

2025 Legislative Bill Summary

ASSEMBLY PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMITTEE



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Introduction

The jurisdiction of the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee spans a wide range of technology-related issues, as well as matters affecting consumer protection and privacy in both the digital and analog worlds. In addition, the Committee is responsible for overseeing the Department of Technology within the State's Government Operations Agency.

During the 2025 legislative year, a total of 90 bills and one Resolution were referred to the Committee. The Committee held 9 bill hearings, at which it heard 83 bills. 35 of these bills were subsequently signed into law by Governor Newsom.

Measures referred to the Committee in 2025, as distributed among its 8 areas of jurisdiction, are as follows:

- Artificial Intelligence: 20
- Autonomous or Robotic Devices: 2
- Consumer Protection: 25
- Cybersecurity: 3
- Miscellaneous: 2
- Online Safety: 3
- Privacy: 31
- Social Media: 4

Topics addressed by multiple bills include artificial intelligence, automated decision tools, law enforcement use of facial recognition technology, data collection, online ticket sales, price transparency, protection of children online, and social media harms. In addition, the protection of privacy related to one's immigration and citizenship status, reproductive health privacy, and the privacy of LGBTQ+ individuals continued to be important themes implicated in many measures.

The membership of the Committee during the 2025 hearings consisted of Assemblymembers Rebecca Bauer-Kahan (Chair), Isaac Bryan, Diane Dixon (Vice-Chair), Carl DeMaio, Jacqui Irwin, Josh Lowenthal, Alexandra Macedo, Tina McKinnor, Liz Ortega, Joe Patterson, Gail Pellerin, Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chris Ward, Buffy Wicks, and Lori Wilson.

The image on the cover of this report was generated using ChatGPT, in accordance with its terms of service.

Artificial Intelligence

AB-222 (Bauer-Kahan) - Data centers: energy usage reporting and efficiency standards: electricity rates.

This bill would have required the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish a process for the owner of a data center to submit the power usage effectiveness ratio, as defined, for the data center to the CPUC, as provided. The bill also would have required the CPUC to assess the extent to which electrical corporation costs associated with new loads from data centers result in cost shifts to other electrical corporation customers, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-316 (Krell) - Artificial intelligence: defenses.

This bill establishes that in civil actions in which a plaintiff alleges AI caused harm, a defendant who developed, modified, or used the AI cannot assert as a defense that the AI acted autonomously.

Status: Chapter 672, Statutes of 2025

AB-325 (Aguiar-Curry) - Cartwright Act: violations.

This bill prohibits the use or distribution of a common pricing algorithm 1) as part of a contract, combination in the form of a trust, or conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce or 2) if the person coerces another person to set or adopt a recommended price or commercial term recommended by the common pricing algorithm for the same or similar products or services.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2025

AB-410 (Wilson) - Bots: disclosure.

This bill would have required that chatbots operators ensure that chatbots disclose their identity before interacting with another person, respond truthfully to any query about their identity, and otherwise refrain from misrepresenting themselves as a human.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-412 (Bauer-Kahan) - Generative artificial intelligence: training data: copyrighted materials.

This bill would require GenAI model developers to provide a mechanism for copyright owners to determine whether their registered works were used to train the models.

Status: Pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-489 (Bonta) - Health care professions: deceptive terms or letters: artificial intelligence.

This bill clarifies that provisions of law that prohibit the use of specified terms, letters, or phrases to falsely indicate or imply possession of a license or certificate to practice a health care profession, as defined, apply to an entity who develops or deploys AI or generative AI technology that uses such terms, letters, or phrases in its advertising or functionality.

Status: Chapter 615, Statutes of 2025

AB-621 (Bauer-Kahan) - Deepfake pornography.

This bill expands existing legal remedies to combat "nudification" applications and websites, as well as the online services that knowingly or recklessly facilitate these applications and websites.

Status: Chapter 673, Statutes of 2025

AB-853 (Wicks) - California AI Transparency Act.

This bill requires large online platforms to develop a way for users to easily access provenance data of uploaded content. This bill would also require capture device manufacturers to include features on their products that enable users to include provenance data in the content that they capture.

Status: Chapter 674, Statutes of 2025

AB-979 (Irwin) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires the California Cybersecurity Integration Center, in coordination with the Office of Information Security, the Government Operations Agency, and relevant industry groups, to develop a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2025

AB-1018 (Bauer-Kahan) - Automated decision systems.

This bill would establish a comprehensive transparency regime for developers and deployers of automated decision systems -- automated systems that typically use AI and produce simplified outputs such as scores, classifications, or recommendations -- used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking in high-stakes contexts, such as employment, housing, healthcare, and criminal justice.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

AB-1064 (Bauer-Kahan) - Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act.

This bill would have prohibited making a companion chatbot available to users under 18 years of age if the chatbot is foreseeably capable of certain behaviors, including encouraging self-harm, providing unsupervised mental health therapy, engaging in sexually explicit interactions with the child, and excessive sycophancy.

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, the Governor wrote:

"While I strongly support the author's goal of establishing necessary safeguards for the safe use of AI by minors, AB 1064 imposes such broad restrictions on the use of conversational AI tools that it may unintentionally lead to a total ban on the use of these products by minors. AI is already shaping the world, and it is imperative that adolescents learn how to safely interact with AI systems. This extends far beyond knowing how to use technology tools, such as conversational chatbots, and includes an understanding of what AI is, how it functions, and how to critically evaluate AI-generated content for algorithmic bias, misinformation, and other risks. We cannot prepare our youth for a future where AI is ubiquitous by preventing their use of these tools altogether.

The types of interactions that this bill seeks to address are abhorrent, and I am fully committed to finding the right approach to protect children from these harms in a manner that does not effectively ban the use of the technology altogether. I will work with my partners in the Legislature to build on the framework established by SB 243 (Padilla) to develop a bill next year that ensures young people can use AI in a manner that is safe, age-appropriate, and in the best interests of children and their future."

Status: Vetoed

[AB-1221 \(Bryan\) - Workplace surveillance tools.](#)

This bill would regulate an employer's use of workplace surveillance tools and worker data.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

[AB-1331 \(Elhawary\) - Workplace surveillance.](#)

This bill would regulate and limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, by both public and private employers.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

[AB-1405 \(Bauer-Kahan\) - Artificial intelligence: auditors: enrollment.](#)

This bill would have required the Government Operations Agency to create and administer a program that allows an AI auditor to enroll with the agency and allows a member of the public to report misconduct by an AI auditor.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

[SB-7 \(McNerney\) - Employment: automated decision systems.](#)

This bill would have imposed specified notice and use requirements on employers that use automated decision systems affecting workers.

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated that "the bill imposes unfocused notification requirements on any business using even the most innocuous tools" and "proposes overly broad restrictions on how employers may use ADS tools."

Status: Vetoed

SB-11 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

This bill would have required sellers of AI tools that enable a user to create digital replicas to provide a consumer warning about potential legal liability for unlawful use; clarified that realistic digital replicas may violate a person's right of publicity; directed the Judicial Council to address AI-generated evidence in court proceedings; and clarified that the use of a digital replica to impersonate another qualifies as "false impersonation."

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated "it is unclear whether a warning would be sufficient to dissuade wrongdoers from using AI to impersonate others without their consent."

Status: Vetoed

SB-52 (Pérez) - Housing rental terms: algorithmic devices.

This bill would have prohibited specified uses of rental pricing algorithms that process nonpublic competitor data.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-53 (Wiener) - Artificial intelligence models: large developers.

This bill requires developers of the most advanced, costly AI systems to implement certain protocols and publicly disclose the protocols they use to mitigate the risk of catastrophic harms. This bill also requires the Office of Emergency Management to establish a mechanism by which developers and the public can report critical safety incidents and provides for whistleblower protections and enforcement by the Attorney General. This bill further requires the Department of Technology to offer guidance to the Legislature on refining the scope over time to reflect technological advances and provides, upon appropriation, for the creation of a framework to create a public cloud computing cluster.

Status: Chapter 138, Statutes of 2025

SB-69 (McNerney) - Artificial intelligence program: Attorney General.

This bill would have required the Department of Justice (DOJ) to establish and maintain a program to build internal expertise in AI and would have required DOJ to report annually to the Legislature beginning in 2027 about its work on AI.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-238 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Workplace surveillance tools.

This bill would require private and public employers to provide an annual notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of all workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace with specified information about their technological capabilities and uses.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-243 (Padilla) - Companion chatbots.

This bill imposes a number of obligations on operators of “companion chatbot platforms” in order to safeguard users, including disclosures that the bot is artificial and that the operators must implement protocols to respond to a user who expresses suicidal ideations or self-harm.

Status: Chapter 677, Statutes of 2025

SB-295 (Hurtado) - California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025.

This bill would have prohibited distributing or making recommendations, based on the use of a pricing algorithm, to two or more competitors, if the person knows or should know that the pricing algorithm processes competitor data to set the price or commercial term of similar goods, commodities, products, rental property, or services in the same market.

Status: Assembly-Failed

SB-384 (Wahab) - Preventing Algorithmic Price Fixing Act: prohibition on certain price-setting algorithm uses.

This bill would have prohibited a person from selling, licensing, providing, or using a price-setting algorithm with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by two or more competitors in the same market if the person knows or should know that the algorithm processes nonpublic data to set a price or supply level of a good or service, or a rent or occupancy level of rental property.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-420 (Padilla) - Automated decision systems.

This bill would establish a transparency regime for developers and deployers of automated decision systems.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-503 (Weber Pierson) - Health care services: artificial intelligence.

This bill would require developers and deployers of AI systems in specified health care applications to take steps to identify, mitigate, and monitor biased impacts. Beginning in 2027, this bill would require developers and deployers to provide the California Department of Public Health with a report identifying their efforts to comply with the bill's requirements and maintain documentation of their compliance efforts.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Assembly Floor

SB-524 (Arreguín) - Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires every law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that requires an AI-generated official report to identify the type of AI program used to generate the report and to include the signature of the officer who prepared the official report.

Status: Chapter 587, Statutes of 2025

SB-683 (Cortese) - Privacy: use of a person's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness: injunctive relief.

This bill clarifies that individuals whose identity is commercially exploited without consent may seek injunctive relief. The bill also establishes a statutory timeline for compliance with a temporary restraining order.

Status: Chapter 590, Statutes of 2025

SB-833 (McNerney) - Critical infrastructure: automated decision systems: human oversight: adverse event reporting.

This bill would impose oversight requirements on state agencies that operate covered AI systems that affect the state's critical infrastructure.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

Autonomous or Robotic Devices

AB-270 (Petrie-Norris) - Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: autonomous firefighting pilot project.

This bill would have required CAL FIRE to establish a pilot project to explore the feasibility of equipping the state with firefighting helicopters outfitted with autonomous aerial fire suppression technology.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

Consumer Protection

AB-45 (Bauer-Kahan) - Privacy: health data: location and research.

This bill prohibits geofencing near healthcare facilities and expand protections for personally identifiable data collected within them, covering both patients and visitors. Secondly, this bill strengthens research privacy protections by preventing the release of personally identifiable information if a subpoena is issued under a law that conflicts with California's legal standards.

Status: Chapter 134, Statutes of 2025

AB-75 (Calderon) - Residential property insurance images.

This bill would have required an admitted insurer to: notify a residential property insurance policyholder that aerial images may be taken or obtained of the insured property; provide the aerial images upon request; and include instructions regarding

how a policyholder may make that request in the notice. This bill would have also required admitted insurers to offer policy holders the opportunity to dispute the accuracy of images and verify or remediate a termination of insurance coverage based on aerial images.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-446 (Ward) - Surveillance pricing.

This bill would prohibit grocery establishments from using personal information to set customized price increases for consumers.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

AB-483 (Irwin) - Fixed term installment contracts: early termination fees.

This bill prohibits early termination fees unless the relevant fixed term installment contract includes a clear explanation of the total cost of the termination fee or the formula used to calculate the fee, except as provided. This bill additionally caps the termination fee at 30% of the total cost of the installment contract.

Status: Chapter 557, Statutes of 2025

AB-578 (Bauer-Kahan) - Food delivery platforms: customer service.

This bill requires food delivery platforms to implement a refund mechanism to address issues such as missed, partially delivered, or incorrect orders. They must also provide a clear way for consumers to contact a live customer service representative. Additionally, platforms are required to uphold fair payment practices for delivery personnel and ensure greater transparency regarding their earnings.

Status: Chapter 341, Statutes of 2025

AB-637 (Flora) - False or misleading commercial disaster communication.

This bill would have granted the Insurance Commissioner standing to bring actions for violations of the False Advertising Law relating to insurance. The bill was amended out of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Insurance Committee

AB-723 (Pellerin) - Real estate: digitally altered images: disclosure.

This bill would require real estate brokers and salespersons to disclose in advertisements for the sale of real property any images of the property that have been digitally altered, unless the digital alteration involves only minimal photo-editing techniques that do not pose a risk of misleading consumers. This bill requires the real estate broker or salesperson, or a person acting on their behalf, to include a link to an internet website, URL, or QR code that clearly identifies the original, unaltered images without digital alteration.

Status: Chapter 497, Statutes of 2025

AB-995 (Caloza) - Department of Justice: phone scams.

The bill would have required the California Department of Justice, on or before January 1, 2027, to establish on its website a database of known phone scams, which would have been required to be updated monthly and include a description of common tactics used by scammers, guidance on how to avoid them, and a mechanism to report suspected scams.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

This bill clarifies renter liability for theft of a rental vehicle and expands the circumstances under which rental car companies may use geofence technology to recover unreturned or abandoned vehicles.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

AB-1245 (Stefani) - California Restaurant Reservation AntiPiracy Act.

This bill would prohibit third-party restaurant reservation services from listing, advertising, or selling restaurant reservations without a prior contractual agreement.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

AB-1291 (Lee) - Ticket sellers: proof of purchase.

This bill would have required a ticket seller to immediately deliver a proof of purchase to a consumer, and would have required a venue operator to honor that proof of purchase in lieu of the ticket if certain conditions are met. The bill would also have imposed a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 for a violation of these requirements.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1327 (Aguilar-Curry) - Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: notice.

This bill enables consumers to cancel home solicitation contracts, home improvement contracts, and seminar sales contracts via email and traditional mail. The bill further requires that the seller of such contracts must provide the email address that the consumer can send their cancellations in the contract, as well as a phone number that consumers can call for support in completing a notice of cancellation.

Status: Chapter 348, Statutes of 2025

AB-1349 (Bryan) - Consumer protection: ticket sellers.

This bill would have strengthened consumer protections in the live-event ticketing market by prohibiting speculative ticket sales, requiring disclosure of resale and original ticket prices, banning deceptive marketing practices, expanding refund rights, and enhancing public and private enforcement mechanisms.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1374 (Berman) - Rental passenger vehicle transactions: third parties.

This bill strengthens the law governing advertised rental vehicle rates by: requiring a rental company or third party to provide the total charges estimate for the entire rental; changing the requirement for rental companies to provide a good faith estimate of rates to a requirement to provide the total charges estimate of the rental rate; applying the statutory requirements governing disclosures associated with the costs of renting a car to third parties; providing that rental companies and third parties are not responsible for the failure of the other to comply with the relevant laws; and requiring a rental company or third party to clearly indicate the fuel source of the vehicle before completion of a reservation.

Status: Chapter 349, Statutes of 2025

SB-259 (Wahab) - Fair Online Pricing Act.

This bill would prohibit businesses from using certain device-specific data to generate prices offered to consumers through their online devices.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Assembly Floor

SB-354 (Limón) - Insurance Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 2025.

This bill would create standards, protections, and duties regarding the processing of consumers' personal information by insurance licensees and their third-party service providers. Specifically, the bill outlines specific requirements regarding consumers' rights to know what personal information is being processed, how it is collected, stored, and shared, and how consumers can correct, amend, or delete such information. The bill would also create a right for consumers to consent to the sharing of their personal information by licensees for various purposes, and would provide that consumers have a right to be made aware of the reasons for adverse underwriting decisions relating to insurance coverage.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Insurance Committee

SB-361 (Becker) - Data broker registration: data collection.

This bill expands the categories of information that data brokers must disclose that they collect.

Status: Chapter 466, Statutes of 2025

SB-378 (Wiener) - Online marketplaces: illicit cannabis: reporting and liability.

This bill places obligations on online marketplaces where advertising or sales of illicit cannabis or hemp products occur, including requiring disclosures, reporting mechanisms, and warnings. The bill prohibits paid online advertising related to unlicensed sellers of cannabis or cannabis products, intoxicating hemp products, or unregistered hemp products.

Status: Chapter 411, Statutes of 2025

SB-446 (Hurtado) - Data breaches: customer notification.

This bill strengthens California's data breach notification requirements by mandating that individuals and businesses disclose a data breach to affected consumers within 30 calendar days of discovering or being notified of it. This bill requires that if a data breach affects more than 500 consumers, it must be reported to the Attorney General within 15 days of notifying consumers.

Status: Chapter 319, Statutes of 2025

SB-766 (Allen) - California Combating Auto Retail Scams (CARS) Act.

This bill establishes the California Combating Auto Retail Scams Act to improve transparency, prohibit deceptive practices, and enhance consumer protections in the sale and lease of motor vehicles.

Status: Chapter 354, Statutes of 2025

Cybersecurity

AB-364 (DeMaio) - Personal information: maintenance.

This bill would enact the Stop Foreign Governments from Accessing Californians' Sensitive Personal Information Act, which would additionally require a business to disclose to a consumer if the business intends to maintain the consumer's personal information outside of the United States. The bill also prohibits a business from maintaining a consumer's personal information outside of the United States unless, among other things, the consumer explicitly consented to the business maintaining the consumer's personal information outside of the United States.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

AB-869 (Irwin) - State agencies: information security: Zero Trust architecture.

This bill would have required every state agency to implement Zero Trust architecture, including multifactor authentication, enterprise endpoint detection and response solutions, and robust logging practices, following uniform technology policies, standards, and procedures developed by the Chief of the Office of Information Security.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-979 (Irwin) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires the California Cybersecurity Integration Center, in coordination with the Office of Information Security, the Government Operations Agency, and relevant industry groups, to develop a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2025

Miscellaneous

AB-576 (Irwin) - Charitable giving: online fundraising.

This bill would have enabled charitable fundraising platforms and platform charities to rely on application programming interfaces provided by specified government agencies in order to determine whether charitable organizations are in "good standing" to operate as charities in California.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-810 (Irwin) - Local government: internet websites and email addresses.

This bill would have added special districts, joint powers authorities, and other political subdivisions to the list of local agencies required to use ".gov" or ".ca.gov" domain names for internet websites and email addresses accessible to the public. The bill would have allowed a community college and community college district to satisfy these requirements with a ".edu" domain

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1150 (Schultz) - Local agencies: airports: alternative customer facility charges.

This bill increases the cap on the alternative customer facility charge (CFC) – a fee collected from airport rental car patrons – from \$9 to \$12; allows for CFC revenue to be used for major maintenance of rental facilities; and clarifies that alternative CFC revenue may be used for any purpose that bond proceeds backed by such revenues may be used.

Status: Chapter 182, Statutes of 2025

SB-97 (Grayson) - Digital financial assets: stablecoins.

This bill would modify the definition of a "digital financial asset," add factors the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation must consider when approving a stablecoin, and make other changes to the Digital Financial Assets Law.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Assembly Floor

SB-576 (Umberg) - Video streaming services: commercial advertisements.

This bill requires video streaming services that deliver programming or content to consumers to adhere to the same audio regulations established under the federal CALM Act. Specifically, the bill prohibits streaming platforms from transmitting commercial advertisements at a volume louder than the accompanying video content.

Status: Chapter 336, Statutes of 2025

SB-660 (Menjivar) - California Health and Human Services Data Exchange Framework.

This bill transfers the responsibility of the California Health and Human Services Data Exchange Framework and Data Sharing Agreement and its policies and procedures to the department of Health Care Access and Information.

Status: Chapter 325, Statutes of 2025

Online Safety

AB-392 (Dixon) - Pornographic internet websites: consent.

This bill requires, before uploading sexually explicit content to a pornographic website, a person to submit a statement certifying that any individual depicted in the content was not a minor, consented to being depicted, and consents to the content being uploaded to the website.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1043 (Wicks) - Age verification signals: software applications and online services.

This bill establishes the Digital Age Assurance Act, which creates a signaling infrastructure that allows developers to rely on a real-time, secure indicator of a user's age bracket for purposes of complying with other California laws that require age verification.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025

Privacy

AB-45 (Bauer-Kahan) - Privacy: health data: location and research.

This bill prohibits geofencing near healthcare facilities and expand protections for personally identifiable data collected within them, covering both patients and visitors. Secondly, this bill strengthens research privacy protections by preventing the release of personally identifiable information if a subpoena is issued under a law that conflicts with California's legal standards.

Status: Chapter 134, Statutes of 2025

AB-67 (Bauer-Kahan) - Attorney General: Reproductive Privacy Act: enforcement.

This bill would have strengthened enforcement of the Reproductive Privacy Act (RPA) by authorizing the Attorney General to investigate and enforce the RPA and to seek civil penalties against entities that interfere with the right to have an abortion in California.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-75 (Calderon) - Residential property insurance images.

This bill would have required an admitted insurer to: notify a residential property insurance policyholder that aerial images may be taken or obtained of the insured property; provide the aerial images upon request; and include instructions regarding how a policyholder may make that request in the notice. The bill would have also required admitted insurers to offer policy holders the opportunity to dispute the accuracy of images and verify or remediate a termination of insurance coverage based on aerial images.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-289 (Haney) - State highway work zone speed safety program.

This bill authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish a work zone speed safety pilot program to enforce speeding violations in highway maintenance and construction work zones using speed safety systems until January 1, 2032.

Status: Chapter 684, Statutes of 2025

AB-334 (Petrie-Norris) - Operators of toll facilities: interoperability programs: vehicle information.

This bill would clarify that the data operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interstate interoperability program can provide regarding a vehicle's use of the facility.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

AB-358 (Alvarez) - Criminal procedure: privacy.

This bill would have authorized law enforcement to access electronic device information without a warrant if, with specific consent, an individual locates a tracking or surveillance device within their residence, automobile, or personal property, and the device is reasonably believed to have been used for the purpose of recording or tracking the individual without their permission.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-364 (DeMaio) - Personal information: maintenance.

This bill would enact the Stop Foreign Governments from Accessing Californians' Sensitive Personal Information Act, which would additionally require a business to disclose to a consumer if the business intends to maintain the consumer's personal information outside of the United States. The bill also prohibits a business from maintaining a consumer's personal information outside of the United States unless, among other things, the consumer explicitly consented to the business maintaining the consumer's personal information outside of the United States.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

AB-392 (Dixon) - Pornographic internet websites: consent.

This bill requires, before uploading sexually explicit content to a pornographic website, a person to submit a statement certifying that any individual depicted in the content was not a minor, consented to being depicted, and consents to the content being uploaded to the website.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-446 (Ward) - Surveillance pricing.

This bill would prohibit grocery establishments from using personal information to set customized price increases for consumers.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

AB-566 (Lowenthal) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out preference signal.

This bill requires that internet browsers include an opt-out preference signal allowing consumers interacting with businesses online to automatically exercise their right to opt out of the selling and sharing of their personal information.

Status: Chapter 465, Statutes of 2025

AB-656 (Schiavo) - Account cancellation.

This bill requires social media platforms to provide users a button within the settings of the platform that enables the user to delete their account. This bill also requires that a social media platform delete personal information of the user that pertains to the account or the use of the platform upon deletion of the account.

Status: Chapter 464, Statutes of 2025

AB-1043 (Wicks) - Age verification signals: software applications and online services.

This bill establishes the Digital Age Assurance Act, which creates a signaling infrastructure that allows developers to rely on a real-time, secure indicator of a user's age bracket for purposes of complying with other California laws that require age verification.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025

AB-1159 (Addis) - Student personal information.

This bill would enact the Higher Education Student Information Protection Act, which would generally protect the personal information of a student enrolled in a higher education institution.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

AB-1160 (Wilson) - Military equipment.

This bill would have prohibited, beginning January 1, 2027, a law enforcement agency (LEA) from purchasing an uncrewed, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicle, unless the vehicle includes an option to turn off any unnecessary data collection programs or the LEA uses an American data storage company to house all data collected by the vehicle.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

This bill clarifies renter liability for theft of a rental vehicle and expands the circumstances under which rental car companies may use geofence technology to recover unreturned or abandoned vehicles.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

AB-1221 (Bryan) - Workplace surveillance tools.

This bill regulates an employer's use of workplace surveillance tools and worker data.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1300 (Caloza) - State and local government: data protection and privacy: immigration.

This bill would prohibit a state or local government agency from collecting immigration-related personally identifiable information unless the agency is explicitly required by law to do so and the collection is justified by a legitimate government purpose. In addition, the bill would prohibit a state or local government agency from sharing personally identifiable information with federal immigration enforcement agencies without a judicial warrant or court order.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

AB-1331 (Elhawary) - Workplace surveillance.

This bill would regulate and limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, by both public and private employers.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Senate Floor

AB-1337 (Ward) - Information Practices Act of 1977.

This bill would amend the Information Practices Act by expanding the definition of "personal information," extending its scope to cover local governmental entities, and bolstering protections regarding disclosures and accounting.

Status: Pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1355 (Ward) - Location privacy.

This bill would have established the California Location Privacy Act and would have prohibited a covered individual or entity from collecting, retaining, or selling a person's

location information beyond what is necessary to provide goods or services requested by the person.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB-1379 (Nguyen) - Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.

This bill would expand the list of cities authorized to establish a speed safety system pilot program to include the City of Sacramento.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Transportation Committee

AB-1387 (Quirk-Silva) - Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.

This bill would have authorized counties to establish a behavioral health multidisciplinary personnel team.

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated that the bill is “duplicative of . . . existing efforts.”

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-1401 (Patterson) - Pupil records: parental access.

This bill would have clarified the rights of parents and guardians of students in public schools to have the right and opportunity to participate in the education of their children by, among other rights, having access to both official and unofficial school records of their child.

Status: Died in the Assembly Education Committee

SB-50 (Ashby) - Connected devices: device protection requests.

This bill requires account managers of connected devices to provide a process for survivors of intimate partner violence or their representatives to terminate or disable perpetrators’ access to such devices through a device protection request with specified documentation from survivors.

Status: Chapter 676, Statutes of 2025

SB-81 (Arreguín) - Health and care facilities: information sharing.

This bill prohibits a health care provider entity and its personnel, unless required by state and federal law, from granting access to the nonpublic areas of the facility for immigration enforcement without a valid judicial warrant or court order.

Status: Chapter 123, Statutes of 2025

SB-238 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Workplace surveillance tools.

This bill requires private and public employers to provide an annual notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of all workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace with specified information about their technological capabilities and uses.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-259 (Wahab) - Fair Online Pricing Act.

This bill would prohibit businesses from using certain device-specific data to generate prices offered to consumers through their online devices.

Status: Ordered to the inactive file on the Assembly Floor

SB-274 (Cervantes) - Automated license plate recognition systems.

This bill would have required operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems to bolster their safeguards relating to employee access and usage of such systems. This bill also would have required the Department of Justice to audit public agency operators and end-users annually to ensure compliance with their usage and privacy policies. Finally, this bill placed retention limits on ALPR data, with exceptions.

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom wrote “I appreciate the author's intent to prevent information regarding a person's whereabouts from falling into the wrong hands. Nevertheless, this measure does not strike the delicate balance between protecting individual privacy and ensuring public safety.”

Status: Vetoed

SB-278 (Cabaldon) - Health data: HIV test results.

This bill allows the results of an Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) test to be disclosed by the healthcare provider, without the written authorization of the subject of the test, to the subject's Medi-Cal plan for the purpose of administering quality improvement programs including value-based payment programs and health behavior incentive programs, designed to improve HIV care for Medi-Cal enrollees. It also allows the results of an HIV test to be disclosed to external quality review organizations contracted with Department of Healthcare Services (DHCS) to conduct external quality reviews of Medi-Cal plans. The bill further restricts the disclosure of HIV test results to those that do not identify or provide identifying characteristics of the subjects of the tests by Medi-Cal plans to DHCS to administer the quality improvement programs. Finally, the bill clarifies that the existing prohibition on further disclosure of HIV test results includes disclosure to any federal agency or authority in another state, unless otherwise required by federal law.

Status: Chapter 748, Statutes of 2025

SB-354 (Limón) - Insurance Consumer Privacy Protection Act of 2025.

This bill would have created standards, protections, and duties regarding the processing of consumers' personal information by insurances licensees and their third-party service providers. Specifically, the bill outlines specific requirements regarding consumers' rights to know what personal information is being processed, how it is collected, stored,

and shared, and how consumers can correct, amend, or delete such information, would have created a right for consumers to consent to the sharing of their personal information by licensees for various purposes, and would have provided that consumers have a right to be made aware of the reasons for adverse underwriting decisions relating to insurance coverage.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Insurance Committee

SB-361 (Becker) - Data broker registration: data collection.

This bill expands the types of information that data brokers must disclose that they collect which will then be displayed on the data broker registry.

Status: Chapter 466, Statutes of 2025

SB-435 (Wahab) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: sensitive personal information.

This bill would delete the exemption for publicly available information from the definition of “sensitive personal information” in the California Consumer Privacy Act.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-446 (Hurtado) - Data breaches: customer notification.

This bill strengthens California's data breach notification requirements by mandating that individuals and businesses disclose a data breach to affected consumers within 30 calendar days of discovering or being notified of it. The bill requires if a data breach affects more than 500 consumers, it must be reported to the Attorney General within 15 days of notifying consumers.

Status: Chapter 319, Statutes of 2025

SB-504 (Laird) - Communicable diseases: HIV reporting.

This bill permits a health care provider of a patient diagnosed with an Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection to disclose personally identifying confidential information to a local health department or the California Department of Public Health to provide additional information required in order to complete or supplement an HIV case report.

Status: Chapter 766, Statutes of 2025

SB-683 (Cortese) - Privacy: use of a person's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness: injunctive relief.

This bill clarifies that individuals whose identity is commercially exploited without consent may seek injunctive relief. The bill also establishes a statutory timeline for compliance with a temporary restraining order.

Status: Chapter 590, Statutes of 2025

SB-690 (Caballero) - Crimes: invasion of privacy.

This bill would exempt any “commercial business purpose” from civil and criminal liability under the California Invasion of Privacy Act, which prohibits wiretapping, eavesdropping on, or recording confidential communications, intercepting and recording cellular communications, or using a pen register or trap and trace device.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-720 (Ashby) - Automated traffic enforcement system programs.

This bill authorizes local jurisdictions to use an alternative automated camera program to enforce red light violations. In addition, the bill requires that a violation recorded by the automated traffic enforcement system be subject only to a civil penalty, and that the violation not result in the Department of Motor Vehicles suspending or revoking the privilege of a violator to drive a motor vehicle or in a violation point being assessed against the violator.

Status: Chapter 782, Statutes of 2025

Social Media

AB-2 (Lowenthal) - Injuries to children: civil penalties.

This bill would augment the liability large social media platforms may face if they violate existing law by causing an injury to a minor through failure to exercise ordinary care.

Status: Pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-56 (Bauer-Kahan) - Social media: warning labels.

This bill requires, beginning in 2027, covered platforms to display to children mental health warning labels about the harms associated with social media when the child logs on to the platform and after extended use.

Status: Chapter 671, Statutes of 2025

AB-656 (Schiavo) - Account cancellation.

This bill requires social media platforms to provide users a button within the settings of the platform that enables the user to delete their account. This bill also requires that a social media platform delete personal information of the user that pertains to the account or the use of the platform upon deletion of the account.

Status: Chapter 464, Statutes of 2025

AB-796 (Lowenthal) - Social media platforms: advertising: tax.

This bill, the California Social Media Accountability Act, would impose, from 2026 to 2031, an unspecified tax on social media platforms’ annual gross receipts derived from social media advertisements in California. Revenues from this tax would be deposited in the Social Media Safety Trust Fund, which would be subdivided, in unspecified portions,

into accounts relating to education, mental health, research and development, and social services.

Status: Pending in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

AB-853 (Wicks) - California AI Transparency Act.

This bill requires large online platforms to develop a way for users to easily access provenance data of uploaded content. This bill would also require capture device manufacturers to include features on their products that enable users to include provenance data in the content that they capture.

Status: Chapter 674, Statutes of 2025

AB-1043 (Wicks) - Age verification signals: software applications and online services.

This bill establishes the Digital Age Assurance Act, which creates a signaling infrastructure that allows developers to rely on a real-time, secure indicator of a user's age bracket for purposes of complying with other California laws that require age verification.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025

AB-1137 (Krell) - Reporting mechanism: child sexual abuse material.

This bill would have authorized enforcement of the child sexual abuse material (CSAM) reporting law by public prosecutors, allowed any person to report CSAM content to a social media platform, and required related social media company audits to be conducted by a third-party auditor and made public.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-771 (Stern) - Personal rights: liability: social media platforms.

This bill would have authorized civil penalties against large social media platforms that knowingly or recklessly contribute to violations of existing state civil rights laws through their algorithmic content delivery systems.

The bill was vetoed. In his veto message, Governor Newsom wrote: "Our first step should be to determine if, and to what extent, existing civil rights laws are sufficient to address violations perpetrated through algorithms. To the extent our laws prove inadequate, they should be bolstered at that time."

Status: Vetoed