CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
AB 2782 (Committee on Judiciary)
As Amended June 15, 2026
Majority vote

SUMMARY

Makes minor, technical, and non-controversial updates to the Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Family Code, Labor Code and Probate Code within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Judiciary.

Major Provisions

1) Exempts a petitioner and respondent in a dissolution of marriage proceeding in the case of a default judgment from the requirement that the parties exchange declarations of disclosures regarding property in a dissolution of marriage or registered partnership if the parties have an existing enforceable judgment of legal separation that adjudicates or reserves jurisdiction over the division of property.

2) Corrects a cross-reference in Probate Code Section 16350 to correctly reference Probate Code 16342, relating to allocation of receipts, rather than Probate Code Section 16432, which does not exist.

Senate Amendments

1) Remove a vehicle contract cancellation option agreement from a definition and certain requirements under the Automobile Sales Finance Act, which is clean-up from the California Combating Auto Retail Scams (CARS) Act.

2) Specify increases to the homestead exemption ceiling and floor amounts for 2026 and clarifies the calculation for how these amounts are increased each year, to adjust for inflation.

3) Correct cross references and remove obsolete references in the Labor Code and Probate Code.

COMMENTS

Every year various stakeholders identify numerous minor and technical issues within California's legal codes that need updating but do not merit a standalone bill. For the sake of efficiency this omnibus measure merges these technical, non-controversial changes into one bill.

This measure amends Family Code Section 2110 to provide a more streamlined process in cases involving default judgments. Under existing law, married parties or those in a domestic partnership seeking to terminate their relationship can do so either through a legal separation or dissolution. Under a legal separation, the parties remain legally married, which in many cases can allow parties to still benefit from certain aspects of a marriage such as remaining on their spouse's health insurance, but separate financially. As part of the process, the parties are required to provide "preliminary disclosures," which detail each party's known assets and liabilities, as well as their "final disclosures," unless waived by stipulation or court order. A judgment of a legal separation adjudicates the same issues as a divorce judgment, with the sole exception that the parties maintain their legal relationship.

In some cases, parties who have legally separated and whose property divisions have been formally adjudicated may later opt to seek a full dissolution to sever their remaining legal relationship. In these cases, under existing law, the parties would once again need to complete their preliminary and final disclosures, despite the fact that a judge has already ordered a division of their property and assets. Recognizing the potentially duplicative nature of existing law in these circumstances, this bill allows parties to a dissolution who have an enforceable judgment of legal separation that has adjudicated the division of property to waive the preliminary and final declaration of disclosure requirements.

The bill updates the Automobile Sales Finance Act in accordance with SB 766 (Allen), Chapter 354, Statutes of. 2025). SB 766 modified the Car Buyer's Bill of Rights to allow for a three-day—increased from two-day—right to cancel a vehicle purchase or lease agreement that is under $50,000. A dealer may charge a fee to a customer who cancels the vehicle contract within this time frame, but a dealer cannot pre-buy this option. Therefore, this bill removes references to a vehicle contract cancellation option agreement in the Automobile Sales Finance Act to align with SB 766.

The bill clarifies how the homestead exemption is to be adjusted annually. Under the homestead exemption, a homeowner's primary residence receives protection in the event of bankruptcy. If a judgement debt must be satisfied, a homeowner can exempt a specific portion of equity in their primary residence from satisfying the debt. Beginning on January 1, 2021, the homestead exemption was set at the greater of either 1) the countywide median sale price for a single-family home in the prior calendar year from when the debtor claims the exemption, not to exceed $600,000; or 2) $300,000. These amounts adjusted annually with inflation.

This bill sets the ceiling amount for the homestead exemption in 2026 as $746,350 and the floor amount as $373,175. The bill clarifies how these amounts are adjusted annually for inflation, by specifying that the multiplier produced by the change in the annual California Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Urban Consumers, published by the Department of Industrial Relations, in the prior fiscal year, is to be applied. The multiplier is calculated by dividing the CPI for June from the prior fiscal year by the CPI for June in the fiscal year immediately preceding the prior fiscal year. The ceiling and floor amounts are then rounded to the nearest $25.

The bill corrects incorrect references in the Probate Code. Existing Probate Code Section 1063 references Section 16340, which at the time was the California Uniform Principal and Income Act (UPIA). However, in 2023, SB 522 (Niello, Chapter 28, Statutes of 2023) repealed the existing UPIA and recast and updated those provisions to the Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act (UFIPA). This bill corrects the reference to applicable portions of the UFIPA.

Existing Probate Code Section 9763 references Section 15675 of the Corporations Code. However, Corporations Code 15675 has been repealed. The correct cross-reference is to the Uniform Limited Partnership Act of 2008 (commencing with Section 15900 of the Corporations Code) and this bill makes that correction.

Existing Probate Code Section 16350 requires a fiduciary to allocate receipts in a specified manner, to the extent the fiduciary does not account for a receipt from an interest in minerals, water, or other natural resources as a business under Section 16432. However, there is no Probate Code Section 16432. The correct cross-reference is Section 16342 (dealing with allocation of receipts under the Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act) and this bill makes that correction.

According to the Author

This broad measure makes modest updates to several policies falling within the Committee on the Judiciary that are insufficiently substantive to warrant a standalone bill. This bill exempts a petitioner and respondent from the requirement to exchange declarations of disclosure in default judgment of dissolution proceedings if the parties have an existing enforceable judgment of separation that addresses property concerns […] and corrects a cross-reference in the Probate Code.

Arguments in Support

None on file

Arguments in Opposition

None on file

FISCAL COMMENTS

None

VOTES:

ASM JUDICIARY: 12-0-0
YES: Kalra, Macedo, Bauer-Kahan, Bryan, Connolly, Dixon, Harabedian, Pacheco, Papan, Sanchez, Stefani, Zbur

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 74-0-6
YES: Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, 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, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Solache, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas
ABS, ABST OR NV: Addis, Hadwick, Celeste Rodriguez, Sharp-Collins, Soria, Wicks

UPDATED

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CONSULTANT: Manuela Boucher / JUD. / (916) 319-2334 FN: 0003342