large volume of automated comments in an administrative proceeding, but we will discuss our concerns in that context before turning to the other components of the bill.

One of the hallmarks of California’s venerable open government law is that individuals who give public comment at public meetings do not have to vet themselves in any way. They do not have to identify themselves, they do not have to live in the jurisdiction in question, and they do not need to verify their identity in any fashion or form if they choose not to do so. [...]

In short, we don’t think that the advent of artificial intelligence renders California’s governmental transparency legal structure moot and in need of serious revision. The problems potentially presented by AI, including fraudulent bulk emails, lengthy Zoom public comment sessions, and high volume public records requests all have their analog equivalents and existing tools to address them. They are not, like most things, perfect, and the author knows as well as anyone that it can be exhausting to be a public servant, but they have on the whole served California well for the past 70+ years.

We do not think Californians should have to worry that the newest response to speech that the government doesn’t like is “you’re not human, you’re an AI”.

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Prepared by: Amanda Mattson / JUD. / (916) 651-4113

4/8/26 16:35:54

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1175
Author: Rubio (D), et al.
Amended: 3/24/26
Vote: 27 - Urgency

SENATE ELECTIONS & C.A. COMMITTEE: 5-0, 4/7/26
AYES: Wiener, Choi, Allen, Cervantes, Umberg

SUBJECT: Lobbyist registration and termination

SOURCE: California Secretary of State Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D.

DIGEST: This bill requires a lobbyist to file an amended lobbyist certification or a notice of lobbying termination directly with the Secretary of State (SOS), rather than with the lobbying firm or the lobbyist employer.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Requires lobbying firms and lobbyist employers to register with the SOS.
- 2) Requires each individual lobbyist to submit a lobbyist certification to the SOS. This certification shall include:
 - a) A recent photograph;
 - b) The full name, business address, and telephone number of the lobbyist;
 - c) A statement that the lobbyist understands the statutory gift limit; and
 - d) A statement that the lobbyist has completed an ethics course or will do so.
- 3) Requires, when any of the information in the lobbyist certification changes or if the lobbyist terminates all lobbying activity, the lobbyist to submit an amended certification or a notice of termination to the lobbying firm or lobbyist employer, who shall submit it to the SOS.

This bill requires the lobbyist to submit changes in certification or a notice of termination directly to the SOS.

Background

Proposition 9, which appeared on the June 1974 ballot, created the California Political Reform Act (PRA) and established California's system of regulating lobbying activity, campaign finance, and conflicts of interest for public officials. Proposition 9 created the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to implement, administer, and enforce the PRA. The PRA regulates lobbyists, including requiring lobbyists to register with the SOS and file periodic reports disclosing their activities.

Comments

Author's statement. Transparency and accountability are foundational to public trust, and this is especially true for California's lobbyist registration system. Current law requires lobbyists to submit registration amendments or termination notices to their lobbying employer or firm if there are any changes in their certification information. The lobbyist's employer or firm then files with the SOS.

This current lobbyist registration system can create significant delays and transparency issues when lobbyists change employers or need to update their registration. Because employers have 20 days to file certification changes with the state, and because lobbyists can only be registered with one employer or firm at a time, lobbyists may have to wait weeks for their former employer to file termination paperwork before they can register with a new employer. This delay can result in lobbyists filing late disclosure reports through no fault of their own, and the lobbyist's relationship with their new employer remaining undisclosed to the public.

This bill modernizes our lobbying disclosure system by requiring lobbyists to file terminations, employment changes, and registration amendments directly with the SOS, instead of going through their employer or firm. In doing so, it eliminates unnecessary delays, and ensures Californians have clear and timely information about who is advocating before their government.

Cal-Access and CARS. In 2000, the SOS deployed, pursuant to SB 49 (Karnette, Chapter 866, Statutes of 1997), the California Automated Lobby Activity and Campaign Contribution and Expenditure Search System, or Cal-Access. Cal-Access replaced the paper-based system and provides on-line filing of reports and

statements required by the PRA. It also provides online access to these statements and reports for the public.

Due to its age and associated shortcomings, SB 1349 (Hertzberg, Chapter 845, Statutes of 2016) directed the SOS, in consultation with the FPPC, to replace Cal-Access with a new disclosure system, the Cal-Access Replacement System or CARS. The SOS expects to fully deploy CARS by the end of 2026.

Same code section twice? The PRA includes various sections that exist in two different versions with the same code section number. The existence of multiple versions of the code with the same code section number reflects a technical mechanism to allow certain changes to state law to go into effect when CARS is deployed.

In anticipation of the deployment of CARS, SB 1239 (Hertzberg, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2018) made numerous substantive and technical changes to provisions of the PRA governing the filing of campaign and lobbying reports. Because CARS was in development at the time, SB 1239 made changes to campaign and lobbying disclosure rules that were incorporated into the design of CARS but specified those changes would not go into effect until the SOS certified that CARS was functional and met the requirements of state law. As a result, various provisions of the PRA exist in two different versions: one version is operative now, and a second version becoming operative when the SOS certifies that CARS meets specified requirements of state law (at which point, the currently operative version of the section will become inoperative). As a result, this bill amends both the versions of Government Code Section 86107.

Urgency. Should it become law, this bill needs to take effect immediately so the change it makes to lobbyist certification can be incorporated into CARS before it is completed this fall. Without the urgency clause, the system would be built under outdated statutory requirements and require costly retrofitting after the launch.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/26)

California Secretary of State Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D. (source)
California Political Treasurer's Association
Fair Political Practices Commission

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/26)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

Writing as the sponsor of the bill, the SOS states that by “making this change, greater responsibility is placed directly on lobbyists for maintaining accurate registration status, allowing government efficiency and transparency to be upheld in the process for the public.”

Prepared by: Carrie Cornwell / E. & C.A. / (916) 651-4106
4/8/26 16:35:55

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1285
Author: Durazo (D)
Introduced: 2/20/26
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 6-0, 4/7/26
AYES: Arreguín, Seyarto, Caballero, Cortese, Pérez, Wiener

SUBJECT: Juvenile court: procedure

SOURCE: California Youth Defender Center

DIGEST: This bill states that the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 782 is a general dismissal statute.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed murder or a specified sex offenses, is within jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. (Welfare (Welf.) & Institutions (Inst.) Code, § 602.)
- 2) Authorizes a juvenile court judge to dismiss a petition, or set aside the findings and dismiss the petition, if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the person who is the subject of the petition require that dismissal, or if it finds that they are not in need of treatment or rehabilitation. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(1).)
- 3) Provides the court has jurisdiction to order dismissal or setting aside of the findings and dismissal regardless of whether the person who is the subject of the petition is, at the time of the order, a ward or dependent child of the court.

Specifies that nothing in existing law shall be interpreted to require the court to maintain jurisdiction over a person who is the subject of a petition between the time the court's jurisdiction over that person terminates and the point at which their petition is dismissed. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(1).)

- 4) Requires the court, when exercising its discretion at the time the court terminates jurisdiction or at any time thereafter, to consider and afford great weight to evidence offered by a person to prove mitigating circumstances are present, including, but not limited to, satisfactory completion of a term of probation, that rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, that dismissal of the petition would not endanger public safety, or that the underlying offense is connected to mental illness, prior victimization, or childhood trauma. Provides that proof of the presence of one or more mitigating circumstances weighs greatly in favor of dismissing the petition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(A).)
- 5) Defines “satisfactory completion of a term of probation” to mean the person has no new findings of wardship or conviction for a felony offense or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude during the period of supervision or probation and if the person has not failed to substantially comply with the reasonable orders of supervision or probation that are within their capacity to perform. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 782, subd. (a)(2)(B), 786, subd. (c)(1).)
- 6) Defines “rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court” to mean consistent with Section 781 which includes that the person has not been convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(C).)
- 7) Defines “mental illness” as a mental disorder identified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders excluding antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, and pedophilia. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(D); Pen. Code, § 1385, subd. (c)(5).)
- 8) Provides that “childhood trauma” means that as a minor the person experienced physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, physical or emotional neglect. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(D); Pen. Code, § 1385, subd. (c)(6)(A).)
- 9) Provides that “prior victimization” means the person was a victim of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or human trafficking, or the person has experienced psychological or physical trauma, including, but not limited to,

abuse, neglect, exploitation, or sexual violence. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(D); Pen. Code, § 1385, subd. (c)(6)(B).)

- 10) Provides that “endanger public safety” means there is a likelihood that the dismissal of the enhancement would result in physical injury or other serious danger to others. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(D); Pen. Code, § 1385, subd. (c)(2).)
- 11) Provides that the great weight standard set forth in this paragraph is not applicable in cases where an individual has been convicted in criminal court of a serious or violent felony. Specifies that “serious or violent felony” means any offense defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, or in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, of the Penal Code. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F).)
- 12) Prohibits the absence of the great weight standard under the circumstances described above from affecting the court’s authority to dismiss a petition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(2)(G).)
- 13) Requires the reasons for a dismissal decision to be stated orally on the record. Requires the court to also set forth the reasons in an order entered upon the minutes if requested by either party or in any case in which the proceedings are not being recorded electronically or reported by a court reporter. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (b).)
- 14) Provides that the court has authority to exercise discretion to dismiss at any time after the filing of the petition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (c).)
- 15) Provides that the court has the authority to exercise discretion to dismiss regardless of whether a petition was sustained at trial, by admission or plea agreement. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (d).)
- 16) Provides that dismissal of a petition, or setting aside of the findings and dismissal of a petition, after the person was declared a ward, does not alone constitute a sealing of records as defined in Section 781 or 786. Provides that any unsealed records pertaining to the dismissed petition may be accessed, inspected, or used by the court, the probation department, the prosecuting attorney, or counsel for the minor in juvenile court proceedings commenced by the filing of a new petition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (e).)

- 17) Provides that dismissal of the petition, or setting aside the findings and dismissal of the petition, does not relieve a person from the obligation to pay unfulfilled victim restitution ordered pursuant to a civil judgment. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (f).)

This bill:

- 1) Provides that the above provisions are a general dismissal statute.
- 2) Provides that an adjudication dismissed pursuant Section 782 shall be deemed to have not occurred and a person shall not suffer any future adverse consequences based on an adjudication dismissed pursuant to this section.

Background

Under current law, the juvenile court may dismiss a juvenile delinquency petition if the court finds that dismissal serves the interests of justice and the welfare of the minor, or if the court finds that the minor does not need treatment or rehabilitation. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(1).)

Welfare and Institutions Code section 782 was substantially amended by the enactment of AB 2629 (Santiago, Chapter 970, Statutes of 2022), which required the court to consider and give great weight to evidence offered by the person to prove mitigating circumstances are present (e.g., satisfactory completion of probation, attainment of rehabilitation, the offense being connected to mental illness, prior victimization, or childhood trauma, or that dismissal would not endanger public safety). Section 782 provides that proof of one or more mitigating circumstances weighs greatly in favor of dismissing the petition. The court's authority to exercise its discretion to dismiss the petition applies at any time after the petition is filed and regardless of whether the petition was sustained at trial, admitted by the youth, or by plea agreement. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subds. (c), (d).)

Prior to the amendments enacted in 2022, Welfare and Institutions Code section 782 was understood to be a general dismissal statute. (*In re David T.* (2017) 13 Cal.App.5th 866.)

At the time the AB 2629 was introduced, proponents of the bill argued that Welfare and Institutions Code section 782 did not provide any guidance to judges in exercising the court's discretion to dismiss juvenile petitions, and pointed out

that similar criticism has been directed at Penal Code section 1385, the adult dismissal statute, prior to the passage of SB 81 (Skinner), Chapter 721, Statutes of 2021.

However, the understanding of Section 782 as a general dismissal statute was reversed when *In re Taylor C.* (2024) 101 Cal.App. 5th 492, was decided. In that case, the defendant sought to have his juvenile record for a sex offense sealed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 781—an offense categorically excluded from the sealing statute—following the dismissal of the petition under Section 782, and the juvenile court denied the motion to seal the record. In reviewing the juvenile court’s decision, the appellate court held:

In *David T.*, our colleagues concluded the then-current version of section 782 was a general dismissal statute; therefore, dismissal under that section was “intended to erase a prior adjudication—not merely reduce or mitigate it—and to thereby protect the person from any and all future adverse consequences based on that adjudication,” including relief from a limitation on sealing pursuant to section 781. (*David T.*, *supra*, 13 Cal.App.5th at p. 877.) Taylor’s reliance on *David T.* is unavailing because it interpreted an earlier version of section 782 that—unlike the current version—did not include any limitations on the relief offered by dismissal. (*David T.*, at pp. 873–874.)

The *David T.* court observed that, had the Legislature intended a dismissal under section 782 to have prospective adverse consequences for the person even after dismissal, it could have explicitly said so. (*David T.*, *supra*, 13 Cal.App.5th at p. 875.) After *David T.* was decided, that is precisely what occurred with the enactment of Assembly Bill 2629, which amended section 782 to state that dismissal of a petition under that section “does not alone constitute a sealing of records” under section 781. (§ 782, subd. (e); see Assem. Bill 2629, § 1.)
(*In re Taylor C.*, *supra*, at pp. 497-498.)

Proponents of this bill, who also co-sponsored AB 2629, assert that the court’s interpretation of Section 782 following the 2022 amendments to the law misread the purpose of AB 2629 and significantly reduced the value of the law. They assert that Welfare and Institutions Code section 782, subdivision (e)—the provision that states that dismissal of a petition does not alone constitute a sealing of records—

was a clarifying amendment taken during the legislative process and was not intended to undo the then-understanding of the effect of Section 782 overall. They argue that this bill is necessary to correct the court's interpretation of AB 2629 by codifying the holding of *In re David T.*

This bill explicitly states that Welfare and Institutions Code section 782 is a general dismissal statute, and that a petition dismissed under Section 782 is treated as if it never happened. The effect is that the individual will be protected from many of the collateral consequences of a sustained petition.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.:No Local:No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/26)

California Youth Defender Center (source)
ACLU California Action
Alianza for Opportunity
All of Us or None Orange County
Alliance for Boys and Men of Color
California Attorneys for Criminal Justice
California Public Defenders Association
Californians for Safety and Justice
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice
Courage California
East Bay Community Law Center
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration
Families Inspiring Reentry & Reunification 4 Everyone
Felony Murder Elimination Project
Fresh Lifelines for Youth
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
GLIDE
Haywood Burns Institute
Initiate Justice
Justice2Jobs Coalition
La Defensa
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union, Local 148
MILPA Collective
Rubicon Programs

San Francisco Public Defender
San Quentin SkunkWorks
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
Smart Justice California
Youth Forward
Youth Law Center

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/26)

None received

Prepared by: Stephanie Jordan / PUB. S. /
4/8/26 16:35:55

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 1347
Author: Niello (R)
Amended: 4/6/26
Vote: 21

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 7-0, 4/8/26
AYES: Pérez, Ochoa Bogh, Cabaldon, Choi, Cortese, Gonzalez, Reyes

SUBJECT: Pupil health: emergency stock albuterol inhalers

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill extends the authorization for school districts, county offices of education (COEs), and charter schools to provide and administer emergency stock albuterol inhalers, to apply to childcare programs operated by or under contract with a local educational agency (LEA), as specified, as well as their trained employees.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Authorizes school districts, COEs, and charter schools to provide emergency stock albuterol inhalers, including, if necessary, single-use disposable holding chambers, to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered, as specified. Authorizes school nurses or trained personnel to use as emergency stock albuterol inhaler to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory illness. (Education Code (EC) § 49414.7)
- 2) Authorizes private elementary and secondary schools in the state to voluntarily determine whether or not to make emergency stock albuterol inhalers and trained personnel available at its school. Specifies that in making this determination, a school shall evaluate the emergency medical response time to the school and determine whether initiating emergency medical services is an

acceptable alternative to stock albuterol inhalers and trained personnel. (EC § 49414.7)

- 3) Authorizes each public school and private elementary and secondary school in the state to designate one or more volunteers to receive initial and annual refresher training based on the standards, as specified, regarding the storage and emergency use of a stock albuterol inhaler from the school nurse or other qualified person designated by an authorizing physician and surgeon. (EC § 49414.7)

This bill:

- 1) Adds childcare programs that are operated by or contracted under an LEA, as well as their employees who have volunteered and received appropriate training, to the existing list of entities authorized to receive emergency stock albuterol from an LEA and use said emergency stock albuterol to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress.
- 2) Changes references from “school district, COE, or charter school” to “local educational agency.”
- 3) Defines “childcare program” to mean “a state or federally subsidized childcare program operated by, or under contract with, an LEA, including, but not limited to, a California state preschool program or Head Start program pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 8200) of Part 6 of Division 1 of Title 1, or a childcare program, including, but not limited to, general childcare and development programs pursuant to Part 1.8 (commencing with Section 10207) of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.”
- 4) Changes references from “private elementary and secondary school” to “private school.”
- 5) Amends the definition of volunteer or trained personnel, authorized to administer stock albuterol under specified conditions, to include employees of a childcare program who have volunteered, received training, and are subject to liability limitations pursuant to existing law.
- 6) Authorizes childcare programs operated by or under contract with an LEA to designate one or more volunteers to receive initial and annual refresher training, as specified.

- 7) Adds childcare programs to the existing entities to which LEAs electing to utilize stock albuterol inhalers for emergency aid must distribute specified biannual notices.
- 8) Recasts the requirement for a qualified supervisor of health of a LEA electing to utilize stock albuterol inhalers for emergency aid to obtain from an authorizing physician and surgeon a prescription for stock albuterol inhaler for each site, to include childcare programs.
 - a) Requires those prescriptions to, at a minimum, include appropriate doses of available stock albuterol inhalers for the ages and weights of individuals at each site including any childcare programs.
- 9) Adds childcare programs operated by or contracted under LEAs to the existing provisions regarding liability for civil damages resulting from any act or omission, other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct, in the emergency administration of an albuterol inhaler by any of its school nurses or trained volunteers who have volunteered, as specified.
- 10) Adds employees of childcare programs that are operated by or under contract with an LEA to the type of employees that shall be provided defense and indemnification by an LEA for any and all civil liability, as specified.

Comments

Need for the bill. According to the author, “In 2023, the Legislature passed on a *bi-partisan* basis AB 1283 (Chen), which authorized stock albuterol in public schools. This measure has helped safeguard children and has ensured our school health professionals have the necessary medication on hand at school to provide lifesaving treatment.

“Albuterol is a prescribed medicine used to prevent and treat wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest tightness, and coughing caused by lung diseases such as asthma. Albuterol is in a class of medications called bronchodilators and works by relaxing and opening the air passages to the lungs to make breathing easier.

“Since the passage of AB 1283 (Chen, 2023), the state has made access to preschool a priority and is now expanding to Universal Preschool. This prioritization means the traditional definitions of “school” hasn’t always been clear in the education code whether it included preschool. Some school districts have expressed confusion if they are supposed to be providing the stock albuterol in their preschool programs. Clarity in statute is needed for schools to ensure they do

not have any exposed liability for their preschool students. This is consistent with the passage of SB 568 (Niello) in 2025 which clarified the stock epinephrine in schools program also applied to preschool.”

Asthma prevalence in children. According to Tracking California, a program of the Public Health Institute partnered with California Breathing, in 2021-2022, an estimated 9.9% of California children ages 0-17 had been diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives. For those aged 0-4, that number stands at an estimated 2.9%. While asthma does not result in hospitalization for most children, there were 6822 hospitalizations for asthma among children ages 0-17 statewide in 2023, with roughly 3223 of those involving children ages 0-4.

Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases among children in the U.S. and a leading cause of pediatric hospitalization. It is also the top reason for missed school days, accounting for more than 5.2 million absences annually. Asthma rates vary by region, demographics, environment, physician diagnostic practices, and access to care. Although identifying the impact of independent risk factors for asthma is difficult, children of color and those from low-income families are disproportionately at high risk for severe symptoms, missed school days, and hospital visits.

The management of asthma in California schools. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) “Guidelines for the Management of Asthma in California Schools” and “Asthma Action Plan for Schools and Families” assist schools in effectively managing this chronic disease. The “Guidelines for the Management of Asthma in California Schools” were developed jointly by health professionals in the California Department of Education (CDE) and the California Asthma Public Health Initiative in statewide collaboration with asthma experts and stakeholders.

Further, the CDPH, in partnership with the CDE and the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI), has issued a statewide standing order for albuterol to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress in California schools. Using the online form, LEAs can generate a standing order to use as a prescription for albuterol to ensure the safety and well-being of persons experiencing respiratory distress in schools or during school activities. CDPH states in its Albuterol Standing Order Frequently Asked Questions page that existing law authorizes some preschools to develop a stock albuterol program if they are co-located on a TK-12 site.

Finally, according to its website, CalRx, in partnership with the CDPH Office of School Health, has announced plans to launch a centralized ordering system to supply California's TK–12 schools with albuterol inhalers and single-use disposable spacers at no cost over a three-year period beginning in Summer 2026.

Dosage considerations for small children. This bill expands the stocking and provision responsibilities of an LEA that elects to utilize emergency stock albuterol inhalers, to include provisions for childcare programs that it operates or contracts with. Among these responsibilities is the requirement to obtain the necessary prescriptions from an authorizing physician or surgeon for stock albuterol inhalers that, at a minimum, include appropriate doses of available inhalers for the ages and weights of individuals at each site including any childcare programs.

Albuterol dosage is typically determined based on a combination of factors, including age, weight, dosage forms, and strength of medicine. By extending existing authorizations that LEAs have to the childcare setting, this bill inherently extends the age ranges of children who may be administered emergency stock albuterol inhalers by a school nurse or trained volunteer if they are suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress. This bill requires that the prescriptions retained by the LEA, at a minimum, include appropriate doses of available stock albuterol inhalers for the ages and weights of individuals at each participating childcare site.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/8/26)

American Medical Response West
California School Nurses Organization
California Society for Allergy, Asthma and Immunology
California Society for Respiratory Care
Small School Districts Association

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/8/26)

None received

Prepared by: Therresa Austin / ED. / (916) 651-4105
4/10/26 12:30:54

**** END ****

CONSENT

Bill No: SB 1426
Author: Committee on Housing
Introduced: 2/24/26
Vote: 27 - Urgency

SENATE HOUSING COMMITTEE: 10-0, 4/7/26
AYES: Arreguín, Seyarto, Cabaldon, Caballero, Cortese, Durazo, Gonzalez,
Grayson, Ochoa Bogh, Padilla

SUBJECT: Planning and zoning: annual report

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill makes nonsubstantive changes to reorganize various provisions related to annual planning reports (APRs) that local governments are required to submit to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (GO-LUCI).

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Requires each city and county to submit an APR to HCD and GO-LUCI by April 1st of each year. The report is to evaluate the general plan's implementation, including how local housing needs have been met (e.g., construction of new units, changes to zoning laws, facilitating regulatory hurdles to housing development, etc.).
- 2) Requires HCD to post all city and county APRs on their website within a reasonable time after receipt.

This bill:

- 1) Adds the following APR reporting requirements to the section of the Government Code that delineates APR requirements:

- a) The status of land exempt from the Surplus Land Act (SLA) for the purposes of developing a low barrier navigation center.
 - b) Information regarding the disposal of Surplus Land as required in the SLA.
 - c) Information regarding sites identified in a local government's housing element that contain permanent housing units located on a military base undergoing closure or conversion pursuant to federal law.
 - d) Information related to a local government's use of the adequate sites alternative to satisfy up to 25 percent of the obligation to identify adequate sites as a part of the housing element.
 - e) A list of sites owned by a local government that have been sold, leased, or disposed of, as specified.
 - f) The number of housing units approved in a workforce housing opportunity zone.
 - g) The number of units built under SB 9 (Atkins, Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021).
 - h) The number of units built under the Middle-Class Housing Act.
- 2) Removes the reporting requirements identified in 1) from the separate sections of the Government Code that currently house these requirements.

Background

APR Reporting. Planning and Zoning Law requires each city and county's legislative body to adopt a "general plan" for land use within its jurisdiction, which includes an assessment of the development, zoning, and affordability of housing, known as a "housing element." The local government planning agency in each city and county must then submit an APR by April 1st of each year to the local legislative body, GO-LUCI, and HCD. The APR must include information about all proposed and approved development projects, a list of rezoned sites to accommodate housing for each income level, and information on density bonus applications and approvals, among other provisions. The report documents a local government's progress towards meeting its general plan goals and RHNA.

Comments

Senate Housing Committee bill policy. This Senate Housing Committee bill must abide by the Senate Housing Committee policy on omnibus bills and make non-substantive and non-policy changes to committee-related statutes. Committee staff provided the proposed statutory reorganization to all majority and minority consultants in both the Senate and Assembly, as well as all known or presumed interested parties. Proposals in the bill must reflect a consensus and be without opposition from legislative members, agencies, and other stakeholders.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/2026)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/2026)

None received

Prepared by: Hank Brady / HOUSING / (916) 651-4124
4/10/26 12:30:54

**** **END** ****

CONSENT

Bill No: SB 1433
Author: Committee on Judiciary
Introduced: 3/5/26
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 4/7/26
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Reyes, Stern,
Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Laird

SUBJECT: Maintenance of the codes

SOURCE: Office of Legislative Counsel

DIGEST: This is the annual maintenance of the codes bill that is sponsored by the Office of Legislative Counsel to make nonsubstantive changes to various codes. A condition for inclusion in the annual code maintenance bill is that the change be nonsubstantive.

ANALYSIS:

Commitment to delete any substantive provision

A condition for inclusion in the annual code maintenance bill is that the change must be nonsubstantive. Consequently, any provision that is identified as making a substantive change will be deleted by the Office of Legislative Counsel.

“All-purpose” yielding clause avoids double jointing problems

Proposed Section 158 on page 409 of this bill includes an “all purpose” yielding clause that avoids any double jointing problems that might otherwise occur.

Prior Legislation:

AB 1170 (Dixon, Ch. 67, Stats. 2025)

SB 1525 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 80, Stats. 2024)

AB 1754 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 131, Stats. 2023)

SB 1380 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 28, Stats. 2022)

AB 938 (Davies, Ch. 124, Stats. 2021)

SB 1371 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 370, Stats. 2020)

AB 991 (Gallagher, Ch. 497, Stats. 2019)

SB 1289 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 92, Stats. 2018)

AB 1516 (Cunningham, Ch. 561, Stats. 2017)

SB 1171 (Committee on Judiciary, Ch. 86, Stats. 2016)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/26)

Office of Legislative Counsel (sponsor)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/26)

None received

Prepared by: Margie Estrada / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/10/26 12:30:53

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 84
Author: Blakespear (D), et al.
Amended: 3/12/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Rail Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes May 2026 as California Rail Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Since California became the 31st state in 1850, rail has been historically important in connecting communities to the rest of the nation and growing economic opportunity, making rail services a vital public infrastructure that is intrinsically linked to many of the state's most important goals and celebrated successes.
- 2) There are five local agencies responsible for operating regional rail services: the Southern California Regional Rail Authority operating Metrolink, the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board operating Caltrain, the San Joaquin Regional Rail Commission operating the Altamont Corridor Express, the North County Transit District operating COASTER, and the Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit District operating Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit.
- 3) The California State Rail Plan establishes a long-term vision for passenger and freight rail services across the state, recognizing the urgency of developing a rail network by 2050 that is zero emission, provides reliable and frequent service, and is interconnected as part of a multimodal transportation ecosystem.
- 4) The California State Rail Plan has set a goal of providing nearly 200 million daily passenger-miles on a statewide rail network by 2050.
- 5) The California State Rail Plan has identified \$65 billion in federal, state, local, and private investment to be completed in the state over the next 10 years, and

has a vision for a total investment of \$307 billion by 2050 which will create an economic return of over \$537 billion for the state; and be it further.

- 6) The state plans to have approximately 1,500 miles of rail electrified by 2050 and 440 miles of rail constructed over the next 10 years.

This resolution recognizes May 2026 as California Rail Month in recognition of the invaluable contributions that rail has made to the state.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/13/26 9:48:28

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 113
Author: Grove (R)
Introduced: 1/16/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims September 27, 2026, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of Gold Star families began in the United States shortly after World War I to provide support for mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war.
- 2) The reference to the Gold Star comes from the custom of families of service members hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the Armed Forces and a gold star for those who have perished.
- 3) Since 2009, the President of the United States has designated the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day, continuing the tradition of honoring the sacrifice of these families. Supporting Gold Star families demonstrates the commitment of the American people to those families, now and in the future.
- 4) As a nation, we must continually look for new ways to support Gold Star families both in the days immediately following the tragedy and in the years that follow.

This resolution proclaims September 27, 2026, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 28 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 170, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 109 (Grove, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 43 (Grove, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 101 (Grove, 2022) – Adopted in the Senate.

ACR 7 (Salas, Resolution Chapter 131, Statutes of 2021)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 1/27/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 1/27/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

1/28/26 15:45:15

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 116
Author: Alvarado-Gil (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/2/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: National School Choice Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates the week of January 25, 2026, to January 31, 2026, inclusive, as National School Choice Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Excellence in education is a primary goal of the state and is essential to preparing pupils for civic participation, workforce readiness, and lifelong learning.
- 2) School choice programs provide pupils and parents with access to high-quality schools and instructional models.
- 3) The state's pupil body is one of the most diverse in the world, encompassing urban, suburban, rural, and agricultural communities, and, therefore, requires a diverse educational system. A pupil's residence or geographic location should not determine the quality of that pupil's education.
- 4) School choice is particularly important for low-income families and families in rural or geographically isolated areas who may have limited educational options. Parents, pupils, and educators throughout the nation annually recognize the importance of educational opportunity and effective school options for all children.

This resolution designates the week of January 25, 2026, to January 31, 2026, inclusive, as National School Choice Week.

Related/Prior Legislation

HR 82 (Kiley, 2022) – Adopted in Assembly.

HR 9 (Kiley, 2021) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/13/26)

CFT — A Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, AFT, AFL-CIO

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/13/26 9:36:15

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 118
Author: Gonzalez (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/10/26
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 5-0, 3/17/26
AYES: Arreguín, Caballero, Pérez, Reyes, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Seyarto

SUBJECT: Jeffrey Epstein files

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution formally condemns sex trafficking and denounces Jeffrey Epstein and Ghislaine Maxwell, denounces the Trump Administration's attempts to prevent the release of the Epstein files, and urges Congress to continue to exercise its oversight authority to ensure compliance with United States House Resolution 4405.

ANALYSIS:

Exiting federal law:

- 1) The Epstein Files Transparency Act (hereinafter, "the Act"), requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to publish (in a searchable and downloadable format), within 30- days of the enactment of the Act, all unclassified records, documents, communications, and investigative materials in DOJ's possession that relate to the following:
 - a) The investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Epstein.
 - b) Ghislaine Maxwell.
 - c) Flight logs or travel records, as specified.

- d) Individuals, including government officials, named or referenced in connection with Epstein's criminal activities, civil settlements, immunity or plea agreements, or investigatory proceedings.
 - e) Entities (corporate, nonprofit, academic, or governmental) with known or alleged ties to Epstein's trafficking or financial networks.
 - f) Any immunity deals, non-prosecution agreements, plea bargains, or sealed settlements involving Epstein or his associates.
 - g) Internal DOJ communications, as specified.
 - h) All communications, memoranda, directives, logs, or metadata concerning the destruction, deletion, alteration, misplacement, or concealment of documents, recordings, or electronic data related to Epstein, his associates, his detention and death, or any investigative files.
 - i) Documentation of Epstein's death, as specified. (Pub. L. 119-38)
- 2) Existing federal law provides that no record within the Epstein files specified above may be withheld, delayed, or redacted on the basis of embarrassment, reputational harm, or political sensitivity, including to any government official, public figure, or foreign dignitary. (Ibid.)
 - 3) Existing federal law authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to withhold or redact the segregable portions of records that fall into specific sensitive categories, such as personally identifiable information, child sexual abuse materials, depictions of death, and materials that would jeopardize an active federal investigation or ongoing prosecution. (Ibid.)
 - 4) Existing federal law requires the Attorney General, within 15 days of completion of the release required under the Act, to submit to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary a report listing all categories of documents released and withheld, a summary of redactions made, and a list of all government officials and politically exposed persons named or referenced in the released materials. (Ibid.)

This resolution:

- 1) Finds that in 2019, Jeffrey Epstein was charged in federal court with sex trafficking of minors and conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of minors. In 2007, Epstein received a plea deal negotiated by former United States

Secretary of Labor, Alexander Acosta, getting 18 months of work release for child sex crimes that would normally result in decades in federal prison.

- 2) Finds that Epstein and his associates abused over 1,000 young women and children, including Californians, dating back to the early 1990s, in a systemic failure of our justice system and elected government who have a duty and responsibility to protect children from dangerous predators and provide justice for survivors.
- 3) Finds that H.R. 4405, 119th Congress (2025), known as the Epstein Files Transparency Act and authored by Representative Ro Khanna, passed with strong bipartisan support and became law on November 19, 2025, and required the United States Department of Justice to publish all unclassified records, documents, communications, and investigative materials in their possession that relate to the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Epstein, while allowing for narrowly tailored redactions to protect the identities of survivors.
- 4) Finds that President Donald J. Trump and his appointees, United States Attorney General Pam Bondi and Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Kash Patel, engaged in an active and overt campaign to prevent the release of these files, including direct attempts by the president to dissuade and pressure members of Congress from supporting H.R. 4405 and therefore deny survivors the transparency they deserve.
- 5) Finds that the United States Department of Justice failed to meet the deadline required under H.R. 4405, and failed to redact and protect the identifiable information of over 100 survivors, putting their lives in danger and retraumatizing them.
- 6) Finds that Deputy Attorney General Todd Blanche confirmed that while there are 6,000,000 relevant documents in the Epstein case files, only 3,500,000 have been cleared for public access.
- 7) Finds that of those partially released files, many are heavily redacted with censoring that does not comply with the requirements of H.R. 4405, which prohibits any redactions on the basis of embarrassment, reputational harm, or political sensitivity, including to any government officials, public figures, or foreign dignitaries.
- 8) Finds that the United States Department of Justice has chosen to not comply with a United States House of Representatives' Oversight Committee subpoena

for all files related to the Jeffrey Epstein investigation issued on August 5, 2025.

- 9) Finds that Ghislaine Maxwell, who was convicted of sex trafficking of a minor and other crimes in conspiracy with Jeffrey Epstein, was moved to a minimum-security facility with dormitory-style housing seven days after being interviewed by Deputy Attorney General Todd Blanche.
- 10) Finds that many powerful individuals from all political affiliations were mentioned in the files, but no criminal charges have been brought against any individual listed in the files, and Deputy Attorney General Todd Blanche has stated that new charges based on the evidence in the files was unlikely.
- 11) Finds that survivors deserve justice, transparency, and expedient accountability against any official or individual that participated in the heinous and predatory actions of Jeffrey Epstein and his associates, and those who allowed this abuse to continue without repercussions.
- 12) Resolves that the Legislature formally condemns sex trafficking and denounces Jeffrey Epstein and Ghislaine Maxwell, and any individual involved with or aware of their criminal enterprise and abuse.
- 13) Resolves that the Legislature denounces President Donald J. Trump's attempts to prevent the release of the Epstein files, and his administration's attempts to deny justice for survivors through continued self-serving efforts to withhold and redact information with no transparency.
- 14) Resolves that the Legislature urges the Congress of the United States to continue to exercise its oversight authority and hold President Trump and Attorney General Bondi accountable for not complying with its subpoena or H.R. 4405, which requires the release of all the remaining Epstein files, including all records, documents, communications, and investigative materials that relate to the investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Epstein.
- 15) Resolves that the Legislature urges federal and local law enforcement to take immediate action to hold accountable all those who harmed survivors or who were complicit in Epstein's crimes, regardless of their elected title, royal title, party affiliation, or economic status, in order to provide justice and closure for survivors.

Comments

According to the Author, “from the early 1990s to 2019, Jeffrey Epstein ran a sex trafficking ring that abused over 1,000 women and children across the United States. During this time, the systems and people in power looked the other way and shielded the powerful from accountability. In 2025, in response to growing demands from the public, Congress passed HR 4405, The Epstein Files Transparency Act. This law required the release of all files related to the Epstein investigation. Instead, President Trump, Attorney General Bondi, and FBI Director Patel have redacted, stonewalled, delayed, and continue to defy a congressional subpoena. In doing so, they have failed over a hundred survivors whose identifying information was carelessly exposed, retraumatizing the very people this law was designed to protect. Through this resolution, we are demanding the release of all relevant information and that law enforcement pursue accountability for individuals complicit in Epstein's crimes regardless of their title or wealth and sending an unambiguous message to survivors: we see you, we believe you, and we will keep fighting for you. The survivors of Jeffrey Epstein’s criminal enterprise have waited long enough. Justice delayed is justice denied — and this Legislature refuses to let their voices be buried under millions of redacted pages.”

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local:

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/18/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/18/26)

None received

Prepared by: Alex Barnett / PUB. S. /
3/18/26 15:55:24

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 123
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 2/12/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Peace Officers' Memorial Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims Monday, May 4, 2026, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Monday, May 4, 2026, is California Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a day Californians observe in commemoration of those noble officers who have tragically sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.
- 2) Peace officers have a job second in importance to none, and it is a job that is as difficult and dangerous as it is important. By the enforcement of our laws, these same peace officers have safeguarded the lives and property of the citizens of California and have given their full measure to ensure these citizens the right to be free from crime and violence.
- 3) Special ceremonies and observations on behalf of California peace officers provide all Californians with the opportunity to appreciate the heroic individuals who have dedicated their lives to preserving public safety.

This resolution designates Monday, May 4, 2026, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day and urges all Californians to remember those individuals who have given their lives for our safety and express appreciation to those who continue to dedicate themselves to making California a safer place to live and raise our families

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 23 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 76, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 110 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 114, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 20 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 80, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 2/23/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 2/23/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171

2/25/26 16:26:27

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 124
Author: Wiener (D)
Amended: 3/2/26
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 3/24/26

AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Reyes, Stern,
Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener

NO VOTE RECORDED: Ashby

SUBJECT: Transportation access: persons with epilepsy

SOURCE: California Neurology Society

DIGEST: This resolution is supportive of those with epilepsy and finding solutions to issues faced by those with epilepsy.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) may refuse to issue to, or renew a driver's license of, any person who has a disorder characterized by lapses of consciousness or who has experienced, within the last three years, either a lapse of consciousness or an episode of marked confusion caused by any condition which may bring about recurrent lapses, or who has any physical or mental disability, disease, or disorder which could affect the safe operation of a motor vehicle unless the DMV has medical information which indicates the person may safely operate a motor vehicle. In making its determination, the DMV may rely on any relevant information available to the DMV. (Vehicle (Veh.) Code § 12806 (c).)
- 2) Requires physicians and surgeons to immediately report to the local health officer in writing the name, date of birth, and address of every patient at least 14

years of age or older whom the physician and surgeon has diagnosed as having a case of a disorder characterized by lapses of consciousness. (Health & Safety (Saf.) Code § 103900 (a).)

- 3) Specifies that if a physician or surgeon reasonably and in good faith believes that the reporting of a patient will serve the public interest, they may report a patient's condition even if it may not be required under the definition of disorders characterized by lapses of consciousness, as specified. (Health & Saf. Code § 103900 (a).)
- 4) Requires the local health officer to report in writing to the DMV the name, age, and address of every person reported to it as a case of a disorder characterized by lapses of consciousness. (Health & Saf. Code § 103900 (b).)
- 5) Provides that these reports shall be for the information of the DMV in enforcing the Vehicle Code, and shall be kept confidential and used solely for the purpose of determining the eligibility of any person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. (Health & Saf. Code § 103900 (c).)

This resolution:

- 1) Makes various statements regarding epilepsy and the impact of having epilepsy in California, including impacts on a person's ability to drive, their employment, financial stability, and contributions to the economy.
- 2) Asserts that Ireland has successfully implemented policies to improve transportation access for individuals living with epilepsy, demonstrating a feasible model for ensuring mobility and workforce participation.
- 3) Asserts that the establishment of the Congressional Epilepsy Caucus in Washington, D.C. provides an opportunity to elevate this issue to a national level, ensuring broader recognition and support for transportation accessibility for adults with epilepsy.
- 4) Resolves that the Legislature of the State of California:
 - a) recognizes transportation access as a critical determinant of employment, independence, and economic participation for adults living with epilepsy, particularly those subject to medically necessary driving restrictions, and urges future legislative action to address persistent transportation barriers that disproportionately affect working age adults with epilepsy, especially in suburban and rural regions;

- b) encourages relevant stakeholders to evaluate existing transportation programs, develop policy options, and consider pilot initiatives that improve reliable, affordable, and accessible transportation for individuals with epilepsy, with the goals of reducing unemployment, strengthening workforce participation, and promoting economic self-sufficiency; and
- c) encourages coordination with federal partners, including the United States Congress and the Congressional Epilepsy Caucus, and welcomes the participation of advocacy organizations in informing and advancing complementary state-federal strategies, while affirming that the responsibility for policy leadership and action rests with elected legislative bodies.

Comments

According to the author:

SCR 124 addresses the transportation barriers faced by individuals with epilepsy in California. The resolution highlights the need for equitable mobility options, recognizing that seizure disorders can limit personal driving privileges and restrict access to employment, healthcare, and essential daily activities.

SCR 124 encourages collaboration between public health experts, transportation authorities, and advocacy groups to ensure policy decisions reflect current medical understanding and inclusive practices. The resolution supports improvements in public transportation accessibility, as well as awareness initiatives that reduce stigma related to epilepsy. Ultimately, this resolution reaffirms that mobility is a key component of social inclusion and economic participation. Addressing the needs of people with epilepsy strengthens California's overall commitment to fairness, accessibility, and community wellbeing.

This resolution makes various statements regarding epilepsy and the impact of having epilepsy in California. It recognizes transportation access as a critical determinant of employment, independence, and economic participation for adults living with epilepsy, particularly those subject to medically necessary driving restrictions, and urges future legislative action to address persistent transportation barriers that disproportionately affect working age adults with epilepsy, especially in suburban and rural regions.

As explained in the Senate Floor analysis for SCR 11 (Cervantes, Resolution Chapter 179, Statutes of 2025), epilepsy “is a condition of the brain causing seizures. A seizure is a disruption of the electrical communication between neurons. A person is said to have epilepsy if they experience two or more unprovoked seizures separated by at least 24 hours or if the person experiences one seizure and is at a high risk of having more.” Moreover, “3.4 million people in the United States have epilepsy.”

Physicians are required to report lapses of consciousness, including those caused by epilepsy, to the DMV. This can result in a license suspension or revocation of the license of the person who had the lapse of consciousness. Losing the ability to drive impairs the person’s ability to efficiently get to their target destinations, including their job.

SCR 124 encourages relevant stakeholders to evaluate existing transportation programs, develop policy options, and consider pilot initiatives that improve reliable, affordable, and accessible transportation for individuals with epilepsy, with the goals of reducing unemployment, strengthening workforce participation, and promoting economic self-sufficiency. The measure also encourages coordination with federal partners, including the United States Congress and the Congressional Epilepsy Caucus, and welcomes the participation of advocacy organizations in informing and advancing complementary state-federal strategies, while affirming that the responsibility for policy leadership and action rests with elected legislative bodies.

The Epilepsy Foundation Los Angeles writes the following in support of the resolution:

Epilepsy is one of the most common chronic brain disorders in the world, affecting people of all ages, races, and backgrounds. The condition is defined by a tendency to experience seizures - sudden, abnormal bursts of electrical activity in the brain that can disrupt behavior, awareness, and bodily control. There are multiple types of seizures, and they can look different in different people. It is a spectrum disease comprised of many diagnoses, including a growing number of rare epilepsies that are increasingly being identified through their genetic links. With the growing research and ever evolving introduction of new therapies to treat seizures, 70% of people with epilepsy have control of their seizures through medication while 30% remain with uncontrolled seizures. Whether or not seizures are controlled, 100% of people living with epilepsy matter, and

reliable public transportation is essential for their ability to live and thrive – to travel to medical appointments, get to work, and visit loved ones.

According to the California Neurology Society, sponsors of the resolution:

Epilepsy affects approximately 450,000 Californians, more than any other state, and imposes significant economic, social, and medical burdens on affected individuals and their families. The majority of adults with epilepsy are employable and seeking financial independence.

[. . .] The recently introduced National Plan for Epilepsy Act (S. 494) would require the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national plan coordinating research and services across all federal agencies, further signaling federal commitment to addressing epilepsy comprehensively. By encouraging stakeholders to evaluate existing programs and develop pilot initiatives, SCR 124 ensures California complements and advances the goals of the Congressional Epilepsy Caucus and the National Plan for Epilepsy Act. Together, these coordinated state and federal efforts can meaningfully reduce unemployment, strengthen workforce participation, and promote economic self-sufficiency for Californians with epilepsy.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/26)

California Neurology Society (sponsor)
Epilepsy Foundation Los Angeles

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/26)

None received

Prepared by: Margie Estrada / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/6/26 15:05:46

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 128
Author: Pérez (D)
Introduced: 2/18/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: High School Voter Education Weeks

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares Monday, April 13, 2026, to Friday, April 24, 2026, inclusive, as High School Voter Education Weeks and strongly encourages local educational agencies to dedicate at least one of those two weeks to educating pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, on the electoral process, as provided. The resolution encourages local educational agencies to provide digital and physical resources necessary to provide this instruction and encourages the governing boards or bodies of local educational agencies to contract with third-party nonprofit organizations, as provided, to accomplish this instruction.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Pursuant to Section 49040 of the Education Code, the last two full weeks in April are known as “high school voter education weeks,” during which time persons authorized by the county elections official are allowed to register pupils and school personnel on any high school campus.
- 2) Young people, who represent the next generation of voters and leaders, remain a largely underrepresented group by exhibiting the lowest rates of voter turnout among age groups, and, more broadly, low levels of general civic engagement. California is committed to fostering civic engagement and increasing voter participation among youth.
- 3) Young people should be met in their educational environments, and be provided, with the history, knowledge, and resources to engage in the democratic process, for the purposes of revitalizing community ethos and promoting the importance of civic engagement.

This resolution encourages the governing boards or bodies of local educational agencies to contract on a volunteer basis with third-party nonprofit organizations that have demonstrated experience in nonpartisan youth civic engagement to accomplish this instruction.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 48 (Cervantes, Resolution Chapter 162, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 53 (Pérez, 2025) – Ordered to inactive file.

HR 89 (Pellerin, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 2/23/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 2/23/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
2/25/26 16:26:30

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 130
Author: Grove (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/19/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Child Abuse Prevention Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution acknowledges April 2026 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 2024, according to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, 44,943 children in California were found to be victims of child abuse or neglect.
- 2) Children who have been abused or neglected have a higher risk of developing various health problems as adults, including alcoholism, depression, drug abuse, eating disorders, obesity, suicide, and certain chronic diseases.
- 3) Victims of child abuse, whether the abuse is physical, sexual, or emotional, or a combination of these, should have access to a safe place to live, appropriate medical care, and counseling or mental health services.
- 4) Providing community-based prevention services to those families can help avoid the costs of protective services, law enforcement, the judicial system, foster care, and the treatment of adults recovering from abuse as children.

This resolution acknowledges April 2026 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 34 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 71, Statutes of 2025)
SCR 134 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 84, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 178 (Jackson, Resolution Chapter 73, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 34 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 53, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/3/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/3/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/4/26 15:53:04

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 136
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/25/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: The California Coastal Act of 1976

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution acknowledges and celebrates 50 years of coastal protection and affirms the state's longstanding commitment to protecting its coastal waters, as specified.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1972, the people of California passed Proposition 20, the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act, establishing that protection of the California coast and ocean is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation.
- 2) In 1976, the Legislature passed the California Coastal Act and the State Coastal Conservancy Act, based on findings that the California coastal zone is a distinct and valuable natural resource of vital and enduring interest to all the people.
- 3) The California Coastal Commission and the State Coastal Conservancy were created to implement these respective statutes, including the shared mandate to maximize public access to and along the coast.
- 4) The California Coastal Act creates a unique partnership between coastal local governments and the state through a land use planning framework that respects local control while ensuring statewide coastal protection policies are effectively carried out.
- 5) The partnership between the California Coastal Commission and the State Coastal Conservancy through their complementary authority has been responsible for the conservation of over 500,000 acres of natural lands as open space, the creation of more than 2,500 public accessways and easements to and

along the coast, the restoration of more than 50,000 acres of coastal habitats, the designation and opening of 875 miles of the California Coastal Trail, and the investment of over \$2 billion in coastal conservation, restoration, public access, and climate resilience all while supporting a thriving \$51 billion coast and ocean economy.

- 6) The State Coastal Conservancy Act ensures that all Californians are able to enjoy our iconic coastline and benefit from public investment in the permanent protection, restoration, and climate resilience of the coast.

This resolution acknowledges the value of ecologically sound coastal protection combined with carefully planned development as essential to the economic and social well-being of the state for the next 50 years and beyond, and reaffirms the findings of our predecessors from 1976 that the permanent protection of the state's natural and scenic coastal resources is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/3/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/3/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/4/26 15:53:08

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 140
Author: Wiener (D)
Introduced: 3/5/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive neurological disease and is the second most common neurodegenerative disease in the United States. There is no known cure or drug to slow or halt the progression of the disease, and available treatments are limited in their ability to address patients' medical needs and remain effective over time.
- 2) According to the State Department of Public Health's California Parkinson's Disease Registry, over 130,000 people in California have Parkinson's disease. Estimates indicate Parkinson's disease costs the state \$5.8 billion annually for direct and indirect health care costs.
- 3) Strengthening statewide capacity for research and innovation will help ensure that California remains at the forefront of efforts to better understand, prevent, and treat Parkinson's disease and related disorders.

This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 43 (Archuleta, Resolution Chapter 79, Statutes of 2025)
ACR 56 (Michelle Rodriguez, Resolution Chapter 67, Statutes of 2025)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/17/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/17/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:50

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 142
Author: Becker (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/10/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: March4Water Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares the month of March 2026 to be March4Water Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Communities across America face the dual challenge of aging water infrastructure and growing demand, requiring innovative solutions that balance affordability, public health protection, and economic development.
- 2) Water reuse systems, including graywater, blackwater, and rainwater catchment, can expand community water supply, protect drinking water sources, and reduce strain on wastewater treatment infrastructure.
- 3) California employs approximately 42,000 plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters, representing a vital segment of the state's skilled workforce essential for implementing water solutions that build community resilience.
- 4) March4Water Month serves as a platform for communities to raise awareness about water efficiency solutions, workforce development, and investments in infrastructure that support economic growth and community resilience.

This resolution declares the month of March 2026 to be March4Water Month in California.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:52

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 143
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 3/10/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Hmong Laotian Special Guerilla Unit veterans

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution honors and celebrates Hmong Laotian Special Guerilla Unit veterans and their families and recognizes their sacrifice.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) From 1961 to 1975, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recruited and trained Hmong and other Laotian soldiers to form a Special Guerilla Unit (SGU) to fight the Secret War during the Vietnam War. This SGU performed covert missions ordered and planned by the United States military and CIA to deter the movement of troops, supplies, and weapons on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and other areas in and around Laos.
- 2) At least 35,000 SGU soldiers were killed during this time, roughly 12% of the Hmong population in Laos at the time.
- 3) SGU soldiers have been honored with the construction and maintenance of a monument in the City and County of Fresno and the Cities of Stockton and Chico, and legislative recognition in the States of Connecticut, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
- 4) Congress never granted these soldiers full veteran status, and they do not have military identification card or license plate eligibility.

This resolution honors and celebrates Hmong Laotian SGU veterans and their families and recognizes their sacrifice.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:52

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 144
Author: Seyarto (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/10/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Crime Victims' Rights Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes April 19, 2026, to April 25, 2026, inclusive, as Crime Victims' Rights Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Since 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week has raised awareness of the special needs of crime victims. This year, the theme for this week is "Listen. Act. Advocate. Protect Victims, Serve Communities." which asks friends, family members, neighbors, colleagues, community leaders, victim service providers, criminal justice practitioners, and health professionals how we can help crime victims.
- 2) This year's theme of "Listen. Act. Advocate. Protect Victims, Serve Communities." is a call-to-action to recognize that shared humanity should be at the center of supporting all survivors and victims of crime. The respect for, and protection of, victims' rights within the legal process is one of the most critical components of an effective criminal justice system.
- 3) The remembrances observed during National Crime Victims' Rights Week promote awareness of victims' issues and acknowledge the combined efforts of citizens, the government, and the criminal justice system to improve victims' services in California.

This resolution recognizes April 19, 2026, to April 25, 2026, inclusive, as Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 36 (Seyarto, Resolution Chapter 45, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 128 (Seyarto, Resolution Chapter 80, Statutes of 2024)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/18/26 13:52:53

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 145
Author: Weber Pierson (D)
Introduced: 3/11/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the 3rd week of May 2026 as Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Peers, who are individuals with lived experiences of mental health or substance uses challenges, have unique perspectives on navigating the public behavioral health care system and can encourage, engage, and support other peers on their journey to recovery, health, and wellness.
- 2) Peers can provide voluntary support services that are cost-effective and Medi-Cal billable in a variety of settings that can help reduce and prevent incarceration, hospitalization, and institutionalization while uplifting people's health care autonomy.
- 3) Peer support is an evidence-based practice that is integrated into the delivery of mental health services provided by counties, including Assertive Community Treatment, Forensic Assertive Community Treatment, Coordinated Specialty Care for First Episode Psychosis, and Individual Placement and Support Supported Employment.
- 4) Peer services help reduce health disparities in underserved communities by empowering peers to work in the behavioral health industry, creating a workforce that is reflective of a community's diversity and health needs.

This resolution recognizes the third week of May 2026, during National Mental Health Awareness Month, as Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 23 (Quirk-Silva, Resolution Chapter 87, Statutes of 2025)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:54

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 146
Author: Laird (D)
Introduced: 3/16/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cystic fibrosis impacts individuals of every race and ethnicity, but due to health disparities and newborn screening panels that fail to capture rare cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator mutations, many individuals with cystic fibrosis are misdiagnosed or diagnosed late.
- 2) The federal National Institutes of Health estimates that more than 10 million Americans are unknowing, symptomless carriers of the cystic fibrosis gene and have high odds of passing the gene to their children.
- 3) Support for those impacted by cystic fibrosis, a rare disease, begins with the raising of public awareness, and CFRI works within the diverse cystic fibrosis community on both the state and national level to advocate for continued research, access to quality care, and the development of new therapies to extend and enhance lives.

This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 51 (Laird, Resolution Chapter 114, Statutes of 2025)
SCR 124 (Laird, Resolution Chapter 116, Statutes of 2024)
SCR 49 (Laird, Resolution Chapter 82, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/25/26 16:15:07

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 148
Author: Padilla (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/19/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares May 23, 2026, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) GM1 Gangliosidosis is a rare inherited disease that results in neurodegeneration and a progressive loss of abilities until death, leaving children, adolescents, and adults impaired with significant physical and developmental disabilities.
- 2) GM1 Gangliosidosis is severely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed and occurs in only one in every 100,000 to 200,000 live births. Lack of public awareness and visibility of GM1 Gangliosidosis contributes to underdiagnosis and difficulties in accessing specialized services and proper rehabilitation and support.
- 3) Early diagnosis of GM1 Gangliosidosis is important to ensure timely management of clinical complications, genetic counseling, and, when available, treatment and therapeutic remedies.
- 4) The goal is to raise awareness and increase the accurate and timely diagnosis of this rare inherited lysosomal disorder known as GM1 Gangliosidosis.

This resolution declares May 23, 2026, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 33 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 112, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 106 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 68 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 112, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171

4/8/26 14:53:08

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 149
Author: Valladares (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/23/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: World Autism Awareness Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates April 2, 2026, as World Autism Awareness Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network reports that approximately 1 in 31 children and 1 in 45 adults have been identified with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), highlighting the urgent need for continued awareness, research, and support.
- 2) Expanding ASD awareness and training among educators, healthcare professionals, employers, law enforcement officers, and first responders can help ensure that individuals with ASD are understood, supported, and treated with appropriate care and respect in schools, workplaces, and community interactions.
- 3) The observance of World Autism Awareness Day serves as a call to action for communities, educators, employers, healthcare providers, and policymakers to foster inclusivity, expand resources, and create pathways for individuals with ASD to thrive.

This resolution designates April 2, 2026, as World Autism Awareness Day and encourages all Californians to participate in efforts to promote autism awareness, acceptance, and inclusion in schools, workplaces, and communities.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 44 (Valladares, Resolution Chapter 50, Statutes of 2025)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

4/8/26 14:53:09

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 150
Author: Choi (R)
Introduced: 3/25/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: National Librarian Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes April 16 as National Librarian Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) April 16, celebrated during National Library Week, is recognized nationwide as National Librarian Day.
- 2) The California State Library, founded in 1850, stands as one of the oldest state libraries west of the Mississippi River and has served as a vital repository of California's legislative, historical, and cultural records.
- 3) Today, more than 1,100 public library branches across the state serve millions of residents annually, offering free access to books, digital resources, literacy programs, workforce training, language services, and civic education.
- 4) California librarians have long championed intellectual freedom, equitable access to information, technological innovation, and the preservation of the state's diverse cultural heritage. Librarians across California provide essential services to seniors, veterans, students, immigrants, job seekers, and underserved communities, strengthening democratic participation and informed citizenship.
- 5) California's libraries have evolved from traditional book repositories into modern community hubs offering digital literacy instruction, broadband access, disaster recovery information, and safe gathering spaces.

This resolution encourages all Californians to visit their local libraries, participate in National Library Week activities, and express appreciation for librarians who enrich communities through knowledge, service, and stewardship of information.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:09

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 151
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 3/25/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) ACL injuries are among the most common and debilitating musculoskeletal injuries affecting physically active individuals and youth athletes, constituting a major and growing public health concern. An estimated 400,000 ACL tears occur annually in the United States.
- 2) The National ACL Injury Coalition, convened through Project Play, has established a nationally recognized, evidence-based framework to reduce ACL injuries among youth athletes across multiple sports by promoting standardized education, neuromuscular injury prevention training, and implementation resources for youth sports organizations, coaches, athletes, and parents.
- 3) It is imperative that there be greater public awareness of ACL injuries as a serious and preventable public health issue with long-term health, economic, and equity implications, and that California promote education, injury surveillance, research, and evidence-based prevention efforts statewide.

This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month in California.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:10

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 152
Author: Reyes (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/25/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Dolores Huerta Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims April 10, 2026, as Dolores Huerta Day in California and encourages all public schools and educational institutions to conduct exercises remembering her, recognizing her accomplishments, and familiarizing pupils with her contributions to California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Activist and labor leader Dolores Huerta has worked her entire life to improve social and economic conditions for farmworkers, is a leader in the fight against discrimination, and is a defender of civil rights, equal rights, and dignity for all.
- 2) Dolores Huerta found her calling as an organizer while serving in the leadership of the Stockton chapter of the Community Service Organization (CSO), and founded the Agricultural Workers Association. She set up voter registration drives and pressed local governments for barrio improvements.
- 3) Dolores Huerta and others resigned from the CSO and helped found the National Farm Workers Association. Dolores Huerta's organizing skills were essential to the growth of the association.
- 4) Dolores Huerta was also instrumental in the enactment of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. This was the first law of its kind in the United States, granting farmworkers in California the right to collectively organize and bargain for better wages and working conditions.
- 5) At 95 years of age, Dolores Huerta continues to work tirelessly, developing leaders and advocating for the working poor, women, and children. As founder and president of the Dolores Huerta Foundation, she travels across the country

advocating in campaigns and legislation that support equality and defend civil rights. She continues to be a voice for social justice and public policy.

- 6) The accomplishments and contributions of Dolores Huerta should be properly memorialized within the history and culture of the United States. Dolores Huerta deserves proper recognition for her numerous sacrifices in the name of justice and the amelioration of severely inadequate working conditions.

This resolution proclaims April 10, 2026, as Dolores Huerta Day in California and encourages all public schools and educational institutions to conduct exercises remembering the life of Dolores Huerta, recognizing her accomplishments, and familiarizing pupils with the contributions she made to California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 57 (Reyes, Resolution Chapter 51, Statutes of 2025)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:11

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SJR 12
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Amended: 3/16/26
Vote: 21

SENATE NATURAL RES. & WATER COMMITTEE: 5-1, 3/24/26
AYES: Becker, Allen, Cabaldon, Laird, Stern
NOES: Grove
NO VOTE RECORDED: Seyarto

SUBJECT: Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas
Leasing Program: opposition

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares the Legislature’s strong and unequivocal opposition to the proposed leasing of federal lands offshore California for oil and gas development given the risks to coastal resources, recreation and economy, and the Legislature’s commitment to take action to maintain the existing prohibition on new federal leasing; and requests the US Bureau of Ocean Engineering Management (BOEM) hold public meetings in the state in advance of any proposed leasing to receive input and prepare an appropriate environmental document for the proposed leasing, among other provisions.

ANALYSIS:

Existing federal law:

- 1) Establishes the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA)(43 U.S.C. §§1331 *et seq.*) that declares, among other things, that it is the national policy that the OCS is a vital national resource reserve held by the federal government for the public, which should be available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs.

- 2) Defines the OCS as all submerged lands lying between the seaward extent of the state jurisdiction and the seaward extent of federal jurisdiction.

Existing state law establishes the California Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1994 (Public Resources Code §§6240 *et seq.*) which prohibits the State Lands Commission from issuing new oil and gas leases for unleased state tide and submerged lands underlying the Pacific Ocean, as specified. Existing leases are authorized to remain in production.

This resolution:

- 1) States that the California Legislature:
 - a) Considers new oil and gas offshore drilling to be a threat to the nation's and the state's ocean environment and wildlife, ancestral lands and waters of California Native American tribes, marine and coastal economy, national security, and the well-being of all Californians; and inconsistent with the state's ambitious renewable energy goal.
 - b) Requests that BOEM hold public hearings on the proposed leasing plan in the State of California to ensure that all Californians have an opportunity to be heard.
 - c) Requests that BOEM prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement to accompany the 2026 – 2031 National OSC Leasing Program.
 - d) Strongly and unequivocally oppose any new offshore drilling, including the federal government's proposed leasing plan, which would expose the entire California Coast to new offshore drilling and the accompanying risks to coastal environment, fishing, tourism, and recreation from an oil spill.
 - e) Urges the US Secretary of the Interior to remove California from the federal government's proposed leasing plan.
 - f) Declares unequivocal support for the current federal prohibition on new oil or gas drilling in federal waters offshore of the Pacific coast, its opposition to the proposed five-year National OSC Leasing Program or any attempts to modify that prohibition, and its determination to consider any appropriate actions to maintain that prohibition.
- 2) Requires the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of the resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Governor of California, certain US Senate and Congressional leaders, the Senators and US

Representatives from California, the Secretary of the US Department of the Interior, the Acting Director of BOEM, and each member of the California Legislature.

- 3) Makes numerous findings in support of the resolution including, among others:
- a) In 2018 the Legislature passed and the Governor signed two bills – SB 834 (Jackson, Chapter 309, Statutes of 2018) and AB 1775 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 310, Statutes of 2018) to prohibit the commission from issuing new leases in support of the construction of new federal OCS oil and gas leases.
 - b) In 2024, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 704 (Min, Chapter 292, Statutes of 2024) to require that any new federal OCS oil and gas development had to fully comply with the California Coastal Act of 1976.
 - c) Twenty-seven municipalities in California have passed ordinances prohibiting or requiring the vote of the people to approve zoning changes to support onshore facilities to support offshore oil and gas production. Over 100 local jurisdictions on the US West Coast have adopted resolutions opposed to an expansion of offshore oil and gas development.
 - d) According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in 2021 the healthy, clean, and biodiverse ocean supports more than 350,000 jobs, paying over \$12 billion in wages, and generating almost \$26 billion in annual economic activity through fishing, tourism, and recreation.

Background

There are 30 federal OCS oil and gas leases offshore California. No new federal leases have been issued since 1984. The Biden Administration removed offshore California and the rest of the Pacific Coast from future federal OCS oil and gas leasing permanently in January 2025. The Trump Administration has moved to offer 6 federal OCS oil and gas lease areas offshore California as part of the 11th National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing program.

[Additional information regarding this resolution may be found in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee’s analysis.]

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

350 Humboldt
350 Santa Barbara
Active San Gabriel Valley
Azul, Bixby Residential, Inc.
California Coastal Protection Network
California Coastkeeper Alliance
California Environmental Voters
California Land Watch
Center for Biological Diversity
Center for Environmental Health
Clean Water Action
Defenders of Wildlife
CalWild
CleanEarth4Kids.org
Climate Action California,
Climate First: Replacing Oil & Gas
Coastal Corridor Alliance
Earth Island Institute – International Marine Mammal Project
Environment California
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin
Environmental Defense Center
Environmental Justice Catholic Charities of Stockton
Fish On
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
FutureSwell
Heal the Ocean
Humboldt Waterkeeper
League of California Cities
Monterey Bay Aquarium
Ocean Conservancy
Ocean Conservation Research
Oceana
Orange County Coastkeeper
Resource Renewal Institute
San Francisco Baykeeper
Santa Barbara Channelkeeper
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Save Our Shores
Save The Bay

Sempervirens Fund
Sierra Club California
Surfrider Foundation
The CORE Project
Tomales Bay Foundation
Turtle Island Restoration Network
WILDCOAST

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the author, “California’s coast is integral to our environment, economy, and identity. The federal administration’s proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program would open up California’s coast to new drilling and increase fossil fuel emissions and have devastating impacts on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. Senate Joint Resolution 12 affirms the California Legislature’s opposition to the proposed plan and our commitment to protect marine ecosystems, transition to clean energy, and support coastal economies. This resolution makes clear that Californians, as well as leaders across the country, oppose a reckless offshore drilling plan that ignores environmental risks and input from the public.”

Prepared by: Katharine Moore / N.R. & W. / (916) 651-4116
3/25/26 16:15:08

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 67
Author: Blakespear (D), et al.
Introduced: 1/5/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, honors the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and encourages all Californians to celebrate this milestone with pride.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the birth of the United States of America, affirming that all people are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- 2) The year 2026 will mark the 250th anniversary of this historic occasion, offering an opportunity to reflect on the enduring ideals of liberty, democracy, and self-governance.
- 3) Although not one of the original 13 colonies, California has played a vital role in advancing and sustaining the American experiment, growing into the most populous and diverse state in the union and serving as a global leader in innovation, culture, and democratic engagement.
- 4) Commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is not only an occasion to celebrate our shared history, but also a call to recommit ourselves to the ongoing and unfinished work of creating a more perfect union.

This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, honors the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit

of happiness, and encourages all Californians to celebrate this milestone with pride.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 1/13/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 1/13/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
1/14/26 15:44:35

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 68
Author: Cervantes (D)
Introduced: 1/8/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Denim Day.

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes April 29, 2026, as Denim Day in California and encourages everyone to wear jeans on that day to help communicate the message that there is no excuse for, and never an invitation to commit, rape.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1998, the Supreme Court of Cassation in Italy overturned the conviction of a man who sexually assaulted an 18-year-old woman after the court determined that, “because the victim wore very, very tight jeans, she had to help him remove them, and by removing the jeans it was no longer rape but consensual sex”.
- 2) Enraged by the court decision, within a matter of hours, the women in the Italian Parliament launched into immediate action and protested by wearing jeans to work. Nations and states throughout the world have followed the lead of the Italian Parliament by designating their own “Denim Day” to raise public awareness about rape and sexual assault.
- 3) The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey reports that there are over 38,000,000 survivors of rape throughout the United States, with 3,250,000 of those survivors of rape currently living in the State of California.
- 4) In addition to the immediate physical and emotional costs, sexual assault survivors too frequently suffer from severe and long-lasting consequences, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, major depression, homelessness, eating disorders, low self-esteem, and suicide.

- 5) California is a national leader in promoting victim-centered approaches within the judicial, criminal justice, medical, rape crisis, and health communities. In 2021, California joined the States of New Hampshire and Florida in fulfilling the promise of Denim Day by approving and enacting Assembly Bill 939 (Cervantes, Chapter 529 of the Statutes of 2021), which prohibits a survivor's manner of dress from serving as evidence of consent in sexual assault cases.

This resolution recognizes April 29, 2026, as Denim Day in California and encourages everyone to wear jeans on that day to help communicate the message that there is no excuse for, and never an invitation to commit, rape.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 89 (Rubio, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 85 (Cervantes, 2024) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SCR 44 (Caballero, Resolution Chapter 81, Statutes of 2023)
HR 81 (Cervantes, 2022) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SR 28 (Rubio, 2021) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 38 (Carrillo, 2021) – Adopted in the Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 1/21/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 1/21/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
1/21/26 16:05:30

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 86
Author: Gonzalez (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/4/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Cinco de Mayo Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares May 3, 2026, through May 10, 2026, as Cinco de Mayo Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cinco de Mayo, or the fifth of May, is memorialized as a significant date in the history of California and Mexico in recognition of the courage of the Mexican people, who defeated a better trained and equipped army at the “Batalla de Puebla”.
- 2) Cinco de Mayo serves to remind us that the foundation of any nation and our state is its people, in their spirit and courage in the face of adversity, in the strength of their drive to achieve self-determination, and in their willingness to sacrifice even life itself in the pursuit of freedom and liberty.
- 3) In 2001, the Latino Caucus saw a need to recognize and honor distinguished Latinos for their contributions and dedication to the economy and cultural life of California and the United States with the annual Latino Spirit Awards. These recipients are outstanding individuals who have greatly contributed to the wonderful music, poetry, literature, journalism, and entertainment of California, the United States, and the world.

This resolution urges all Californians to join in celebrating Cinco de Mayo, the historic day when the Mexican people defeated the French army at the Batalla de Puebla, and to recognize the Latino noncombatants in California who freely gave their votes and resources to defend free institutions, and the Latinos of California

who fought to defend the freedom of the United States in every armed conflict from the Spanish-American War to the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 27 (Gonzalez, 2025) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 74 (Gonzalez, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 24 (Gonzalez, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/9/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/9/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/11/26 15:45:14

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 87
Author: Archuleta (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/10/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Armenian Genocide

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution provides that April 24, 2026, be recognized as “State of California Day of Commemoration of the 111th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923”.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Armenian nation was subjected to a systematic and premeditated genocide officially beginning on April 24, 1915, at the hands of the Young Turk Government of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, and continued at the hands of the Kemalist Movement of Turkey from 1920 to 1923, inclusive, whereby over 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were slaughtered or marched to their deaths in an effort to annihilate the Armenian nation in the first genocide of modern times, while thousands of surviving Armenian women and children were forced to convert to Islam and be raised as non-Armenians and hundreds of thousands more were subjected to ethnic cleansing during the period of the modern Republic of Turkey from 1924 to 1937.
- 2) California is home to the largest Armenian American population in the United States, and Armenians living in California have enriched our state through their leadership and contribution in business, agriculture, academia, government, and the arts, many of whom have family members who experienced firsthand the horror and evil of the Armenian Genocide and its ongoing denial.
- 3) The State of California has been at the forefront of encouraging and promoting a curriculum relating to human rights and genocide in order to empower future generations to prevent the recurrence of genocide.

This resolution provides that April 24, 2026, be recognized as “State of California Day of Commemoration of the 111th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923”.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 33 (Perez, 2025) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 83 (Wilk and Portantino, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 28 (Portantino, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/3/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/3/26)

12 individuals

Assembly of Turkish American Associations

Association of Turkish Americans of Southern California – ATAMLA Chapter

Global B Law Firm

Orange County Turkish American Association

The Consulate General of the Republic of Türkiye in Los Angeles

Turkish American Association of California

Turkish American Security Foundation

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

4/10/26 12:30:53

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 91
Author: Gonzalez (D)
Introduced: 3/17/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Cambodian Genocide Memorial Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the week of April 17 to April 23, 2026, inclusive, as Cambodian Genocide Memorial Week, and calls upon all Californians to observe the week by participating in appropriate activities and programs.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) April 17, 2026, will mark the 51st anniversary of the Khmer Rouge regime, led by Pol Pot. The Khmer Rouge seized power, which led to the Cambodian Genocide.
- 2) The genocide and other crimes against humanity committed against the people of Cambodia, including various religious groups and ethnic minorities, during the Khmer Rouge regime led to the deaths of over 1.7 million Cambodians, which was 21% of the nation's population.
- 3) After the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, over 140,000 Cambodians came to the United States as refugees, a group of special humanitarian and foreign policy concern to the United States because of the well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and thus in need of protection in accordance with the United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.
- 4) The State of California has the largest population of Cambodians in the United States, and the City of Long Beach is known around the world as home to the largest Cambodian community outside of Southeast Asia.

- 5) In 1994, the United States Congress passed the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act, committing the American government to the pursuit of justice for the victims of the genocide and affirming the policy of the United States to bring members of the Khmer Rouge to justice for their crimes against humanity.
- 6) Cambodian Genocide Memorial Week will honor the survivors and their descendants for their courage and contributions to our state and country. This week will serve as a way to remember those who lost their lives in Cambodia and in genocides around the world.

This resolution recognizes the week of April 17 to April 23, 2026, inclusive, as Cambodian Genocide Memorial Week, and calls upon all Californians to observe the week by participating in appropriate activities and programs.

Related/Prior Legislation

HR 32 (Lowenthal, 2025) – Adopted in Assembly.
SR 37 (Gonzalez, 2025) – Adopted in Senate.
HR 87 (Lowenthal, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.
SR 85 (Gonzalez, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.
SR 23 (Gonzalez, 2023) – Adopted in Senate.
HR 27 (Lowenthal, 2023) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/25/26 16:15:11

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 92
Author: Becker (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/25/26
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: California Holocaust Memorial Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims April 14, 2026, as “California Holocaust Memorial Day” and urges Californians to observe this day of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Holocaust was a tragedy of proportions the world had never before witnessed. More than 80 years have passed since the tragic events that we now refer to as the Holocaust transpired, in which the dictatorship of Nazi Germany murdered 6 million Jews as part of a systematic program of genocide known as “The Final Solution to the Jewish Question”.
- 2) Jews were the primary victims of the Holocaust, but they were not alone. Millions of other people were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a carefully orchestrated, state-sponsored program of cultural, social, and political annihilation under the Nazi regime.
- 3) We must teach our children, and future generations, that the individual and communal acts of heroism during the Holocaust serve as a powerful example of how our nation and its citizens can, and must, respond to acts of hatred and inhumanity.

This resolution proclaims April 14, 2026, as “California Holocaust Memorial Day” and urges Californians to observe this day of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 46 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 113, Statutes of 2025)
ACR 59 (Addis, et.al., Resolution Chapter 69, Statutes of 2025)
SCR 135 (Wiener, et. al., Resolution Chapter 85, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 176 (Gabriel, et. al., Resolution Chapter 72, Statutes of 2024)
SCR 43 (Wiener, et. al., Resolution Chapter 55, Statutes of 2023)
ACR 43 (Gabriel, et. al., Resolution Chapter 50, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:12

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 1389
Author: Blanca Rubio (D)
Amended: 3/24/26 in Senate
Vote: 27- Urgency

PRIOR VOTES NOT RELEVANT

NOTE: On March 24, 2026, the Senate Governmental Organization Committee held an informational hearing on the second amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California.

SUBJECT: Tribal gaming: compact ratification

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill ratifies the second amendment to the Tribal-State Gaming Compact between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California, executed on December 18, 2025.

Senate Amendments of 3/24/26 ratify the second amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California, executed on December 18, 2025 and add an urgency clause.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Provides, under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), for the negotiation and conclusion of compacts between federally recognized Indian tribes and the State for the purpose of conducting Class III gaming activities on Indian lands within a State as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments.

- 2) Authorizes expressly a number of tribal-state gaming compacts between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.
- 3) Authorizes the conduct of Class III gaming activities to the extent such activities are permitted by state law, a gaming compact has been concluded by a federally recognized tribe and the State, and the compact has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
- 4) Limits the operation of Class III gaming activities to Indian lands acquired on or before October 17, 1988. Provides, for certain exceptions to conduct gaming activities on Indian lands acquired after October 17, 1988.
- 5) Defines “Indian lands” to mean all lands within the limits of any Indian reservation, and any lands title to which is either held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe, or individual, or held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restriction by the U.S. against alienation and over which an Indian tribe exercises governmental power.
- 6) Requires the State to negotiate to conclude a compact in good faith with an Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the Indian lands upon which the Class III gaming activity is to be conducted. Provides the U.S. district courts with jurisdiction over any cause of action initiated by a tribal government alleging that the State failed to negotiate in good faith to conclude a compact. Prescribes the remedy, mediation supervised by the courts, if it is found that the State failed to negotiate in good faith to conclude a compact.
- 7) Authorizes the Governor, under the California Constitution, to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature.

This bill:

- 1) Ratifies second amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact between the State of California and Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California, executed on December 18, 2025.
- 2) Contains an urgency clause.

Background

Second Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California. The Second Amendment to the Tribal-State Gaming Compact “Amended Compact” between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation “Tribe” was

executed on December 18, 2025. The Amended Compact extends the provisions of the Tribe's existing 2006 compact to December 31, 2026. All other provisions of the existing compact remain intact.

In 2006, the Tribe entered into a tribal-state compact [SB 106 (Wiggins, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2007)] that authorized the tribe to operate one gaming facility and an additional one at an ancillary facility. The compact authorized the Tribe to operate no more than 99 gaming devices (slot machines) and prohibited anyone under the age of 21 from being present in any room.

Additionally, the 2006 compact contained other provisions relating to: exclusivity; licensing requirements and procedures for employees and gaming suppliers; testing and inspection of gaming devices; rules and regulations for the operation and management of the gaming facility; off-reservation environmental impacts; public and workplace health and safety; and labor provisions. In 2016 the Tribe and the State agreed to amend the 2006 compact's provisions pertaining to mandatory participation in the State workers' compensation program to align the Tribe's compact to more recently agreed upon compacts.

According to the Tribe's website, the Tribe is currently the largest Tribe in California, with more than 5,000 enrolled members. The Yurok Reservation is located in one of the most isolated regions of Northwest California, consisting of lands one mile on each side of the lower forty-four (44) miles of the Klamath River from just above the confluence of the Trinity River at Weitchpec to the mouth of the river as it flows into the Pacific Ocean. Reservation lands include parts of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, two of the largest land-based counties in the state of California.

Following ratification of its 2006 tribal-state gaming compact, the Tribe opened the Redwood Hotel Casino in 2014 which consists of two separate entities, the Redwood Holiday Inn Express and the Redwood Casino. The Redwood Holiday Inn Express is a 60-room hotel complete with exercise room and pool. The Redwood Casino, located in Klamath, CA, currently hosts 99 Class III machines and includes the Abalone Bar and Grill.

To be effective, an amendment solely to extend the term of a compact requires ratification by the California Legislature, but it does not require approval by the Secretary pursuant to 25 Code of Federal Regulations section 293.5.

Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. In 1988, Congress enacted IGRA to provide a statutory basis for the operation and regulation of gaming on Indian lands. IGRA

provides that an Indian tribe may conduct gaming activity on Indian lands if the activity “is not specifically prohibited by federal law and is conducted within a State which does not prohibit such gaming activity.”

IGRA distinguishes between three classes of gaming (Class I, Class II, and Class III) and provides for different forms of regulation for each class. Class I gaming includes “social games” for minor prizes or “traditional forms of Indian gaming.” Class II gaming is defined to include bingo and card games that are explicitly authorized by the laws of the state, or that are not explicitly prohibited by the laws of the state and are played at any location in the State, so long as the card games are played in conformity with those laws and regulations. Class III gaming includes such things as slot machines, casino games, and banked card games such as black jack and baccarat. Class III gaming may only be conducted under terms of a compact negotiated between an Indian tribe and a State.

IGRA was enacted against a legal background in which Indian tribes and individuals generally are exempt from state taxation within their own territory. IGRA provides that with the exception of assessments permitted under the statute, to defray the State’s costs of regulating gaming activity, IGRA shall not be interpreted as conferring upon a State authority to impose any tax, fee, charge, or other assessment upon an Indian tribe to engage in Class III activity. Nor may a State refuse to enter into negotiations based on the lack of authority to impose such a tax, fee, charge, or other assessment.

When a tribe requests negotiations for a Class III compact, IGRA requires the State to negotiate with the Indian tribe in good faith. IGRA provides a comprehensive process to prevent an impasse in compact negotiations, which is triggered when a tribe files suit alleging that the State has refused to negotiate or has failed to negotiate in good faith.

Before 2000, the California Constitution prohibited Class III gaming. In 2000, California voters approved Proposition 1A, which had been proposed by the Governor and passed by the Legislature. Proposition 1A amended the California Constitution to permit the State to negotiate compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes for certain Class III gaming activities. Because non-Indian parties were still forbidden from operating gaming facilities, Proposition 1A granted Indian tribes a “constitutionally protected monopoly on most types of Class III games in California.”

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

California Tribal Business Alliance

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the California Tribal Business Alliance, “AB 1389 does not change the substantive terms of the compact. It simply preserves continuity under the existing framework through December 31, 2026, and the urgency clause appropriately ensures that ratification takes effect immediately to protect the Tribe’s economic development, stability, and self sufficiency at the earliest possible time.”

Prepared by: Brian Duke / G.O. / (916) 651-1530
3/26/26 13:49:05

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 133
Author: Johnson (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/11/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Introduce a Girl to Engineering Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution commemorates February 26, 2026, as Introduce a Girl to Engineering Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) February 26, 2026, is recognized nationally and internationally as Introduce a Girl to Engineering Day, a signature event of Engineers Week dedicated to encouraging girls to explore careers in engineering and technology.
- 2) In 1970, women comprised approximately 3% of the engineering workforce in the United States. According to the National Science Foundation's National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, women accounted for approximately 35% of the overall science and engineering workforce in the United States by 2023, reflecting progress across science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields while underscoring persistent gaps in engineering specifically.
- 3) Despite these gains, women hold only about 16% of engineering jobs nationwide, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, highlighting the ongoing challenge of translating educational participation into workforce representation.
- 4) Numerous organizations and programs across the United States are dedicated to closing the gender gap in engineering by actively encouraging young women and girls to explore STEM fields that have been historically male dominated.

This resolution commemorates February 26, 2026, as Introduce a Girl to Engineering Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 19 (Macedo, Resolution Chapter 19, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 130 (Luz Rivas, Resolution Chapter 26, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 8 (Luz Rivas, Resolution Chapter 14, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/10/26)

California State Association of Counties

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/10/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/11/26 15:45:11

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 135
Author: Patel (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/12/26
Vote: 21

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 3/5/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: School Breakfast Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 2, 2026, to March 6, 2026, inclusive, as School Breakfast Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Nearly one in six California children live in food insecure households, meaning they do not have consistent access to adequate food.
- 2) More than 66% of California public school pupils qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, yet many of those low-income pupils are not eating the nutritious school breakfast offered due to barriers such as social stigma, late buses or carpools, long cafeteria lines, and tight class schedules.
- 3) Eating breakfast as part of the school day is associated with positive pupil behavioral health and academic performances, such as better test score results, improved concentration in class, lower rates of chronic absenteeism, fewer classroom disruptions, and less frequent visits to the school nurse.
- 4) If California schools increased school breakfast participation such that 50% of the pupils who qualify for free or reduced-price school meals participated in their school's breakfast program, an additional 558,903 pupils would receive breakfast every day and school districts would receive more than \$271 million in federal meal reimbursements for their school nutrition budgets.

This resolution proclaims March 2, 2026, to March 6, 2026, inclusive, as School Breakfast Week.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 26 (Weber Pierson, Resolution Chapter 39, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 143 (Bennett, Resolution Chapter 31, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 33 (Robert Rivas, Resolution Chapter 36, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/17/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/17/26)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 3/5/26

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NO VOTE RECORDED: Ahrens, Castillo, Chen, Irwin, Macedo, Celeste Rodriguez, Sharp-Collins

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:46

**** END ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 136
Author: Harabedian (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/13/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Engineers Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the week of February 22, 2026, to February 28, 2026, as Engineers Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Engineers Week celebrates its rich history as one of the largest science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) outreach events of the year with the 2026 theme “Transform Your Future,” underscoring how engineers shape communities, opportunities, and the world we live in.
- 2) Engineers practice in a number of important specialties, including civil, mechanical, electrical, structural, geotechnical, chemical, control systems, fire protection, industrial, petroleum, environmental, and traffic engineering, providing a complete range of engineering services to both the private and public sectors in California.
- 3) Professional engineers are leaders in the development of efficient, environmentally sustainable, and technologically advanced designs that enhance water quality, wastewater management, flood control, infrastructure resiliency, seismic safety, hazardous site remediation, and transportation systems, including highways, railways, waterways, and airports.

This resolution recognizes the week of February 22, 2026, to February 28, 2026, as Engineers Week.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 29 (Irwin, Resolution Chapter 24, Statutes of 2025).

ACR 127 (Irwin, Resolution Chapter 27, Statutes of 2024).

ACR 9 (Irwin, Resolution Chapter 15, Statutes of 2023).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/9/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/9/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/11/26 15:45:12

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 138
Author: Hadwick (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/13/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Association of Future Farmers of America

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes and commends the California Association of Future Farmers of America for its nearly 100 years of service to students, educators, and the agricultural industry and honors members, advisors, alumni, and supporters of the association for their dedication to developing future leaders and sustaining California's agricultural legacy.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California has a rich and successful agricultural history, one that has made the Golden State the nation's agricultural leader for many years. The California Association of Future Farmers of America (California Association FFA) has been an integral part of this remarkable agricultural tradition since 1928.
- 2) Future Farmers of America (FFA) is an outstanding student leadership organization that promotes excellence in agricultural education throughout California, and the California Association FFA stands as one of the largest state FFA associations in the nation, providing leadership development opportunities to more students than all but one state FFA association in the nation.
- 3) The California Association FFA currently serves more than 108,000 student members in 366 chapters statewide, making it the largest youth leadership organization in California.
- 4) The Sacramento Leadership Experience, developed and presented by the California Association FFA, serves as a capstone civic engagement and public service leadership conference within California Association FFA's statewide leadership system. More than 85,000 students have participated in the

California Association FFA State Leadership Conference, the largest career technical student organization conference in the state.

- 5) Through supervised agricultural experience programs, entrepreneurship, and community service initiatives, California Association FFA members have logged more than 5 million hours of work-based learning, generating an estimated \$40 million in economic and community service impact.
- 6) Throughout its history, the California Association FFA has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to leadership development, workforce preparation, and community service, reflecting the highest ideals of public engagement and educational excellence.

This resolution recognizes and commends the California Association of Future Farmers of America for its nearly 100 years of service to students, educators, and the agricultural industry.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/10/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/10/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/11/26 15:45:12

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 139
Author: Calderon (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/13/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Sleep Apnea Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of March as Sleep Apnea Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a common, serious, and chronic sleep-related breathing disorder characterized by repeated interruptions of breathing during sleep, leading to fragmented sleep and reduced blood oxygen levels.
- 2) OSA affects an estimated 75 to 80 million adults in the United States, and leading sleep medicine experts estimate that up to 90% of cases remain undiagnosed, leaving millions of individuals untreated and at an elevated risk for adverse health and safety outcomes.
- 3) Custom-fitted oral devices, including mandibular advancement devices and newer FDA-cleared oral appliance therapies and similar treatments, work by repositioning the jaw and airway structures during sleep to reduce airway collapse.

This resolution proclaims the month of March as Sleep Apnea Awareness Month in California.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/25/26 16:19:10

****** END ******

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 140
Author: Patel (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/18/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Women in STEM Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 21, 2026, as California Women in STEM day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California as a state is committed towards promoting diversity and gender equality by ensuring that all genders have equal opportunity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
- 2) Women are underrepresented in STEM-related fields, comprising approximately 17.6% of workers in STEM-related jobs, despite advancements in technology which have resulted in an increased number of STEM jobs overall.
- 3) Female scientists and engineers have made enormous strides in occupations concentrated in the fields of biological sciences (55%) and chemical and material sciences (36%) as compared to the past. Without women, many of the advancements in STEM would not be seen in today's society.
- 4) California encourages the participation of women to join STEM careers to level the gender imbalances within those careers.

This resolution proclaims March 21, 2026, as California Women in STEM Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 48 (DeMaio, Resolution Chapter 55, Statutes of 2025)
ACR 160 (Weber, Resolution Chapter 55, Statues of 2024)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/2/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/2/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:13

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 144
Author: Hadwick (R)
Introduced: 2/19/26
Vote: 21

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 3/5/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: National CRNA Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution commends certified registered nurse anesthetists for their expertise, dedication, and service to the people of California, acknowledges their essential role in ensuring access to high-quality anesthesia and perioperative care, particularly in rural and underserved communities, and celebrates National CRNA Week 2026.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs) are highly trained, advanced practice registered nurses specializing in anesthesiology who provide expert care to patients before, during, and after surgical, obstetrical, trauma, and procedural services across the continuum of care.
- 2) CRNAs contribute to improved patient outcomes by providing timely, evidence-based anesthesia and perioperative care, reducing delays in treatment, and ensuring continuity of care for patients who might otherwise be required to travel long distances for essential services.
- 3) CRNAs demonstrate leadership in clinical practice, education, health care delivery innovation, and policy advocacy, helping to address California's evolving health care access challenges and advancing equitable care for all populations.

This resolution commends certified registered nurse anesthetists for their expertise, dedication, and service to the people of California, acknowledges their essential

role in ensuring access to high-quality anesthesia and perioperative care, particularly in rural and underserved communities, and celebrates National CRNA Week 2026.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 12 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 75, Statutes of 2025)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 3/5/26

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NO VOTE RECORDED: Ahrens, Castillo, Chen, Irwin, Macedo, Celeste Rodriguez, Sharp-Collins

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:47

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 145
Author: Caloza (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/20/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Women in Construction Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 1, 2026, to March 7, 2026, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and education activities.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The focus of Women in Construction Week is to highlight women as a visible component of the construction industry. The continuous progress of our economy requires full participation and support of all citizens, regardless of gender, race, or ethnic background.
- 2) Rising costs of higher education and evolving employer workforce training needs make apprenticeship an increasingly important career pathway without the burden of student loans. Apprenticeships are a critical pathway for women to participate fully and equally in California's growing economy.
- 3) Women face many barriers to entering and staying in the construction field and have historically been excluded from apprenticeship opportunities that lead to meaningful careers with family-supporting wages.

This resolution proclaims March 1, 2026, to March 7, 2026, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and education activities.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 30 (Smallwood-Cuevas, Resolution Chapter 29, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 28 (Ortega, Resolution Chapter 30, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 141 (Ortega, Resolution Chapter 43, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 29 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 21, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/16/26)

American Subcontractors Association of California
International Interior Design Association

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:47

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 146
Author: Ransom (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/20/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of March 2026 as Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Hemophilia is a rare genetic condition affecting at least 4,000 people in California, and Von Willebrand disease impacts at least 360,000 people in California.
- 2) Without treatment, people with hemophilia and other related bleeding disorders face frequent, spontaneous bleeding episodes in their joints, causing swelling in the joints, muscles, internal organs, and brain. Repeated bleeding episodes in the joints result in chronic degenerative arthritic conditions, which often lead to frequent hospitalizations, permanent disability, and chronic pain. Bleeding episodes involving internal organs and the brain can cause permanent damage, disability, and even death.
- 3) This awareness month will elevate the awareness of, and engagement in, the inheritable bleeding disorders journey beyond this community to the general public, enabling the prevention of illness, unnecessary procedures, and disability.

This resolution proclaims the month of March 2026 as Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month in California.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:14

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 147
Author: Lackey (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/23/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Special Olympics Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 9, 2026, as Special Olympics Day in California, and congratulates Team NorCal and Team SoCal for their accomplishments thus far and wishes them success in the 2026 Special Olympics USA Games.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Special Olympics is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, providing year-round training and competitions to more than 4 million athletes and Unified Sports partners in 177 countries.
- 2) With the support of the State of California, Special Olympics California provides free year-round services and programs in sports, schools, leadership, and health and wellness to more than 50,000 people with intellectual disabilities and their families in the state.
- 3) The 2026 Special Olympics USA Games will take place from June 20, 2026, to June 26, 2026, inclusive, in Minnesota, happening once every four years, and will bring together Special Olympics athletes from across the country to compete and celebrate in the spirit of inclusion.
- 4) The 2026 Special Olympics USA Games will feature more than 3,000 athletes, 1,500 coaches, 10,000 volunteers, and 75,000 expected fans.

This resolution congratulates Team NorCal and Team SoCal for their accomplishments thus far and wishes them success in the 2026 Special Olympics USA Games.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 41 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 49, Statutes of 2025)
ACR 50 (Ahrens, Resolution Chapter 57, Statutes of 2025)
ACR 155 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 39, Statutes of 2024)
SCR 120 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 41 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 49, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 51 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 57, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171
3/18/26 13:52:48

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 148
Author: Addis (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/23/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Family Physician Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates the week of March 15, 2026, to March 21, 2026, inclusive, as Family Physician Week, recognizes the invaluable contributions of family physicians to California's health care system, and encourages continued investment in primary care to strengthen the family medicine workforce.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California family physicians have historically demonstrated their dedication to the health and well-being of Californians by emphasizing coordinated care, better health outcomes and patient experience, and health equity.
- 2) Family physician care is based on knowledge of the whole person in the context of the family and the community and is not limited by age, sex, or type of health condition, and their broad skill set is particularly valuable in communities or geographical areas where certain specialists and subspecialists may not be available.
- 3) Family physicians provide high-quality care and reduce costs to the health care system through leadership, collaboration, and innovation. Family physicians are essential in addressing social determinants of health, advancing health equity, and improving access to care in medically underserved communities.

This resolution recognizes the invaluable contributions of family physicians to California's health care system and encourages continued investment in primary care to strengthen the family medicine workforce.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 37 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 46, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 165 (Schiavo, Resolution Chapter 64, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 23 (Newman, Resolution Chapter 68, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

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4/8/26 14:53:15

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 151
Author: Papan (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/26/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Greek Independence Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates March 25, 2026, as Greek Independence Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Greek Independence Day reminds us of the strong principles and bonds that the United States of America and Greece share, including commitment to the democratic ideals of justice and freedom.
- 2) Approximately 3 million Greek Americans have joined mainstream society and began to make significant contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as in other areas.
- 3) Today, we take special note of those citizens and thank them for their innumerable contributions to our nation's cultural, economic, and political heritage.

This resolution designates March 25, 2026, as "Greek Independence Day: A Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy".

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:15

****** END ******

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 153
Author: Calderon (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/2/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Irish American Heritage Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates March 2026 as Irish American Heritage Month in honor of 102 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Ireland and commemorates the multitude of contributions that Irish Americans have made to this country and state.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The year 2026 marks 102 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Ireland, over a century of official meaningful engagement of which both countries are very proud.
- 2) Irish Americans played vital roles in the development of the United States. Nine Irish Americans were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and 23 Presidents of the United States have been of Irish heritage, including John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, George H. W. Bush, Barack Obama, and Joe Biden.
- 3) Irish Americans have also played a major role in California politics as governors, legislative leaders, city mayors, and other public officials, who have worked tirelessly to build California into the state that it is today.
- 4) There is significant economic reciprocity between California and Ireland, including Ireland as the seventh largest source of foreign direct investment through wholly foreign-owned enterprises in California, and there is work underway to further build these relationships.

- 5) Today, over 35 million Americans claim Irish heritage, and they continue to contribute to the politics, economy, and culture of the United States and California.

This resolution, in honor of 102 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and Ireland and the multitude of contributions that Irish Americans have made to make this a better country and state for all people, designates March 2026 to be Irish American Heritage Month in California, and calls upon the people of the state to observe the month of March with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities, especially on March 17, because everyone is Irish on St. Patrick's Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 51 (Haney, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 149 (Gallagher, Resolution Chapter 41, Statutes of 2024)

SR 77 (McGuire, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/24/26)

None received

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3/25/26 16:19:11

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 154
Author: Patterson (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/2/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Down Syndrome Awareness Week and Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 15, 2026, to March 21, 2026, inclusive, as California Down Syndrome Awareness Week and March 21, 2026, as California Down Syndrome Day, and encourages all Californians to support and participate in related activities.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Down syndrome occurs when an individual has a full or partial extra copy of chromosome 21. This additional genetic material alters the course of development and causes the characteristics associated with Down syndrome.
- 2) The inherent dignity and worth of persons with Down syndrome, their valuable contributions as promoters of well-being and diversity of their communities, and the importance of their individual autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make their own choices, should be recognized.
- 3) In 2011, the United Nations General Assembly declared March 21 as World Down Syndrome Day, to be observed every year beginning in 2012, and invited all to observe World Down Syndrome Day in order to raise public awareness of Down syndrome. The 21st day of the third month was selected to signify the uniqueness of the triplication of the 21st chromosome that causes Down syndrome.

This resolution proclaims March 15, 2026, to March 21, 2026, inclusive, as California Down Syndrome Awareness Week and March 21, 2026, as California Down Syndrome Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 41 (Patterson, Resolution Chapter 54, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 148 (Patterson, Resolution Chapter 52, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 26 (Patterson, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

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4/8/26 14:53:16

**** **END** ****

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 156
Author: Hoover (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/3/26
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: National Day of Play

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes National Day of Play on March 21, 2026.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) A 2022 study found that families spend a significant portion of shared physical spaces in alone-together time, meaning individuals are present, but engaged in their own activities, such as using electronic devices.
- 2) “Play” can be defined as an activity that is self-chosen, intrinsically motivated, and conducted in an active, but relatively stress-free, frame of mind. Play is fundamentally connected to social connection, as it provides space to develop and practice essential social skills, such as communication, cooperation, empathy, and negotiation.
- 3) A National Day of Play strengthens community bonds and encourages a focus on creating safe and healthy environments for all.

This resolution recognizes the importance of social connection for mental, physical, and social development, and encourages people to put their electronics down and play.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/6/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171
4/8/26 14:53:17

****** END ******