

Date of Hearing: March 18, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Blanca Rubio, Chair

AB 1593 (Dixon) – As Introduced January 15, 2026

SUBJECT: State agencies: revenue: report

SUMMARY: Provides, on or before January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, a state agency that imposes a monetary charge, including a regulatory fee or administrative penalty, shall report on its internet website the revenue generated from those charges, organized by category.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires the head of each state agency, on order of the Governor, to make a report to the Governor giving an account of all matters pertaining to the agency covering the period specified by the Governor.
- 2) Requires state departments and agencies to disclose certain information on their Internet Web2sites, including their privacy policies and information related to certain of their duties.
- 3) Requires each state agency or department authorized to undertake any infrastructure project costing \$100 million or more to publicly post on its Internet Web site any change in the cost or schedule of the project that would result in the project exceeding its established budget by 10% or more, or in delaying its completion by 12 months or longer.
- 4) Requires every state agency to prepare and maintain financial and accounting data for inclusion in the Governor’s Budget, Budget Act, and related documents. The data is also used by the California State Controller’s Office (SCO) for the preparation of the annual report due to the Governor which includes a statement of the funds of the state, its revenues, and the public expenditures using the preceding fiscal year. Additionally, the SCO uses the same information to complete a comprehensive annual financial report prepared strictly in accordance with “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.”
- 5) Declares, the Financial Information System for California (FI\$Cal) Act establishes the FI\$Cal system, a single integrated financial management system for the state. Existing law requires that the system include a state transparency component that allows the public to have access to expenditure data using an Internet Website, as specified.
- 6) Provides the system shall include a state transparency component that allows the public to have access to information regarding General Fund, special fund, and federal fund expenditure data, using an Internet Website, as specified.
- 7) Requires a state agency to post on its internet website any report required or requested by law, or identified in the Legislative Analyst’s Supplemental Report of the Budget Act, that the state agency submits to a committee of the Legislature or to the Members of either house of the Legislature.
- 8) Defines “state agency” to mean every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, and commission. A “state agency” does not include the California State University.

FISCAL EFFECT: This bill is keyed fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

COMMENTS:

Purpose of the bill. According to the author’s office, “The need for transparency in California in recent years has become increasingly apparent and AB 1593 will pull back the curtain on government operations and practices. Most state agencies impose fines, fees and other miscellaneous charges; however, the total revenue generated from those fees is not clearly or concisely disclosed in a consistent manner. AB 1593 would require state agencies that impose a monetary charge, including any fees, to annually report on its website the revenue generated from those charges. By identifying the amount of money currently being collected by state agencies, we will ultimately be able to better determine the efficiency of how that money is subsequently utilized.”

Background.

There is clear precedent for improving government transparency and accountability. Initiatives from the Governor’s Office, various sections of the Government Code, and programs like Open FI\$Cal have successfully increased visibility into state spending and operations. Despite this progress, there remains a critical lack of easily accessible public data regarding the revenue generated from agency fees and fines.

According to Government Code sections 7920.000–7931.000, et seq., the California Public Records Act provides that “The public has a right to access documents, publications, and information produced by government agencies.” The Act further declares that “access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state.”

In 2018, the Department of FISCAL (FI\$Cal) established the Open FI\$Cal transparency portal to provide public access to state departments’ expenditure data. Government code section 11862 requires FI\$Cal to, “include a state transparency component that gives the public access to General Fund, special fund, federal fund, and other nongovernmental cost fund expenditure data. The site empowers citizens and legislators by making state spending more transparent. It includes detailed expenditure data from the FI\$Cal accounting system—specifically, all expenditure journal lines from the modified accrual general ledger for FI\$Cal departments, cash-basis data for non-FI\$Cal departments, and vendor information from the accounts payable module. However, not all state entities’ expenditure data is currently available on the website.

To better track the utilization of state funds for housing and homelessness, Governor Newsom’s administration has intensified its push for accountability. In his 2026 State of the State address, the Governor emphasized that these measures will include "more oversight and enforcement" of institutional investors whose bulk-purchasing strategies are creating a monopolistic home-buying market. This policy shift underscores a broader commitment to ensuring that state-driven investments are not undermined by private-sector behaviors that distort the market or exclude California families from homeownership.

Additionally, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires that “state body meetings are open and public, and all persons are permitted to attend any state body meeting except as otherwise provided.” The purpose of this mandate is to ensure that the public can “attend and participate as fully as possible in a state body’s decision-making.” Open-meeting requirements reinforce

agency accountability by making deliberations visible, enabling public scrutiny, and ensuring that decisions are made transparently.

Enhanced accountability mechanisms help ensure that public funds are used effectively, that agencies remain aligned with legislative intent, and that the state can intervene when programs fail to deliver results. This bill will help close the existing gap in public understanding of state agency finances.

Policy consideration. To further the intent of the bill relating to transparency, the author should consider the following amendments:

Amendment 1: For purposes of this section the following terms apply:

a) *“Monetary charge” means fees, fines, penalties, assessments, licenses, and other payments imposed by statute or regulation.*

b) *“Category” means the statutory or regulatory provision authorizing a charge, including the program or fund to which the revenue is deposited.*

The use of the terms “monetary charge” and “category” are vague and could produce inconsistent reporting. A definitions subsection should be added to the bill.

Amendment 2: *“state agency” has the same meaning as set forth in Section 11000 of the Government Code.*

The bill should contain a definition for state agency.

Amendment 3: *“The report shall be published in a machine-readable format, and made available for download, on the department’s internet website in accordance with standards established by the Department of Finance.”*

The bill should maintain a standardized reporting format to ensure consistency and facilitate public data analysis, aligning the publication of revenue information with California’s existing open-data and transparency frameworks.

Prior legislation. AB 733 (Tangipa) of 2026. This bill would require each state agency that is required to submit one or more reports to the Legislature to submit, by April 1 of each year, a list of all reports the agency has not yet submitted to the Legislature along with a status summary for each report, including a statement explaining why any overdue report has not yet been submitted and a compliance plan, as specified. The bill would also provide that the Legislature may withhold appropriations for an agency that fails to submit timely reports. (Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization)

SB 259 (Seyarto), Chapter 148, Statutes of 2023. Required a state agency to post on its internet website any report required or requested by law, or identified in the Legislative Analyst Office’s Supplemental Report of the Budget Act, and requires Legislative Counsel to make available to the public a link to the list of state and local agency reports submitted by state and local agencies to a committee of the Legislature or to the Members of either house of the Legislature generally, as specified.

AB 2543 (Eggman), Chapter 918, Statutes of 2018. Required each state agency or department authorized to undertake any infrastructure project costing \$100 million or more to post on its Internet Web site any change in the cost or schedule of the project that will result in the project exceeding its established budget by 10 percent or more or being delayed 12 months or longer.

AB 2198 (Oberholte), Chapter 186, Statutes of 2018. Expanded the types of expenditure data required to be available on the Financial Information System for California (FI\$CAL) public internet website to include special fund expenditure data.

SB 921 (Morrell) of 2018. This bill would have required any state agency that maintains or operates its own Internet Web site to post specified information regarding the number of people it employs and its total authorized budget amount on its homepage. (Failed passage in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee)

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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