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THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 2439  
Author: Blanca Rubio (D) and Lowenthal (D), et al.  
Amended: 6/29/26 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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SENATE HOUSING COMMITTEE: 8-1, 6/16/26

AYES: Arreguín, Cabaldon, Caballero, Cortese, Durazo, Gonzalez, Grayson,  
Padilla

NOES: Ochoa Bogh

NO VOTE RECORDED: Seyarto

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 10-0, 6/23/26

AYES: Umberg, Allen, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Reyes, Stern, Wahab,  
Weber Pierson

NO VOTE RECORDED: Niello, Valladares, Wiener

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 74-0, 5/4/26 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Common Interest Developments: governing documents:  
assessments

**SOURCE:** Authors

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**DIGEST:** This bill: 1) prohibits a homeowner's association's (HOA) governing documents from imposing restrictions on a member's use of public streets, including parking; 2) requires an HOA to notify each member, as specified, of a change of entity authorized to receive payment of assessments within 60 days of the change; 3) requires an HOA to send a second notice, as specified, to any member who has missed two consecutive assessment payments; and, 4) imposes civil liabilities, as specified, for violations of pre-lien notice requirements.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law, pursuant to the Davis-Stirling Act (Act):

- 1) Provides that regular and special assessments in an HOA, along with late charges, interest, reasonable collection costs, and attorney's fees, constitute a debt of the homeowner in an HOA at the time they are levied.
- 2) Authorizes HOAs to impose late charges and interest on delinquent assessments, subject to specified limits, including interest not to exceed 12% annually unless a lower rate is specified in the declaration.
- 3) Requires HOAs to apply homeowner debt payments first to delinquent assessments owed to the HOA, and only after those are paid in full, to fees, collection costs, attorney's fees, late charges, or interest.
- 4) Requires HOAs to provide a receipt to the homeowner upon request for payments made, and to include a mailing address for overnight payment of assessments in the HOA's annual policy statement.
- 5) Requires HOAs to follow specified notice procedures prior to recording a lien for delinquent assessments and to recommence the notice process, at the HOA's expense, if those procedures are not followed.

This bill:

- 1) Prohibits HOA governing documents from imposing restrictions on a member's use of public streets, including parking, except for restrictions to enforce public health and safety standards and requirements imposed by local authorities.
- 2) Requires, if the person or entity authorized to receive payments of assessment on behalf of the association changes, the HOA to notify members through individual notice by one of the following methods within 60 days of the change:
  - a) Electronic delivery for any member who has opted into that method of delivery for receiving general notices from the association.
  - b) First-class mail, evidenced by a certificate of mailing, for any member who has not opted into electronic delivery of notices from the association.
- 3) Requires the HOA to send a second notice by certified mail with return receipt requested if after sending an individual notice pursuant to 2), a member has failed to pay two consecutive assessment payments;

- a) This shall not apply if an HOA member has affirmatively responded to the notice pursuant to 2).
- 4) Requires the HOA to maintain records confirming that individual notices were distributed, pursuant to 2) and 3). If a member requests proof of the delivery, requires the HOA to provide it at no charge to the member.
- 5) Requires the HOA to make a reasonable effort to post a physical copy of the notice distributed pursuant to 2) in the HOA's common areas.
- 6) Holds an HOA liable to the owner of a separate interest for the reconveyance fee and any other costs incurred in association with the HOA's failure to comply with the procedures set forth in this article.
- 7) Requires that if an HOA fails to comply with the procedures set forth in this article, after the 3<sup>rd</sup> failure within a 5-year period, the HOA board shall be liable to the owner of the separate interest for a civil penalty of \$1,000.
- 8) Requires that if a civil penalty is imposed pursuant to 7), the HOA shall notify members by general notice of the board's failure to comply.

## **Background**

*HOAs.* HOAs are the legal governing bodies of common interest developments (CIDs). These developments cover a variety of community arrangements, including apartment complexes, housing cooperatives, condominiums, and planned unit developments. In 1986, California enacted the Davis-Stirling Act, which outlines the requirements for CID and HOA governance, including assessments and other fees, maintenance responsibilities, and elections. There are over 50,000 HOAs throughout California, covering 36.3% of the state's population. In L.A. County alone, there are over 16,500 HOAs.

*Davis-Stirling Act.* The Act went into effect in 1986 and is the primary state law governing CIDs and HOAs in California. The Act provides the legal framework for the creation and management of HOAs, including rules related to governance, assessments, dispute resolution, maintenance responsibilities, and member rights. The law aims to balance the authority of HOAs with the rights of individual property owners, ensuring that communities are managed efficiently and fairly. Over time, the Act has been amended to address the evolving needs of CIDs and HOAs, including increased transparency, accountability, and consumer protections. Key provisions of the Act include requirements for open meetings, financial

disclosures, election procedures, and architectural review processes. The Act also provides mechanisms for resolving disputes, including internal dispute resolution and alternative dispute resolution before certain legal actions can proceed. As the majority of new housing construction in California is part of an HOA, the Act plays a critical role in shaping the environment and governance of these communities and the tens of millions of residents who reside in them.

## Comments

*Author's statement.* “Families living in HOAs deserve fairness, transparency, and clear communication from their HOA Board. Yet too often, residents face inconsistent rule enforcement and are left unaware of critical financial actions affecting their property. This bill addresses these issues by prohibiting HOAs from regulating parking on public streets except for public safety, requiring clear and verifiable notice of changes to payment systems, and establishing penalties when HOAs fail to comply with lien notification laws. By increasing accountability and transparency, this measure protects homeowners from unfair practices and ensures they are properly informed about decisions that impact their homes and finances.”

*Assessing the situation.* In an HOA, the owner(s) of each separate interest are expected to pay regular assessments to the association every year, often on a monthly basis, to cover essential operating expenses and other budgeted expenses, as determined by the board. The HOA is required to communicate who is responsible for collecting those payments—whether that’s the association itself, or a designated third-party management company. Under existing law, HOAs are required to provide a mailing address for overnight payment of assessments in the annual policy statement. If the entity, or the address of the entity, responsible for collecting those payments changes, the HOA should be notifying its members. If this notification does not occur, this can expose both the HOA and the member to harm, with an association not receiving funds essential to its operation, and a member becoming delinquent on payments. Delinquency can lead to fines and a lien on an owner’s property.

These concerns bore out in an example described by the author, where an association alleges it provided notice of the assessment recipient changing, but could not prove it. The author then missed their assessment payments, resulting in a lien on their separate interest, along with fines. This bill contains provisions to address those concerns, including more stringent requirements for the delivery of notices. This bill would require an HOA, if the person or entity authorized to receive payments of assessment on behalf of the association changes, to send an

individual notice to each HOA member within 60 days. For members who have opted into electronic delivery for other general notices, they would receive this notice electronically. For those who haven't opted in, they would receive this notice by first-class mail, evidenced by a certificate of mail. Additionally, if an HOA member has missed two consecutive assessment payments after the notice above was sent out, this bill would require the HOA to send a second notice by certified mail with return receipt. This bill would also require HOAs to make a reasonable effort to post a copy of the notice in the HOA's common areas, and require HOAs to maintain a copy of notices distributed—to be provided at no charge to a member who requests it. These measures reflect an approach to balance transparency and cost-effectiveness.

*Consequences for consequential actions.* Recognizing the consequential nature of placing a lien on a separate interest, this bill seeks to impose financial liabilities on any HOA that violates pre-lien notice requirements. If those requirements are not followed, this bill would hold an HOA liable to the owner of a separate interest for the reconveyance fee and any other associated fees. This bill would also impose, after an HOA's third failure to comply with the procedures set forth in this article within a five-year period, a civil penalty of \$1,000 on the board, owed to the owner of the separate interest. Additionally, it would require the HOA to notify members by general notice of the board's failure to comply with the procedures set forth in this article. While imposing civil liabilities on the board could depress willingness to serve on the board, and could lead to legal complications between the board and members, giving the HOA a buffer of 3 violations could serve as a good-faith deterrent that promotes accountability without unduly stifling HOA operations.

*Members' Use of Public Streets.* A minor provision of this bill clarifies that an HOA may not impose restrictions on a member's use of public streets, including parking, except for specified health and safety reasons. This arises out of a situation where the author was told she could not park on a public street, while visitors faced no restrictions for their parking on the same street. This would *not change* an HOA's ability to regulate the use of streets managed *by the association*, including parking restrictions on such. Rather, this would ensure that HOAs are not exceeding their authority and regulating streets they do not have jurisdiction over, even if they are neighboring the community.

*Double-referral.* This bill was heard in the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2026, and passed on a vote of 10-0.

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

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 6/25/26)

None received.

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 6/25/26)

California Association of Community Managers (CACM)  
CAI-CLAC

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** The co-authors of this bill argue that its provisions will help ensure HOA members are not left in the dark when the entity authorized to receive assessment payments changes. They also argue that this bill will promote transparency and good governance in HOAs.

**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:** Those writing in opposition expressed concerns about the bill's provisions subjecting HOA Boards to civil liability, including a set of fines, for specified violations. They argue that this could depress willingness to serve on the board and stifle HOA operations.

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 74-0, 5/4/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas  
**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Bennett, Caloza, Chen, Gallagher, Hart

Prepared by: Ryan Hardmeyer / HOUSING / (916) 651-4124  
6/29/26 16:13:18

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*