

HF&H Fall 2026 Legislative Update



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Key Highlights

The following bills are most directly impactful to local jurisdictions and were signed into law in calendar year 2026. These bills will be effective January 1, 2027, unless otherwise specified.

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Impact
SOLID WASTE		
AB 2559 Ward Solid waste: construction debris: diversion: deposits.	This bill would obligate a city or county that requires a refundable deposit, performance security, or similar financial guarantee for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a construction or demolition (C&D) debris requirement to return the full deposit if compliance documentation is provided.	Requires local jurisdictions to implement processes to ensure the full deposit for C&D diversion requirements is returned once compliance documentation is provided. No partial refunds.
SB 1371 Durazo Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.	This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services entered into or substantially amended by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute. The bill makes existing provisions void and unenforceable to the extent that they excuse or suspend performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute.	Secures essential services for local jurisdictions in the event of labor disputes.



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Bill	Description	Impact
ORGANIC WASTE		
AB 643 Wilson Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.	Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count specified recovered organic waste products (ROWP) towards up to 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would additionally authorize a local jurisdiction to count a beneficial agricultural amendment derived from organic waste that may include biosolids towards up to 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target if that material meets the requirements to be deemed to constitute a reduction in landfill disposal, the material is registered or approved for end use as a fertilizing material by the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste. The bill would also authorize a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from certain composting operations towards its procurement target, if the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time does not exceed 200 cubic yards or, for a composting activity owned by a public agency, 500 cubic yards.	Provides additional avenues for local jurisdictions to meet their SB 1383 recovered organic waste procurement targets including through use of beneficial agricultural amendments (e.g., biosolids) and compost produced at small composting operations.
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE		
AB 1617 Alanis Household hazardous waste: reporting.	Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste (HHW) management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) each year. This bill requires Form 303 to report information for the prior calendar year, rather than for the period from July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of the current fiscal year.	Local jurisdictions now must report Form 303 information for the prior calendar year rather than fiscal year.



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Bill	Description	Impact
ILLEGAL DUMPING		
AB 1153 Bonta Illegal disposal site abatement.	Existing law requires CalRecycle to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and co-disposal sites. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to develop regulations and expend funds to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles, to develop enforcement strategies, and to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers.	Authorizes CalRecycle to develop local illegal dumping enforcement teams and enforcement officers providing more resources for local jurisdictions to manage illegal dumping.
AB 2310 Carrillo Illegal Dumping.	This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of illegally dumping such material. The bill would increase the maximum fine to \$5,000 for violating these provisions a fourth or subsequent time. Violations involving commercial quantities of material in excess of 50 cubic yards may also be punishable by a felony or misdemeanor.	Gives local jurisdictions stronger enforcement mechanisms and stricter penalties for illegal dumping activities including for transporting waste for illegal dumping purposes.
SB 1218 Arreguin Vehicle immobilization: illegal dumping violation penalties.	This bill would authorize the immobilization of a vehicle with a device made for that purpose if the registered owner of the vehicle has been issued a certain number of notices of illegal dumping violation that are delinquent, or is known to have been issued a certain number of notices for failure to pay or failure to appear in court for an illegal dumping violation.	Provides local jurisdictions with more enforcement tools by allowing local jurisdiction peace officers or traffic employees to immobilize a vehicle if the registered owner has illegal dumping violations.



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Description of 2026 Bills

SOLID WASTE, RECYCLING, AND SUSTAINABILITY

Signed Into Law

Bills with potential or indirect impacts to local jurisdictions, effective January 1, 2027, unless otherwise specified.
For bills signed into law in calendar year 2025, see our [Spring 2026 Legislative Update](#).

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
SOLID WASTE AND ORGANIC WASTE		
AB 28 Schiavo Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.	This bill would require the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill to notify CalRecycle if a subsurface elevated temperature event occurs, where subsurface gas or waste temperatures at a solid waste landfill persistently exceed 131 degrees Fahrenheit over a substantial area. This bill requires the owner or operator to create a corrective action plan and authorizes CalRecycle or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty of \$100,000 per day for noncompliance. The penalties collected are deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Community Fund, to be paid to counties in which a subsurface elevated temperature event occurred to mitigate harm to a person or community affected, and to be paid to the authority for its costs of implementation. This bill creates a multiagency coordination group to investigate and provide recommendations on how to resolve a subsurface elevated temperature event, and would, upon request, require the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill to implement an air monitoring and sampling plan. This bill requires the owner or operator to reimburse the members of a multiagency coordination group and the local health department for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 356, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
SB 881 McNerney Income taxation: credits: voluntary contributions: food bank donations.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit for qualified taxpayers in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables and specified raw agricultural products or processed foods donated to a food bank for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the authorization for those tax credits for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2032. Existing law authorizes individuals to contribute amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified funds. This bill would extend the provisions that apply to the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund until January 1, 2033.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 657, Statutes of 2026. 09/27/26
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE		
AB 762 Irwin Disposable, battery- embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.	This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded tobacco vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded tobacco vapor inhalation device in California. The bill would make any person who violates the above-described disposable battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 717, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
BEVERAGE CONTAINERS		
SB 633 Blakespear Plastic beverage containers: recycling.	This bill would increase the annual administrative penalty to \$0.30 for each pound of virgin plastic a beverage manufacturer uses in lieu of the required amount of postconsumer recycled plastic. Beginning on or before March 1, 2028, this bill would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to provide proof to CalRecycle that the postconsumer recycled content used by the beverage manufacturer for plastic beverage containers is validated by a third party. This bill would also require CalRecycle to publish a list of beverage manufacturers and their associated brand names and indicate whether they have complied with applicable postconsumer recycled plastic requirements and other appropriate information.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 315, Statutes of 2026.
SB 955 Blakespear Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines.	This bill increases the minimum gross annual sales defining a "supermarket" from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, revises the description of required items for sale, and requires CalRecycle to consult the most recent Progressive Grocer Marketing Guidebook updates to determine which dealers are supermarkets. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served, that a dealer cooperative or a mobile unit is not precluded from operating and receiving program payments in the same convenience zone as a reverse vending machine, and that an existing certified recycling center is not ineligible for handling fees if a reverse vending machine is located in the same convenience zone. The bill would make an appropriation by expanding the entities that would be eligible at any given time for program payments, and by changing the calculation of handling fees, paid by CalRecycle from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 319, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP AND EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY		
AB 864 Ward Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.	Existing federal regulations exclude from being classified as hazardous waste under federal law certain hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation if specific conditions are met. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to convene one or more public workshops for interested parties to comment on the applicability of the above-described federal regulations to hazardous waste streams, including, but not limited to, solar photovoltaic modules generated in California, to evaluate the applicability of those federal regulations to end-of-life solar photovoltaic modules as an alternative to one or more of the state standards governing hazardous waste and universal waste management.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 872, Statutes of 2026.
SB 501 Allen Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.	The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 establishes a stewardship program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and safe and proper management of covered batteries in the state. The bill would require a producer of covered batteries, individually or through a stewardship organization, to develop and implement a stewardship plan that includes collection sites for covered, small-format, and medium-format batteries. This bill would authorize the DTSC and certain local officers and agencies to enter and inspect any collection site, establishment, or any other place or environment, where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources, as a result of the requirements of the act. This bill clarifies that a loose battery is one that can be easily removed from a product with no more than common household tools, and is able to be removed, replaced, or recycled by the consumer, even if it is secured by a producer-provided key, application, or other locking device solely intended to prevent theft or tampering. This bill expands the definition of covered batteries by removing exclusions for primary and rechargeable batteries and categorizing all covered batteries as either a small or medium format battery, and requires a program operator to annually demonstrate achievement of minimum recycling rates for rechargeable, nonrechargeable, and primary batteries.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 414, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
SB 615 Allen Vehicle traction batteries.	Commencing July 1, 2028, this bill would require a battery supplier to equip a new vehicle traction battery sold in the state with a permanent label containing information intended to improve the reuse, repair, remanufacture, or recycling of these batteries. The bill would require a remanufacturer to rebrand and relabel a remanufactured vehicle traction battery. This bill would require battery suppliers, beginning July 1, 2029, and annually thereafter, to pay the California State Air Resources Board (CARB) a fee based on a tiered fee schedule, to cover the CARB's full personnel, administrative, regulatory, and loan and interest costs related to implementing and enforcing these provisions.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 351, Statutes of 2026.
SB 758 Umberg Public health: nitrous oxide.	The existing Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, and would authorize a city and/or county to adopt an ordinance imposing greater restrictions on the retail sale of nitrous oxide provided the ordinance does not restrict legitimate uses.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 979, Statutes of 2026.
SB 936 Blakespear Nitrous oxide: sales.	This bill prohibits the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a nitrous oxide product that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit the sale and distribution of a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. This bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction and authorize a court to suspend a business license and revoke a license to sell tobacco products. The bill would assess a \$250 penalty for each revoked license and deposit penalties in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund to be made available for purposes of administering the bill.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 317, Statutes of 2026.



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Vetoed

Bills Vetoed.

Vetoed		
Bill	Description	Status
RECYCLING		
AB 2253 Boerner Solid waste: products: recycled content claims.	Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container to maintain specified information and documentation in support of that claim. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2030, expand those provisions from plastic food containers to all products making recycled content claims. The bill would additionally require that the recycled content claim not exceed the amount of third-party certified recycled content introduced into the manufacturer's or supplier's overall supply stream, and require the claim to be based on the actual recycled content used in the production of the material used in the product line.	VETOED (Inactive) Vetoed by Governor.
PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP AND EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY		
SB 1180 Allen Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.	The existing Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act establishes the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, until January 1, 2037, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected. This bill would require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to prioritize programs, projects, and initiatives that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution or demonstrate meaningful and durable partnership with California Native American tribes. The bill would require reimbursement of a grantee's or subgrantee's indirect costs by applying one of four enumerated rates, not to exceed 35% of the total grant award, and would expand the entities eligible to receive grants from the fund.	VETOED (Active) Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



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Vetoed		
Bill	Description	Status
OTHER		
SB 1064 Dahle Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program: testing.	Current law requires the CARB to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds. This bill would limit specified testing of all nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds that are considered low use, that have an engine that is from the 2012 model year or older, and that are registered in this state, to not more frequently than annually.	VETOED (Active) Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Dead

The final date for a bill to be passed by both chambers was August 31, 2026. The following bills were not passed to the Governor and are effectively dead.

Dead	
Bill	Description
SOLID WASTE	
AB 2334 Bennett Solid waste: methane reduction: working group.	To address the issue of landfills catching fire and smoldering for years and the rapid depletion of landfill capacity, this bill would require the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a working group to study the need for and value of alternative methods of methane reduction in the event SB 54 and SB 1383 are implemented as planned. The bill would require the working group to submit its findings and recommendations to the director on or before January 1, 2029.



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Dead

Bill	Description
RECYCLING	
AB 2226 B. Rubio Reusable grocery bags.	Existing law prohibits a store from providing a precheckout bag to a customer unless the precheckout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag. Existing law defines a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item. This bill would repeal those provisions.
ORGANIC WASTE AND FOOD RECOVERY	
AB 1618 Rogers Food Insecurity.	This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to annually conduct a statewide survey to assess food insecurity in the state. The bill would require the department, on or before October 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to make the results of the statewide food insecurity survey publicly available on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to collaborate or contract with a public research institution or other external vendor to implement these provisions and prohibit the department from conducting a statewide food insecurity survey during a year in which a federal food security survey is conducted.
AB 1734 Stefani Count Hunger Act	To the extent sufficient resources are available, this bill would encourage the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) to expand the food insecurity portion of the California Health Interview Survey to include households with incomes at or below 400% of the federal poverty level. The bill would encourage UCLA to make available statewide, regional, and county-level food insecurity data through the AskCHIS reporting tool or a successor public reporting platform.
AB 2112 Bains Greenhouse gases: soil carbon sequestration	This bill would develop a strategy to link waste diversion goals with soil health practices on natural and working lands and include incentives to increase climate-friendly on-farm compost production and use, such as compost application on grasslands and priority rangeland for improved vegetation and carbon storage.



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Dead

Bill	Description
SB 353 Alvarado-Gil Income tax: credits: food banks.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit for qualified taxpayers in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables and specified raw agricultural products or processed foods donated to a food bank for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the authorization for those tax credits for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2032.
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	
SB 1215 Cortese Electrical corporations: electric vehicle charging stations: multifamily housing properties.	This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, on or before March 1, 2027, to establish targets for each electrical corporation to install electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at multifamily housing properties. The bill would ensure the targets reduce costs for all ratepayers, and would require electrical corporations to identify the multifamily properties with highest EV use within their service territories. The bill would require the commission to determine whether to impose requirements on an electrical corporation, such as to recover all costs to the extent not covered by nonratepayer funding.
AB 998 Hadwick Household hazardous waste: vape pens.	The bill would prohibit a public agency, or its contractor, from including vape pens in a household hazardous waste materials exchange program. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the DTSC to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school.



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Dead

Bill	Description
ILLEGAL DUMPING	
SB 1230 Valladares Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.	This bill would repeal the existing provision making each day that waste is placed, deposited, or dumped a separate violation. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste to \$4,500 to \$8,000 for the 2nd conviction, and \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions, and fines would be higher for commercial businesses who illegally dump and have 10 or more employees. This bill would require CalRecycle to be the lead state agency to act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping and require CalRecycle to create an internet website with resources to help cities and counties combat, prevent, and clean up illegal dumping.
BEVERAGE CONTAINERS	
SB 14 Blakespear State agencies: solid waste diversion: single-use plastic bottles.	The bill would require each state agency to submit an adopted integrated waste management plan and include descriptions of actions that will be taken to source reduce certain materials for the CalRecycle to review and approve. State agencies would also be required to report annually on their compliance with the 50% solid waste reduction goal and the implementation of their integrated waste management plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to publish on its internet website a list of products available for purchase by state agencies that would reduce the overall amount of plastic or paper waste generated. Beginning January 1, 2026, all reportable purchases of plastic beverage containers by state agencies would be required to meet established minimum percentages of postconsumer recycled plastic per year.
SB 674 Cabaldon Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25. This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2026. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



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Dead

Bill	Description
AB 1780 M. Rodriguez Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption.	This bill authorizes CalRecycle to adopt emergency regulations to exempt a distributor from making redemption payments to the department for filled beverage containers donated to a qualifying tax-exempt organization located in California, a public school, or a first responder, and requires the distributor to prepare and maintain records of the donations.
PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP AND EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY	
AB 1148 Sharp-Collins Food packaging: hazardous chemicals.	Beginning January 1, 2028, this bill would prohibit the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates. The bill would establish a threshold and reporting requirements for unintentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates in food packaging. The bill would authorize the DTSC and the Attorney General to enforce these provisions and issue an administrative or civil penalty up to \$5,000 for the first violation and \$10,000 for each subsequent violation.
AB 2245 M. Rodriguez Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility.	This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with the DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than January 1, 2029. This bill would exempt producers of these covered products from requirements under SB 54.
AB 80 Aguiar-Curry Carpet recycling.	This bill would revise the penalty language under the State's product stewardship program for carpets, and would expand approved collection sites to include certain carpet recycling centers, municipal facilities, and retailers. This bill would expand the governing board of a PRO to require one voting and five nonvoting members, as specified, and require the annual report to be submitted by September 1 of each year. The bill would also require a producer to publish for each covered product, the components that constitute more than 1% of each product's weight and any component that is a hazardous chemical on its website. This bill would require a producer responsibility plan to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that provides the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and a listing of face fibers and backing materials contained in the product.



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Dead

Bill	Description
AB 2462 Pellerin Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.	Under the Product Recall Safety and Protection Act, a manufacturer is required to provide for the safe return or appropriate disposal of an unsafe product at no cost to the end consumer or retailer. This bill would further require the safe return or appropriate disposal of the unsafe product to be at no cost to the end consumer or a thrift retail store.



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WATER RESOURCES, RATES, AND FEES

Signed Into Law

2026 Bills Signed Into Law.

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1153 Caballero Relating to disaster preparedness.	This bill would clarify the limited role of public water systems during wildfires while strengthening emergency preparedness in high-risk areas. Public water systems are designed and constructed to provide safe, reliable drinking water, not to serve as wildfire defense or suppression systems. While water agencies often aid firefighting efforts, it would be physically impracticable and financially infeasible to design water systems to function as wildfire suppression infrastructure.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 776, Statutes of 2026.
AB 2619 Papan Water Resources: Data Centers.	This bill requires data centers to report estimated water use and source to their supplier before initial licensing and actual annual use at renewal. This bill also amends Water Code §10632 so shortage-planning “unconstrained demand” includes data centers, irrigation, and other large users.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 437, Statutes of 2026.
AB 2469 Papan Data Centers: Water Use Disclosure.	Bars local approval of new or expanded data centers unless the applicant submits a water scarcity plan and water supply assessment, and requires the applicant to pay the full cost of conveyance, treatment, storage, or distribution upgrades the water supplier determines are needed.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 436, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
SB 1117 Cervantes and Gonzalez Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior ADUs.	Amends Gov. Code §66311.5 so ADUs over 750 sq ft can be charged impact fees only on interior livable space above 750 sq ft, still proportional to the primary dwelling. Binds local agencies, special districts, and water corporations.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 809, Statutes of 2026.
AB 2180 Ward Proportional Cost of Service.	Amends the Prop 218 Omnibus Implementation Act so water and sewer agencies can show “proportionality” using reasonable cost-allocation methods, including tiered rates by usage or customer class, built on historical or projected data, rather than parcel-by-parcel cost tracing.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 587, Statutes of 2026.
SB 1036 Grayson Mitigation Fee Act.	Requires Mitigation Fee Act fees on projects that demolish or change an existing use to be reduced for the prior use, so only incremental impact is charged (new Gov. Code §66001(h)). Adds §66013(j): when capacity changes on an existing water or sewer connection, the capacity charge may cover only the change in capacity.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 54, Statutes of 2026.



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Signed into Law

Bill	Description	Status
AB 35 Alvarez Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines.	This bill would let California move Proposition 4 bond funds out faster by exempting certain program guidelines and selection criteria from the normal state rulemaking process. This bill still requires public draft guidelines, public comments, and state review before grants go out.	SIGNED INTO LAW (2026) Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2026.

Vetoed

Bills Vetoed.

Vetoed

Bill	Description	Status
SB 1125 Menjivar Water Rate Assistance Program.	This bill would have created a statewide low-income water credit of at least \$20 per month, with automatic enrollment of California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) customers, subject to appropriation.	VETOED (Active) Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



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Dead

Bills that were not reviewed by the Governor.

Dead	
Bill	Description
AB 2013 Bennett Emergency Preparedness Plan.	This bill would have required wildfire hardening and resiliency measures (backup power, system hardening) for community water systems in fire zones.



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LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Signed into Law

2026 Bills Signed Into Law.

Signed into Law		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 922 Laird Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.	This bill would clarify that local governments may impose certain street-related fees to recover costs associated with maintenance and repair, while continuing to prohibit taxes or charges imposed solely for driving on public roads.	Provides legal grounds for local jurisdictions to recover street and highway maintenance, repair, and other public works costs through fees, charges, or surcharges.

Dead

Bills that were not reviewed by the Governor.

Dead	
Bill	Description
AB 259 Blanca Rubio Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	Under the Ralph M. Brown Act, existing law generally requires all meetings of a local agency to be open to the public and authorizes the use of teleconferencing with set requirements, including posting agendas at all teleconference locations and identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda for public access. The legislative body of a local agency is authorized to use alternative teleconferencing if certain conditions are met, such as maintaining a quorum in person at a public location and limiting how often members can participate from a remote location until January 1, 2026. This bill would extend these provisions until January 1, 2030.



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Additional Resources

- [Previous HF&H Legislative Updates](#)
- [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#)
- [California Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)
- [2026 Calendar of California Legislative Deadlines](#)
- [CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations/Rulemaking Page](#)
- [Federal Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)

Terms and Committee Abbreviations

Committee Abbreviations:

- Com on A. & A.R. – Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review
- Com. on APPR. – Committee on Appropriations
- Com. on B. & P. – Committee on Business and Professions
- Com. on E., U. & C. – Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications
- Com. on E.S. & T.M. – Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
- Com. on E.Q. – Committee on Environmental Quality
- Com. on GOV & F – Committee on Governance and Finance
- Com. on HEALTH – Committee on Health
- Com. on JUD. – Committee on Judiciary
- Com. on NAT. RES. – Committee on Natural Resources
- Com. N.R. & W. – Committee on Natural Resources and Water
- Com. on PUB S. – Committee on Public Safety
- Com. on Rev. & Tax. – Committee on Revenue and Taxation
- Com. on RLS – Committee on Rules
- Com. on TRANS – Committee on Transportation
- Com. on U. & E. – Committee on Utilities and Energy

Other Terms/Abbreviations:

- CalRecycle: The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
- CARB: California State Air Resources Board
- DGS: Department of General Services
- DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control