



SHEEHY STRATEGY GROUP

# CLCA Tracked Bill Report

3/13/2026

[AB 415](#) [Chen, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Office of Small Business Advocate: internet website: information.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of Small Business Advocate to post on its internet website information to assist an individual to start a nonprofit corporation and to assist nonprofit corporations to achieve compliance with the state’s statutory and regulatory requirements. This bill would additionally require the office to post information on its internet website to assist an individual on starting a small business in the state. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 02/04/2025 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/04/2025

[AB 485](#) [Ortega, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Labor Commissioner: unsatisfied judgments: nonpayment of wages.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to take various actions against an employer with respect to unpaid wages. Current law generally prohibits an employer with an unsatisfied final judgment for nonpayment of wages from continuing to conduct business in California, unless that employer has obtained a bond from a surety company and filed that bond with the Labor Commissioner, as prescribed. Under current law, if an employer in the long-term care industry that is also

required to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health or the State Department of Social Services has violated the above provision governing unsatisfied judgments (unsatisfied judgment provision), either of those departments may deny a new license or the renewal of an existing license for that employer. Current law further requires the Labor Commissioner, upon finding that an employer in the long-term care industry is violating the unsatisfied judgment provision, to notify those departments. This bill would repeal the above-described provision applicable to employers in the long-term care industry. The bill would require a state agency, if an employer that is required to obtain a license or permit from that state agency is found to have violated the unsatisfied judgment provision, to deny a new license or permit or the renewal of an existing license or permit for that employer. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	07/01/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/10/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	07/01/2025

[AB 559](#) [Berman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Professions and vocations: contractors: home improvement contracts: prohibited business practices.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** The Contractors State License Law defines and regulates the activities of contractors and provides for their licensure, regulation, and discipline by the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs (department). That law requires a home improvement contract, as defined, to be in writing and include the contract amount, as specified, and prohibits any downpayment for that contract from exceeding the lesser of \$1,000 or 10% of the contract amount. Except for a downpayment, current law prohibits the contractor from requesting or accepting payment that exceeds the value of the work performed or material delivered. Current law makes the violation of these provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would include in the definition of "home improvement" construction, erection, installation, replacement, or improvement of accessory dwelling units on residentially zoned property. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/27/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/27/2025

[AB 638](#) [Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Stormwater: uses: irrigation.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
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Watch

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** The Stormwater Resource Planning Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, by July 1, 2016, to establish guidance for purposes of the act. This bill would require the board, by December 1, 2026, to develop recommendations for stormwater capture and use for the irrigation of urban public lands, as defined. The bill would require the recommendations to address, but not be limited to, opportunities for the use of captured stormwater for irrigation to offset the use of potable water, as specified, and recommendations for, among other things, pathogens and pathogen indicators and total suspended solids. Prior to approving the recommendations, the bill would require the board to solicit and receive written public comment on proposed recommendations. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Current Text:** 07/03/2025 - Amended

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Last Amend:** 07/03/2025

<a href="#">AB 649</a>	<a href="#">Lowenthal, D</a>	<a href="#">HTML</a>	<a href="#">PDF</a>
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**Disability access: construction-related accessibility claim.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law provides that a plaintiff demonstrates that the plaintiff was deterred from accessing a place of public accommodation on a particular occasion only if both (1) the plaintiff had actual knowledge of a violation, as specified, and (2) the violation would have actually denied the plaintiff full and equal access, as specified. Current law authorizes the assessment of statutory damages under these provisions based on each particular occasion that the plaintiff was denied full and equal access, as specified, not upon the number of violations of construction-related accessibility standards. Current law prohibits a defendant from being liable for minimum statutory damages in a construction-related accessibility claim, with respect to a violation noted in a report by a certified access specialist (CAsp), for a period of 120 days following the date of the inspection if the defendant demonstrates compliance with each of specified requirements. Current law includes in these specified requirements that the inspection predates the filing of the claim by, or receipt of a demand letter from, the plaintiff, as specified, and that the defendant was not on notice of the alleged violation before the CAsp inspection. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2034, the Small Business Right to Cure Program and would prohibit a defendant who qualifies for the program from being liable for minimum statutory damages for any construction-related

accessibility claim for a period of 6 years following a CASp report, as provided. To qualify for the program, the bill would require the defendant to demonstrate specified conditions, among others, that the defendant has posted, as provided, both the CASp inspection notice and a Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, as defined. The bill would authorize the State Architect to develop, as specified, a form Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, and would authorize a business to satisfy any requirement to provide the notice by providing a specified written statement until and unless the State Architect promulgates the form. (Based on 05/12/2025 text)

**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 05/12/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2025                      **Last Amend:** 05/12/2025

**AB 667**      **Solache, D**      [HTML](#)      [PDF](#)

**Professions and vocations: license examinations: interpreters.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Would require various boards under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs, by January 1, 2027, to include an additional section in a license application for an applicant to identify their preferred written, spoken, and signed languages. The bill would require each board, beginning on July 1, 2027, to conduct an annual review of applicants' language preferences, and, by July 1, 2027, to also determine whether there is a substantial number of non-English-speaking applicants, as defined, who require the services of an interpreter. The bill would require each board to report the determinations to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, and, beginning January 1, 2029, to annually report to specified legislative committees on the language preference data collected from license applications. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

**Location:** 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 09/05/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 02/14/2025                      **Last Amend:** 09/05/2025

**AB 683**      **Davies, R**      [HTML](#)      [PDF](#)

**Business entities: limited liability companies.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** The California Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act establishes procedures governing the formation and regulation of limited liability companies in this state. Current law requires a limited liability company (LLC) to file certain information, including its articles of organization and amendments to those articles, with the Secretary of State. This bill would authorize an LLC to present a certification of the LLC's existence and authority to a licensed escrow agent, licensed real estate broker, and title insurance company or underwritten title company to establish the present existence of the LLC and identify those with authority to act on its behalf. The bill would require the certification of LLC existence to confirm specified facts or contain certain information, including that its operating agreement or other governing documents have not been revoked, modified, or amended in a manner that would cause the representations contained in it to be incorrect. The bill would require the certification to be in the form of an acknowledged declaration signed by all authorized signers of the LLC and would permit the certification to be recorded with the county recorder, as specified. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/29/2026 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/14/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/14/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/14/2026

[AB 685](#)
[Solache, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Act.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to advocate for causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. Current law establishes the California Small Business Technical Assistance Program (SB-TAP) within OSBA, under the direct authority of the Small Business Advocate, for the purpose of assisting small businesses through free or low-cost one-on-one consulting and low-cost training by entering into grant agreements with one or more small business technical assistance centers. Under current law, OSBA administers the Capital Infusion Program (CIP) pursuant to the SB-TAP, as specified. This bill would establish the Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Act to provide assistance to small businesses. For this purpose, the bill would appropriate \$26,000,000 from the General Fund to the Small Business Resiliency and Innovation Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would require OSBA to administer the fund and to allocate moneys in the fund to both the CIP and the SB-TAP, and to OSBA for administrative purposes, as provided. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/27/2026 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/12/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/14/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/12/2026

[AB 694](#)
[McKinnor, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Department of Industrial Relations: advisory committee: occupational safety and health.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and charges the division with the enforcement of various laws affecting safe working conditions, including the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Current law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, as specified. Current law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Current law requires the Department of Industrial Relations to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center, to conduct a study evaluating opportunities to improve worker safety and safeguard employment rights, as specified, and to convene an advisory committee to make recommendations regarding the scope of the study, as described. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the division and make recommendations to the department, the Department of Human Resources, and the Legislature on policies the state shall use to inform the consideration and establishment of career pathways to the Compliance Safety and Health Officer classification. The bill would authorize the University of California to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, to issue a report that includes certain information about the understaffing and vacancies of Compliance Safety and Health Officers within the division. The bill would further require the University of California to convene an advisory committee consisting of members from specified state agencies, worker advocacy organizations, other academic institutions, and other entities, as specified, to make recommendations regarding the scope of the above-described study, and provide specified findings and recommendations to the division, as prescribed. (Based on 06/11/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	06/11/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/14/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	06/11/2025

[AB 1048](#)
[Chen, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Workers' compensation.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/22/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Under the workers' compensation system, current law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of an injury. Upon payment, adjustment, or denial of a complete or incomplete itemization of medical services, current law requires an employer to provide an explanation of review that includes, among other information, the amount paid and the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of the item or procedure billed. This bill would, when the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of an item or procedure is a contract, require the explanation of review to include information on that underlying contract, including whom the rendering medical provider may contact to seek a copy of the underlying contract. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement and would state that if the contract is not sent to the rendering provider or their agent within 30 business days of the provider's request, the bill shall be reprocessed and paid, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	09/08/2025 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/22/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/22/2026

[AB 1109](#) [Kalra, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under current law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure. This bill would establish a privilege between a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent made while the union agent was acting in the union agent's representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would permit a represented employee or represented former employee to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2025		

[AB 1198](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public works: prevailing wages.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 65. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Location:** 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules      **Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025      **Last Amend:** 01/22/2026

[AB 1234](#) [Ortega, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Employment: nonpayment of wages: complaints.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for

compensation. Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to determine all matters arising under the commissioner's jurisdiction. Current law makes any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates or causes to be violated specified provisions regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission to be subject to a civil penalty, as specified. This bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to the process for the Labor Commissioner to investigate, hold a hearing, and make determinations relating to an employee's complaint. The bill would set forth timelines for the Labor Commissioner to notify parties of an employee complaint, as provided, and for the defendant to respond, as provided. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner, if the Labor Commissioner determines to prosecute the action or that no action will be taken, to notify the parties within 30 days of receipt of the defendant's answer. If the Labor Commissioner does not make either of those determinations, the bill would require the Labor Commissioner, within 90 days of receipt of the defendant's answer, to conduct an investigation of the employee complaint, make an estimated appraisal of the amount of wages, damages, penalties, expenses, and other compensation owed, and to determine all the parties liable for the assessment. The bill would set forth a process for the Labor Commissioner's investigation, assessment, and determination, including authorizing the Labor Commissioner to issue a subpoena for records and requiring the Labor Commissioner to issue a formal complaint. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	07/17/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	07/17/2025

[AB 1245](#)
[Stefani, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**State contracts: certification process: forced labor and human trafficking.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** Current law requires a contract entered into by any state agency for the procurement or laundering of apparel, garments, or corresponding accessories, or the procurement of equipment, materials, or supplies, other than procurement related to a public works contract, to require that a contractor certify that nothing furnished to the state pursuant to the contract has been laundered or produced by certain types of labor, including forced labor, as defined. Current law makes any person who falsely certifies pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would, for a contract entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, with an estimated value that exceeds \$550,000, revise the above contracting requirements to also require a contractor to certify that the contract complies with specified requirements relating to human trafficking, including certain prohibitions on contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, subcontractor employees, and their agents. The bill would revise the definition of forced labor to mean knowingly providing or obtaining labor or services of a person by, among other things, threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person. This bill would require contractors and subcontractors to notify employees of specified prohibited activities and the actions that may be taken against them for violations. The bill would provide that a contractor is ineligible for, and shall not bid on, or submit a proposal

for, a contract under these provisions if the contractor has failed to certify its compliance. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/29/2026 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/22/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/22/2026

[AB 1251](#)[Berman, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Job postings.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

### Bill information

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law requires certain employers to disclose certain salary information in job postings. This bill would require a private employer who publicly advertises a job posting to include in the posting a statement disclosing whether the posting is for a vacancy for the advertised position or not, as specified. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	06/26/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	06/26/2025

[AB 1331](#)[Elhawary, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Workplace surveillance.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

### Bill information

**Status:** 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission. This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering certain employee-only areas and public bathrooms and during off-duty hours, as specified. The bill would prohibit a worker from removing or physically

tampering with any component of a workplace surveillance tool that is part of or embedded in employer equipment or vehicles. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

**Location:** 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 09/04/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025      **Last Amend:** 09/04/2025

[AB 1341](#)

[Hoover, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Contractors: discipline: building law violations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Support	2

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board to license and regulate contractors. This bill would specify that "building laws of the state" includes certain prohibitions related to the practice and unlicensed practice of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, geology or geophysics, and land surveying, and, therefore, would also make a willful or deliberate disregard and violation of those specified prohibitions a cause for disciplinary action against a licensee. The bill would revise and recast the specified provisions relating to the business and practice of structural pest control to instead be included among the "building laws of the state." (Based on 07/02/2025 text)

**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 07/02/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025      **Last Amend:** 07/02/2025

[AB 1421](#)

[Wilson, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these

provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/29/2026 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/05/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/05/2026

[AB 1447](#)[Gipson, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

**Unclaimed property: notice.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/19/2025 - In Senate. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** The Unclaimed Property Law governs the disposition of unclaimed property, including the escheat of certain property to the state. Current law requires every person holding funds or other property that escheated to the state to submit a report to the Controller that includes, among other items, the name and last known address of each person appearing to be the owner of any property, as specified. Current law requires the Controller, within 165 days of the final date for filing such a report, to mail a notice to each person who appears to be entitled to property valued \$50 or more and whose address is listed in the report or is obtained from the Franchise Tax Board, as specified. This bill would provide that the notice described above need only be sent to an address listed in the report or obtained from the Franchise Tax Board when it is a valid deliverable address. The bill would specify that if the address listed in the report is not a valid deliverable address, but the Controller identifies a corrected valid deliverable address, the Controller must mail the notice to the corrected valid deliverable address. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/18/2025 - Senate DESK	<b>Current Text:</b>	04/09/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	04/09/2025

[AB 1456](#)[Bryan, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

**California Environmental Quality Act: California Vegetation Treatment Program.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA authorizes the preparation and certification of an EIR for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance, commonly known as a “program EIR,” and requires a lead agency to examine later activities in the program in light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document is required to be prepared. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to update the California Vegetation Treatment Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR) to, among other things, expand the area that is treatable landscape under the FPEIR to portions of the state suitable for vegetation treatment consistent with the FPEIR, regardless of fire suppression responsibility designation, and recognize cultural burning conducted pursuant to a specified law as a covered treatment activity. The bill would authorize a public agency to partner with a federally recognized California Native American tribe to conduct a project under the FPEIR in the agency’s jurisdiction. (Based on 07/18/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	07/18/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	07/18/2025

**AB 1515** **Committee on Labor and Employment** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Professional employer organizations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current federal law provides for certification of a professional employer organization (PEO) by the Secretary of the Treasury and, for purposes of specified taxes and other obligations, treats a PEO as the employer of any work site employee performing services for any customer of the PEO. This bill would prohibit a person from providing, advertising, or otherwise holding oneself out as providing professional employer services, as defined, in the state unless the person is registered with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. The bill would require a PEO, as defined, upon registration, to pay an initial registration fee established by the division not to exceed the reasonable cost of registration. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	06/23/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	03/10/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	06/23/2025

**AB 1519** **Committee on Revenue and Taxation** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Direct File: employment: notice.**

## Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

## Notes

## Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 5/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	
<b>Summary:</b>	The Earned Income Tax Credit Information Act requires an employer, as defined, to notify all employees that they may be eligible for specified income tax filing assistance programs and state and federal antipoverty tax credits. Pursuant to current federal income tax law, the Internal Revenue Service allows taxpayers to complete and electronically file their federal taxes directly with the Internal Revenue Service using their free online tax tool called Direct File. This bill, on and after January 1, 2026, would require employer notifications to all employees relating to specified income tax filing assistance programs to include information regarding Direct File. The bill would also make conforming and nonsubstantive changes to the Earned Income Tax Credit Information Act. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)	
<b>Location:</b>	07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b> 03/13/2025 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	03/13/2025	

[AB 1550](#)
[Sanchez, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)
**Personal income taxes: deductions: tips: overtime compensation.**

## Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

## Notes

## Bill information

<b>Status:</b>	02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	
<b>Summary:</b>	The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows various deductions in calculating taxable income and allows a taxpayer to elect to take a standard deduction in lieu of itemizing deductions. Current federal income tax law, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2029, allows deductions in determining taxable income, as defined, for amounts equal to the qualified tips, as defined, and qualified overtime compensation, as defined, received by a taxpayer during the taxable year, not to exceed certain amounts, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and before January 1, 2029, conform to federal income tax law with regard to qualified tips and qualified overtime compensation, except as specified. (Based on 01/07/2026 text)	
<b>Location:</b>	02/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation	<b>Current Text:</b> 01/07/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/07/2026	

[AB 1565](#)[Ta, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Income and corporation taxes: credits: work opportunity credit.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer in an amount equal to 40% of the qualified wages paid or incurred to a qualified employee employed during the taxable year. The bill would define a qualified employee for this purpose to mean an individual that, among other things, has been convicted of a felony, as provided, and has a hiring date not more than one year after the date the individual was convicted or was released from prison. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation      **Current Text:** 01/12/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 01/12/2026

[AB 1576](#)[Ortega, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Current law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or the worker's dependents for purposes of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability that include a determination of the percentage of permanent disability incurred. Current law requires that, for injuries incurred before January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, account be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and the injured employee's age at the time of the injury, and requires that specified factors be considered in determining an employee's diminished earning capacity for these purposes. For purposes of these provisions, "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" incorporates the descriptions and measurements of physical impairment and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition). For injuries occurring on or after

January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, current law requires the same factors be taken into account but removes from consideration the employee's diminished future earning capacity and, instead, incorporates an adjustment factor of 1.4, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Under current law, if a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a subsequent compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee receives compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. Current law requires, when applicable, the additional permanent disability resulting from the subsequent injury to be equal to 35% or more of total, when considered alone and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or the age of the employee. For purposes of determining permanent disability resulting from a subsequent injury, this bill would measure permanent disability, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, by the whole person impairment rating as determined in accordance with the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition), after adjustment for diminished future earning capacity and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or age of the employee. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/02/2026 -  
Assembly Insurance

**Introduced:** 01/12/2026

**Current Text:** 01/12/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1590](#) [Ransom, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: revised allocation formula.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

**Summary:** The California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, encourages, maintains, and strengthens the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs. Current law provides, for the 2021–22 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that \$300,000,000 shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. Current law requires an applicant to demonstrate a proportional dollar-for-dollar match and sets that amount for the 2021–22 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, at \$2 for every \$1 received from the program. Current law prohibits an applicant from being awarded an amount higher than the amount that the allocation formula determines them to be eligible to receive under the program. Current law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to determine, in collaboration with the executive director of the State Board of Education, and to make public on a preliminary basis at least 30 days before a regularly scheduled meeting of the state board, the allocation formula, specific funding amounts, the purposes for which grant funds may be used, allowable and nonallowable expenditures, and the number of grants to be awarded. This bill would, for purposes of allocations commencing no later than the 2027–28 fiscal year and pursuant to the above-described requirements, require the Superintendent to determine, in consultation with the executive director of the state board, a revised allocation formula that ensures that all funds appropriated for the program in any given fiscal year are fully allocated to program applicants in that fiscal year. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/02/2026 -  
Assembly Education

**Introduced:** 01/15/2026

**Current Text:** 01/15/2026 - Introduced

AB 1630

Caloza, D

HTML

PDF

**Meet and confer: observation.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/17/2026 - Referred to Com. on P. E. & R.

**Summary:** Current law provides for negotiations concerning wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment between a higher education employer and an exclusive representative of a recognized or certified employee organization, as these terms are defined. Current law requires higher education employers, or such representatives as they may designate, to engage in meeting and conferring with the employee organization selected as exclusive representative of an appropriate unit on all matters within the scope of representation. Current law requires a reasonable number of representatives of an exclusive representative to have the right to receive reasonable periods of released or reassigned time without loss of compensation when engaged in meeting and conferring and for the processing of grievances prior to the adoption of the initial memorandum of understanding. This bill would authorize an exclusive representative, in their discretion, to invite one or more members of a bargaining unit to remotely and passively observe a session held for the purpose of a meet and confer on a memorandum of understanding. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Assembly Public  
Employment and Retirement

**Introduced:** 01/26/2026

**Current Text:** 01/26/2026 - Introduced

AB 1668

Pellerin, D

HTML

PDF

**Property tax: welfare exemption.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/17/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

**Summary:** The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to that authority, current law provides for a welfare exemption under which property used exclusively for an exempt

purpose and owned and operated by specified entities, including foundations, limited liability companies, or corporations meeting certain statutory requirements is exempt from taxation. Current law also provides that property used exclusively for the preservation of specified natural resources or open-space lands owned or operated by a specified entity meeting specified criteria is deemed to be included within the welfare exemption. Current law makes that provision operative up to, and including, the lien date in 2027 and repeals that provision on January 1, 2028. This bill would extend the above-described operative date up to, and including, the lien date in 2032 and would extend the corresponding repeal date to January 1, 2033. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/17/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/29/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/29/2026		

[AB 1683](#)
[Committee on Insurance](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Workers' compensation: prepaid cards.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/17/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment, which, in the case of the death of an employee, includes a death benefit. Current law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments and prohibits a payment made by a written instrument unless it is immediately negotiable and payable in cash, among other things. Current law, until January 1, 2027, allows an employer to commence a program under which disability indemnity payments are deposited in a prepaid card account for employees. This bill would extend the authorization to deposit indemnity payments in a prepaid card account indefinitely. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/17/2026 - Assembly Insurance	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/02/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/02/2026		

[AB 1694](#)
[Carrillo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: renewal grants.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/17/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, and strengthening the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs. Current law requires, for the 2021–22 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, \$300,000,000 to be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. Current law requires a grant applicant to demonstrate a proportional dollar-for-dollar match and sets that amount at \$2 for every \$1 received from the program. Current law prohibits an applicant from being awarded an amount higher than the amount that the allocation formula determines the applicant to be eligible to receive under the program. Current law authorizes a grant recipient under the program to consist of one or more, or any combination, of school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, or regional occupational centers or programs operated by joint powers authorities or county offices of education, as provided. Current law provides that an applicant receiving a grant from the program in a prior fiscal year is eligible to apply to receive a renewal grant if the applicant’s career technical education program continues to meet specified requirements, as provided. This bill would delete the prohibition against an applicant being awarded more than the amount determined by the allocation formula and would instead provide that an applicant receiving a grant from the program in a prior fiscal year is required to receive a renewal grant for 3 additional years, as provided. The bill would require, beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year, up to 90% of the grants awarded pursuant to the program to be designated for renewal grants and up to 10% to be designated for grants for new applicants, unless otherwise determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/17/2026 - Assembly Education	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/03/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/03/2026		

[AB 1696](#)
[Stefani, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Department of Consumer Affairs: director: powers and duties.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/04/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 6.

**Summary:** The Department of Consumer Affairs is comprised of various boards, bureaus, commissions, committees, and similarly constituted agencies that license and regulate the practice of various professions and vocations. Current law authorizes the director to create an interdepartmental committee to assist and advise the director in the implementation of the director’s duties, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/03/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/03/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/03/2026		

[AB 1697](#)
[Kalra, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Division of Labor Standards Enforcement.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/04/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 6.  
**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement under the direction of the Labor Commissioner within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties of the commissioner and the commissioner's deputies and agents, including the power to issue subpoenas for the purpose of carrying out the laws under their jurisdiction. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/03/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/03/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/03/2026

[AB 1803](#)   [Lowenthal, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Employment: sexual harassment training and education: anti-hate speech training.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.  
**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. Under existing law, the Civil Rights Department administers these provisions. Current law requires a specified employer with 5 or more employees to, by January 1, 2021, provide at least 2 hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all nonsupervisory employees in California and, after that date, once every 2 years. This bill would additionally require that the above-described training and education include, as a component of the training and education, anti-hate speech training. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/23/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment      **Current Text:** 02/10/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/10/2026

[AB 1838](#)   [Berman, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Public contracts: local agencies: responsive bidders.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law requires a local agency that requires that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder meeting, or making a good faith effort to meet, participation goals for minority, women, or disabled veteran business enterprises to provide in the general conditions under which bids will be received that any person making a bid or offer to perform a contract shall include specified information in that bid or offer. This bill would require a contractor, as a condition of submitting a bid to a local agency, as specified, to fully disclose any history of wage-and-hour violations and provide supporting documentation, as described. The bill would authorize a contractor that fails to provide the required disclosures and supporting materials to be disqualified from the bid. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)	
<b>Location:</b>	02/23/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b> 02/11/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/11/2026	

[AB 1859](#) [Ortega, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public works.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	02/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.	
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works. Current law defines “public works,” for the purposes of regulating public works contracts as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Current law makes any officer, agent, or representative of the state or of any political subdivision who willfully violates specified provisions, including providing notice of certain public works projects, as specified, to the Department of Industrial Relations, guilty of a misdemeanor. Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. This bill	

would require an awarding body or owner to give reasonable access, as defined, to representatives of a joint-labor management committee in order to monitor compliance with the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The bill would authorize the committee to bring an action against an awarding body, contractor, or subcontractor that willfully denies the committee's representative reasonable access. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/23/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/11/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/11/2026		

[AB 1883](#)
[Bryan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Workplace surveillance tools.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2
Notes	
<b>Notes</b>	
Referred to Coms. on L. & E., P. & C.P. and JUD.	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/12/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. & E. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would generally regulate the use of workplace surveillance tools and an employer's use of worker data. The bill would prohibit an employer from using certain workplace surveillance tools, including a workplace surveillance tool that incorporates facial, gait, or emotion recognition technology, except as specified. The bill would also prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool to infer specified categories of information about a worker, including, among others, their veteran status, ancestral history, religious beliefs, or disability status. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of \$500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 03/12/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/12/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2026	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/12/2026

[AB 1898](#)
[Schultz, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Workplace artificial intelligence tools.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Notes**

Referred L. & E., P. & C.P. and JUD.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/12/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. & E. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Would require an employer to provide a written notice to an employee that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil the workplace. The bill would require the notice to be given to a worker within a specified time and would require the notice to contain specified information, including the specific employment-related decisions potentially affected by the use of the workplace AI tool. The bill would require an employer to maintain an updated list of all workplace AI tools currently in use and to provide the list to workers annually. The bill would provide for enforcement by the Labor Commissioner or a public prosecutor, and alternatively would authorize any worker who has suffered damages, or their exclusive representative, to file a civil action for damages caused by the adverse action. The bill would establish remedies and penalties for violations, including a penalty of up to \$500 per employee for each violation. (Based on 03/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment

**Current Text:** 03/12/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/12/2026

**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

[AB 1900](#)

[Kalra, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Guaranteed Health Care for All.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/13/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

**Summary:** Current federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a "qualified health plan" as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Current state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. Under the bill, CalCare would be a health care service plan subject to Knox-Keene. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and

would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children's Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare Program. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/12/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2026 (Spot bill)

[AB 1929](#)   [Ortega, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Property service workers: employment records.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.  
**Summary:** Current law establishes certain protections for individuals who predominately work as a janitor, as specified, and requires an employer of a janitor to annually register with the Labor Commissioner. Current law requires these employers to keep specific employment records for 3 years, including the names and address of employees and other covered workers. This bill would additionally require an employer to keep the email addresses of employees and all other covered workers for 3 years. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment      **Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

[AB 1934](#)   [Bennett, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and NAT. RES.  
**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Current law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. Current law

requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and update a Wildland-Urban Interface Products listing of products and construction assemblies that comply with prescribed regulations regarding building in a wildland-urban interface area. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of researching and developing the products listing and the educational and training provisions. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to establish the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 -  
Assembly Emergency  
Management  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

**Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1937](#) [Quirk-Silva, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Discrimination: business establishments.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/03/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

**Summary:** The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to full and equal accommodations in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever, regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status. Current law requires the Civil Rights Department, among other things, to enforce the provisions of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Current law authorizes aggrieved persons to, among other remedies, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department. This bill would provide related declarations, including the intent of the Legislature to clarify that those provisions of existing law fully apply to early childcare and education settings and prohibit discrimination in access to and provision of those services. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Judiciary  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

**Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced

[AB 1940](#) [Calderon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Unlawful practices: discrimination: menopause.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.		
<b>Summary:</b>	The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) recognizes and declares to be a civil right the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment and housing without discrimination because of a specified characteristic. The FEHA makes certain discriminatory practices based on those characteristics unlawful. The FEHA also declares that its purpose is to provide effective remedies that will eliminate these discriminatory practices. The FEHA defines terms used in connection with unlawful practices. These include "sex," which includes pregnancy or medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth or medical conditions related to childbirth, and breastfeeding or medical conditions related to breastfeeding. This bill would include perimenopause, menopause, or postmenopause or other related medical conditions within the above definition of sex. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/13/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/13/2026		

[AB 1971](#)

[Bennett, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Property tax: exclusion from reassessment: home hardening retrofitting improvements.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
<b>Summary:</b>	The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. The California Constitution specifies that "newly constructed" does not include the construction or reconstruction of seismic retrofitting components, as defined by the Legislature. Current law, pursuant to that constitutional authorization, defines seismic retrofitting components to mean seismic retrofitting improvements and improvements utilizing earthquake hazard mitigation technologies. Current law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, also excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" the construction or installation of certain fire sprinkler systems, or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection systems, or fire-related egress improvements. This bill would exclude from the definition of "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction or reconstruction of home hardening retrofitting improvements, which the bill would define as the installation of Class A roofs and multiplane windows, vent screening, the establishment of defensible space, and the use of noncombustible materials for the construction or reconstruction of fences, decks, sidings, eaves, and doors. The bill would except from the definition of "home hardening retrofitting improvements," among other things, any portion of a construction or reconstruction which

would bring the aggregate full cash value of the home hardening retrofitting improvements excluded from reassessment above \$100,000. The bill would require the property owner, as a condition of eligibility for the exclusion, to receive a home hardening certification from certain certification programs, as specified, and to notify the assessor prior to, or within 30 days of, the completion of a project for which the property owner intends to claim the exclusion. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/13/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/13/2026		

[AB 1973](#)
[Aguiar-Curry, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Business rights: good will.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/14/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.  
**Summary:** Current law defines “good will” and declares it does not include the right of a business to use the name of a person from whom the business was acquired. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/13/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/13/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/13/2026		

[AB 1990](#)
[Gipson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Pharmacy Law: compounded medications: consumer protection.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.  
**Summary:** The Pharmacy Law requires the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy, including pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacies. Under existing law, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, furnish, sell, or dispense a dangerous drug or dangerous device, or to dispense or compound a prescription unless they are licensed, as specified. A violation of that law is a crime. Existing law also requires the compounding of drug preparations by a pharmacy for furnishing, distribution, or use to be consistent with standards established in the pharmacy compounding chapters of the current version of the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary, including relevant

testing and quality assurance. Existing law authorizes advertisements for prescription drugs, if the advertisement conforms with certain requirements, including not containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement. This bill would make it unlawful for a person or entity to engage in the sale, transfer, or distribution of a compounded drug using a drug substance that is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor or glucagon-like-peptide-1 receptor agonist used for obesity or weight management or a drug substance that is a component of a similar drug approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for obesity or weight management unless the compounder of the drug takes specified actions. These acts would include ensuring that the bulk drug substance, as defined, is a pharmaceutical grade product and is accompanied by a valid certificate of analysis. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Business and Professions	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/09/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/17/2026	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/09/2026

[AB 1992](#)
[Dixon, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: notice and cure: filing fees.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

**Summary:** The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA) authorizes an aggrieved employee, as defined, to bring a civil action on behalf of that employee, and other current or former employees against whom a violation of the same provision of the Labor Code was committed. Before a civil action alleging certain violations of the Labor Code by an aggrieved employee pursuant to PAGA commences, PAGA requires the aggrieved employee or representative to give written notice by online filing with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and by certified mail to the employer of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violation, and requires that notice and any response to that notice by the employer to be accompanied by a filing fee of \$75, as specified. This bill would exempt a nonprofit organization exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 from the requirement to pay those filing fees. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/17/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/17/2026		

[AB 2021](#)
[Schiavo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: whistleblower complaints.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and JUD.

**Summary:** The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA). The CCPA establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. The CCPA law makes a business, service provider, contractor, or other person that violates the CCPA liable for an administrative fine, as provided. The CCPA creates the Consumer Privacy Fund in the State Treasury and makes moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Current law requires 95% of any administrative fine assessed, and of the proceeds of any settlement, to be deposited into the Consumer Privacy Subfund, which is created within the Consumer Privacy Fund. The CCPA law requires the funds to be used exclusively by the agency in carrying out its duties under the CCPA. The CCPA requires the other 5% of any administrative fine, and of the proceeds of any settlement, to be deposited into the Consumer Privacy Grant Subfund, also within the Consumer Privacy Fund, to be used exclusively by the agency to administer and distribute grants to promote and protect consumer privacy, as provided. This bill would authorize a person to submit to the agency, a whistleblower complaint, as defined, and would make the whistleblower eligible for an award if the agency designates a complaint for administrative enforcement and certain requirements are met. The bill would require an eligible whistleblower to receive at least 15% but not more than 33% of the fines collected through an administrative enforcement action or settlement, calculated after the allocation to Consumer Privacy Grant Subfund described above. The bill would require the agency to consider certain factors in determining the amount of the award. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

[AB 2027](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Employment: whistleblowers.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

**Summary:** Current law prohibits an employer from making, adopting, or enforcing any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee, or to another employee who has authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a

local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties. Current law defines specified terms for its purposes, as provided. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

[AB 2039](#)

[Zbur, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

#### Unlawful contracts.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a contract or proposed contract for the provision of a consumer service by a licensee regulated by a licensing board from containing a provision limiting the consumer's ability to file a complaint with that board or to participate in the board's investigation into that licensee. This bill would expand the above restriction to instead prohibit a contract or proposed contract from containing a provision limiting the consumer's ability to file a complaint with that board or to participate in the board's investigation into any licensee. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Judiciary      **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

[AB 2054](#)

[Gipson, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

#### Family temporary disability insurance program.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Summary:** Current law, the family temporary disability insurance program, provides up to 8 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or domestic partner, or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement in connection with foster care or adoption, or to participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of the individual's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States. Current law defines certain terms for these purposes.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those definition provisions. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT **Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

AB 2064

Sharp-Collins, D

HTML

PDF

**Discrimination: formerly incarcerated status.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Notes**

Consider for opposition recommendation.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/12/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.  
**Summary:** The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to full and equal accommodations in all business establishments regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status. This bill would add formerly incarcerated status, as defined, to the list of protected characteristics under the Unruh Civil Rights Act. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Judiciary **Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

AB 2070

Ellis, R

HTML

PDF

**Employees: meal periods: construction industry.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.  
**Summary:** Current law generally prohibits an employer from employing an employee for a work period of more than 5 hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except as specified. Existing law also prohibits an employer from employing an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a 2nd meal period, as prescribed. Current law creates exceptions from these work limits for employees in specified occupations, including those in a construction occupation, as defined, covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement expressly providing for wages, hours of work, and working conditions. Current law also authorizes the Industrial Welfare Commission to adopt a working condition order

permitting a meal period to commence after 6 hours of work if it determines that the order is consistent with the health and welfare of the affected workers. This bill would create an exception from the above-described work period limits for an employee in a construction occupation while the employee is on the jobsite, as specified. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2026		

[AB 2086](#)
[Ellis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Pest control licenses: personal information: confidentiality.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.S & T.M. and JUD.

**Summary:** Current law, added by the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1991, creates the Department of Pesticide Regulation, which is administered by the Director of Pesticide Regulation. Current law authorizes the director to, among other things, adopt regulations for the issuance and renewal of licenses and certificates for pest control operations. The California Public Records Act requires a public agency, defined to mean a state or local agency, to make its public records available for public inspection and to make copies available upon request and payment of a fee, unless the public records are exempt from disclosure. This bill would, in order to protect the privacy of applicants, licensees, and certificate holders, prohibit personal information, as defined, collected pursuant to these provisions from being considered a public record, as specified, and would exempt that personal information from the California Public Records Act, as specified. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2026		

[AB 2095](#)
[Lee, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Employment discrimination: conviction history.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Notes**  
Labor Committee.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act, except as specified, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer with 5 or more employees to include on any application for employment, before the employer makes a conditional offer of employment to the applicant, any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's conviction history, to consider the conviction history of the applicant until after the employer has made a conditional offer of employment to the applicant, or to distribute information about an arrest not followed by conviction, referral to or participation in a pretrial or posttrial diversion program, or convictions that have been sealed, dismissed, expunged, or statutorily eradicated or any conviction for which the convicted person has received a full pardon or has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation while conducting a conviction history background check in connection with an application for employment, as specified. This bill would include among those things that it is unlawful for an employer with 5 or more employees to do while conducting a conviction history background check in connection with an application for employment, asking any question that directly or indirectly seeks consent for a conviction history background check or requesting consent for or beginning a conviction history background check before providing the applicant with a list of all specific job duties of the position with which a conviction may have a direct and adverse relationship and potentially result in an adverse action, requiring a job applicant to cover the cost of a conviction history background check. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

[AB 2098](#)

[Kalra, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Workers' compensation: medical treatment.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.

**Summary:** Existing law, under the workers' compensation system, requires employers to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, licensed clinical social worker, and hospital treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve an injured worker from the effects of an injury. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against, or for an insurer to advise, direct, or threaten an insured to discharge, an employee because they have filed or made known their intention to file a claim for compensation, or an application for adjudication, or because the employee has received a rating, award, or settlement, as specified. This bill would require an employee, when possible, to make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment outside of work hours. The bill would require the employee to provide notice if treatment occurs during work hours, as specified, and require the employer to provide this leave during work hours unless business necessity requires the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day. The bill would require that the leave taken by an employee pursuant to these provisions run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and the California Family Rights Act if the employee would have been eligible for that leave. If an employer denies an employee's request to attend

scheduled treatment during regular work hours, the bill would make that denial a violation of the misdemeanor described above. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Insurance	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/09/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2026	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/09/2026

[AB 2137](#)[Chen, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Occupational safety and health.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the Division of Occupational Safety and Health with enforcement of the act. Current law defines terms for purposes of the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those definitions. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/18/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/18/2026		

[AB 2150](#)[Haney, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Employment: employees and independent contractors.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Summary:** Current law considers a person providing labor or services for remuneration, for purposes of the Labor Code and the Unemployment Insurance Code, and for the purposes of wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, to be an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that certain conditions are satisfied, as specified. Current law exempts a bona fide business-to-business contracting relationship, as defined, from this presumption if specified conditions are met, including, among other things, that an individual acting as a sole proprietor contracts to provide services to another such business. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions that exempt business-to-business relationships from the presumption described above. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT  
**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced

AB 2179

Patel, D

HTML

PDF

**Workplace violence: restraining orders.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes any employer or authorized bargaining representative, as specified, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2027, allow any party or witness to a petition for a restraining order to appear remotely at a hearing and would prohibit any fee for appearing remotely. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Judiciary  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced

AB 2190

Wallis, R

HTML

PDF

**Internet website accessibility.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and P. & C.P.

**Summary:** The Unruh Civil Rights Act requires persons within the jurisdiction of the state to be free and equal and, regardless of the person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status to be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments, as prescribed, and makes a violation of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) a violation of the act. Current law imposes liability upon a person who denies, aids, or incites a denial of, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to, rights afforded by law for actual damages suffered, exemplary damages, a civil penalty, and attorney's fees, as specified, to any person who was denied the specified rights. Current law also imposes liability upon a person, firm, or corporation that denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, public facilities or otherwise interferes with

the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified, for damages and attorney's fees to a person who was denied those rights. This bill would grant to an entity an affirmative defense to a claim seeking statutory damages under the provisions described above on the basis of a specific accessibility barrier on the entity's internet website, as defined, if the entity provided evidence to the plaintiff demonstrating within an unspecified number of days of receiving a written pre-lawsuit demand from the plaintiff that either (1) the entity published a digital accessibility report on the accessibility page of its internet website disclosing the specific access barrier and updated that report to reflect remediation of the access barrier or (2) that various things were true regarding the entity's efforts to identify and remediate access barriers on its internet website, including the entity had a reasonable and good faith basis to believe that the internet website was accessible and conformed with the internet website accessibility standard, as specified. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Judiciary **Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

[AB 2205](#) [Quirk-Silva, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: New Employment Credit.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2026, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees, as defined, within a designated census tract or economic development area in an amount equal to 35% of the qualified wages, defined in part as those wages that exceed 150% of minimum wage but do not exceed 350% of minimum wage, paid to those employees multiplied by the applicable percentage for that taxable year. Current law exempts certain taxpayers from the above-described census tract or economic development area requirement, as specified, and disallows the above-described credit for specified businesses. Current law repeals the above-described provisions on December 1, 2029. This bill would extend the operative date for the above-described tax credits through taxable years beginning before January 1, 2031. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation **Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

[AB 2272](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**State contracting: subcontractors: prompt payment.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	
<b>Bill information</b>	
<b>Status:</b>	03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.
<b>Summary:</b>	The California Prompt Payment Act requires a state agency that acquires property or services pursuant to a contract with a business to make payment to the person or business on the date required by the contract and as specified, or be subject to a late payment penalty. This bill would recast those provisions to instead require prime contractors to pay, for payments by the state to prime contractors made on or after January 1, 2027, their subcontractors, suppliers, and other vendors within 45 days of receiving payment from the state. For payments made by the state to prime contractors made prior to January 1, 2027, but that have not been remitted to subcontractors, suppliers, and other vendors as of January 1, 2027, the bill would require prime contractors to remit payment by February 15, 2027. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)
<b>Location:</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Governmental Organization
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2026
<b>Current Text:</b>	02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2280](#)
[Johnson, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Department of Consumer Affairs.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	
<b>Bill information</b>	
<b>Status:</b>	02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.
<b>Summary:</b>	Under current law, the Department of Consumer Affairs is composed of boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires these boards to meet at least 2 times each calendar year, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)
<b>Location:</b>	02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/19/2026
<b>Current Text:</b>	02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2287](#)
[Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Contractors: disciplinary action.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.

**Summary:** The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board to license and regulate contractors. Current law makes the willful or deliberate disregard and violation of the building laws of the state or of specified other provisions of law a cause for disciplinary action against a licensee. Notwithstanding this provision, this bill would provide that a licensee who engages in the use of technologies, tools, and equipment in the course of performing construction work pursuant to the Contractors' State License Law is not subject to a cause for disciplinary action against themselves. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 -  
Assembly Business and  
Professions

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

[AB 2300](#) [Arambula, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Workforce development.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to strengthen California's workforce development infrastructure by modernizing outdated administrative requirements that slow the delivery of workforce investments and guidance to local partners. The bill also would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation to authorize the Employment Development Department to issue operational directives, bulletins, and guidance documents, developed in consultation with local boards and stakeholders, and followed by the adoption of formal regulations, as specified. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

[AB 2315](#) [Arambula, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Workforce development: findings and declarations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

**Summary:** Current law declares the need to have a well-educated and highly skilled workforce. Current law also declares specified principles to guide the state's workforce investment system. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

AB 2466

Fong, D

HTML

PDF

**Strong Workforce Program: work-based learning opportunities: regional consortia.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Strong Workforce Program to provide funding to career technical education regional consortia made up of community college districts and local educational agencies, as specified. Current law authorizes a community college district to use the funds apportioned directly to the community college district to provide direct support to students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning to increase employability and employment, as provided. Current law requires the chancellor's office to revise, no later than June 30, 2026, policies, regulations, and guidance necessary to provide students, employers, or both, with paid work-based learning opportunities, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize funds apportioned directly to regional consortia to be used to provide direct support to students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning to increase employability and employment, as specified, and would make conforming changes. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Higher Education      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

AB 2479

Alanis, R

HTML

PDF

**Personal income tax: employment credit.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before

January 1, 2026, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees within a designated census tract or economic development area, except as specified, in an amount equal to 35% of the qualified wages paid to those employees multiplied by the applicable percentage for that taxable year. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2495](#)   [Kalra, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Unlawful immigration-related practices.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Current law prohibits an employer or any other person from engaging in, or directing another person to engage in, an unfair immigration-related practice against a person for the purpose of, or with the intent of, retaliating against any person for exercising a right protected under state labor and employment laws or under a local ordinance applicable to employees, as specified. Current law defines unfair immigration-related practice to include, among other things, threatening to file or filing a false police report. Current law authorizes a civil action for equitable relief and damages or penalties, as specified, by an employee or other person who is the subject of an unfair immigration-related practice. This bill would also prohibit an employer or other person or entity from engaging in or directing another person or entity to engage in coercion against any person by engaging in unfair immigration-related practices. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2520](#)   [Krell, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Business records: disclosure.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Current law prohibits a business entity that performs bookkeeping services from disclosing the contents of any record that is prepared or maintained by the business entity to any person, other than the individual or business entity that is the subject of the record,

without express written consent, except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision described above that prohibits business entities that perform bookkeeping services from making certain disclosures. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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[AB 2545](#)

[Schiavo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Wages: notice of pay.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Current law requires every employer to keep posted conspicuously at the place of work, if practicable, or otherwise where it can be seen as employees come or go to their places of work, or at the office or nearest agency for payment kept by the employer, a notice specifying the regular pay days and the time and place of payment, in accordance with specified provisions relating to the payment of wages to employees in various occupations. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring every employer to keep posted a notice specifying the regular pay days and the time and place of payment, as described above. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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[AB 2546](#)

[Gabriel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Director of Consumer Affairs: duties.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The Consumer Affairs Act establishes the powers and duties of the Director of Consumer Affairs. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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[AB 2548](#)[Gabriel, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Wages.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law defines the terms “wages” and “labor” for purposes of provisions regarding the payment of wages to employees in various occupations. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those definitions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2026		

[AB 2563](#)[Pacheco, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Sex discrimination: scope.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.		
<b>Summary:</b>	The United States and California Constitutions guarantee all persons the right to equal protection of the laws. The California Constitution further recognizes the right of all persons to pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy, guarantees an individual's reproductive freedom in their most intimate decisions, and prohibits disqualification of a person from entering or pursuing a business, profession, vocation, or employment because of, among other things, sex. This bill would require, under all state laws, that any provision that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, discrimination on the basis of gender, or similar discrimination be interpreted to prohibit sex discrimination. The bill would define “sex discrimination” to include, among other things, discrimination based on any of specified actual or perceived characteristics or actions, including based on degree of conformity to sex or gender stereotypes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)		
<b>Location:</b>	02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2026		

[AB 2583](#)[Hoover, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Office of Small Business Advocate: artificial intelligence.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.D., G., & H.I. and P. & C.P.  
**Summary:** Would enact the AI for Main Street Act, which would require the Office of Small Business Advocate to provide assistance to small businesses in evaluating artificial intelligence concerning operations, including by providing information, guidance, and training, developing training materials, and conducting outreach, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b> 03/09/2026 - Assembly Economic Development, Growth, & Household Impact	<b>Current Text:</b> 02/20/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b> 02/20/2026	

[AB 2607](#) [Nguyen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.  
**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program to assist small businesses in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Existing law requires the Capital Programs and Climate Financing Authority to adopt regulations to establish and regulate new loss reserve accounts for qualified loans made by participating lenders to small businesses for eligible products, as specified, including regulations limiting terms of loans and recaptures from loss reserve accounts to 5 years, as specified. Existing law caps qualified loans under the program at \$50,000. Existing law establishes the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program Fund, a continuously appropriated fund to be administered by the authority for the purposes of the program. Existing law prescribes the uses for moneys in the fund, including specified program and administrative expenditures, and limits administrative expenditures to 5% of the initial appropriation plus 5% of all moneys recaptured. Existing law establishes the California Seismic Safety Capital Access Loan Program, which is similar to the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program, to assist residential property owners with and small business owners seismically retrofitting residences and small businesses, as specified. This bill would increase the cap for qualified loans under the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program to \$250,000. The bill would, as of the operative date of the bill, require the authority to transfer the moneys from the California Seismic Safety Capital Access Loan Program Fund to the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program

Fund. The bill would provide that moneys in the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program Fund may additionally be used for financial assistance to eligible projects, as specified. The bill would change the limit for administrative expenditures from the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program Fund to 5% of the initial appropriation plus 5% of all interest earned and moneys recaptured. The bill would require the regulations adopted for the California Americans with Disabilities Act Small Business Capital Access Loan Program to increase the 5-year term and recapture limits described above to 15 years. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Banking and Finance	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/09/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2026	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/09/2026

[AB 2634](#) [Zbur, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Workforce development: California Workforce Development Board.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act provides for workforce development activities, including activities in which states may participate. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT	<b>Current Text:</b>	02/20/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/20/2026		

[AB 2635](#) [Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Air pollution: small off-road engines: rebate programs: local regulation.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	
<b>Notes</b> Report back to Legislative Committee 4-16-26 at next meeting.	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.  
**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, by July 1, 2022, consistent with federal law, to adopt cost-effective and technologically feasible regulations to prohibit engine exhaust and evaporative emissions from new small off-road engines, as defined by

the state board. Existing law requires those regulations to apply to engines produced on or after January 1, 2024, or as soon as the state board determines is feasible, whichever is later, and requires the state board to identify, and, to the extent feasible, make available, funding for commercial rebates or similar incentive funding, as specified. This bill would require each air pollution control and air quality management district, no later than January 1, 2028, to implement and maintain a commercial rebate program to support the transition to zero-emission small off-road equipment consistent with specified requirements. By requiring districts to establish a new program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources  
**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2653](#) [Lee, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public works projects: ineligible contractors and subcontractors.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a public entity from permitting an ineligible contractor or subcontractor to bid on, work on, or be awarded a public works project, and requires that every public works project contain a provision regarding this prohibition. Existing law declares that a contract entered into between a contractor and an ineligible subcontractor is void. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT  
**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2714](#) [Hart, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Unemployment compensation.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department, administered by the Director of Employment Development who is vested with certain duties relating to

unemployment compensation. Under existing law, employer contributions to the Unemployment Fund accrue and become payable by every employer, except as specified, for each calendar year with respect to wages paid for employment. Existing law prohibits employers from deducting the required employer contributions from the wages of their employees. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2721](#)   [Carrillo, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Business and Professions Code.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Business and Professions Code and prescribes general provisions for purposes of its interpretation. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2722](#)   [Ellis, R](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Discharge: wage garnishment.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.  
**Summary:** Current law prohibits an employer from discharging an employee by reason of the fact that the garnishment of the employee's wages has been threatened or by reason of the fact that the employee's wages have been subjected to garnishment for the payment of one judgment and provides for the continuation of the wages of an employee who is discharged in violation of that provision, as prescribed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT      **Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

[AB 2731](#)[Addis, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Business and professions.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.**Summary:** Existing law under the Business and Professions Code prescribes general provisions for purposes of its interpretation. Under existing law, if this code grants a power to a public officer or imposes a duty upon that officer, that power may be exercised or duty performed by a deputy of the officer or by a person legally authorized by the officer, unless it is expressly otherwise provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced**Introduced:** 02/20/2026[AB 2742](#)[Gabriel, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Property ownership.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.**Summary:** Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced**Introduced:** 02/20/2026[ACA 17](#)[Ortega, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Individuals with disabilities: direct benefit payments.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Notes**

Consider recommending for opposition.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/06/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 8.

**Summary:** Current statutory provisions provide for direct benefit payments to individuals with disabilities pursuant to various programs, including (1) the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (SSP), which requires the State Department of Social Services to contract with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to SSP recipients to supplement Supplemental Security Income payments made available pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, (2) the Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, and Disabled Legal Immigrants (CAPI), which provides cash assistance to aged, blind, and disabled legal immigrants who are not citizens of the United States, as specified, (3) the state disability insurance program, which provides for the partial compensation for the wage losses suffered by eligible individuals unemployed because of disability, and (4) the workers' compensation system, which compensates an employee for injuries sustained in the course of the employee's employment. This measure would require a bill that reduces a direct benefit payment to an individual with a disability to only be passed by the enactment of an urgency statute and would prohibit the bill from including any other unrelated provisions. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/05/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Current Text:** 02/05/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026

[SB 84](#)
[Niello, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Support	3

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law imposes various limits on a defendant's liability for statutory damages under specified sets of conditions, including if the defendant, among other things, corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time. This bill would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, unless the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation, and the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service of the letter. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff's attorney's fees, or costs for an alleged violation

that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation. (Based on 06/18/2025 text)

**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 06/18/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 01/17/2025      **Last Amend:** 06/18/2025

SB 238

Smallwood-Cuevas, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Workplace surveillance tools.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 6/26/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Would require an employer to annually provide a notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of all the workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to include, among other information, the personal information that will be collected from workers and consumers and whether they will have the option of opting out of the collection of personal information. The bill would require the department to make the notice publicly available on the department's internet website within 30 days of receiving the notice. The bill would define "employer" to include, among other entities, public employers, as specified. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR      **Current Text:** 05/01/2025 - Amended  
**Introduced:** 01/29/2025 (Spot bill)      **Last Amend:** 05/01/2025

SB 342

Umberg, D

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Contractors: unlicensed work.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of a contractor from recovering compensation for work performed that requires a contractor's license unless the person was a duly licensed contractor at all times during the performance of the act or contract, except as specified. This bill would instead allow that person to recover compensation for that work if the person was a duly licensed contractor at the time the contract was executed and during the portion of the times of the

performance of that act or contract for which they are seeking to recover compensation. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/05/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/12/2025 (Spot bill)	<b>Last Amend:</b>	01/05/2026

[SB 536](#)[Archuleta, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Workers' compensation insurance fraud reporting.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was INS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony to engage in specified acts of fraud or material misrepresentation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation, as specified. Existing law, the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud Reporting Act (the act), requires insurers and licensed rating organizations to release upon request to an authorized governmental agency, as defined, relevant information deemed important to the authorized governmental agency that the insurer or licensed rating organization may possess relating to any specific workers' compensation insurance fraud investigation. The act requires, under specified circumstances, an insurer or licensed rating organization to notify the local district attorney's office and the Fraud Division of the Department of Insurance, and requires that entity, unless specified circumstances exist, to notify any other authorized governmental agency of suspected fraud, as specified. The act also requires the Employment Development Department to release, upon written request, to an authorized governmental agency relevant information that the Employment Development Department may possess relating to any specific workers' compensation insurance fraud investigation. The act requires, unless specified circumstances exist, an authorized governmental agency that is provided with information pursuant to those provisions to release or provide that information in a confidential manner to any other authorized governmental agency for purposes of investigation, prosecution, or prevention of insurance fraud or workers' compensation fraud. This bill would require an insurer or licensed rating organization to notify the Employment Development Department, in addition to the local district attorney's office and Fraud Division on the Department of Insurance, of suspected fraud when the fraudulent act relates to premium fraud. The bill would also require, upon written request by an insurer, agent, or licensed rating organization, the Employment Development Department to release or provide detailed payroll information, including payroll summary totals, allowing the requester to compare the records with the information they are otherwise entitled to receive from employers in workers' compensation claims or pursuant to workers' compensation policies, unless doing so would violate existing law or compromise an ongoing investigation. The bill would require the Employment Development Department to only provide the information if specified requirements are met, and the requesting insurer, agent, or licensed rating organization to reimburse the department's actual, direct costs of releasing or providing this information. The bill would prohibit the provided documents from being used for specified purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 05/23/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 05/23/2025

SB 555

Caballero, D

HTML

PDF

**Workers' compensation: average annual earnings.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** Current law, under the workers' compensation system, provides for temporary disability, permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability benefits, among other benefits, for an injured employee and requires the computation of an injured employee's average annual earnings and average weekly earnings for purposes of determining those disability benefits. Current law requires, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at various amounts, including between \$240 and \$435 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2014, except as specified. This bill would require, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at between \$\_\_\_\_ and \$\_\_\_\_ for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 01/22/2026

SB 781

Reyes, D

HTML

PDF

**Small business.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, led by the Small Business Advocate, and sets forth its powers and duties relating to advocacy on behalf of small business and providing small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. Current law requires the advocate to, among other duties, collaborate with the Office of Small Business and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Services in their activities under the Small Business Procurement and Contract Act, including promoting small

business certification. This bill would require the advocate to also collaborate with local agencies on the development and implementation of local strategies to increase small business participation in local procurement opportunities, as specified. In this connection, the bill would authorize a local agency, as defined, to establish a Small Business Utilization Program (SBUP) to increase small businesses' participation in local agency procurement opportunities. This bill would require an SBUP, to facilitate the participation of small businesses in the provision of goods, information technology, and services to the local agency, to establish a small business certification process. As part of this process, the bill would require the SBUP, to the extent feasible, to include all of specified criteria, including, among other things, a minimum goal of 25% procurement participation for small businesses certification. The bill would authorize a local agency that establishes an SBUP to engage in specified activities to facilitate contract awards to small businesses. This bill would authorize a local agency to submit information on its small business procurement participation to the Office of Small Business Advocate, including progress toward meeting utilization goals. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

<b>Location:</b>	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	<b>Current Text:</b>	07/14/2025 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	02/21/2025	<b>Last Amend:</b>	07/14/2025

[SB 885](#)
[Strickland, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Major regulations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Notes**

Possible future support consideration.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

**Summary:** The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Current law requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation to, among other things, assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, and requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation on or after November 1, 2013, to prepare and submit to the Department of Finance for comment, a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as provided. Current law defines "major regulation" for purposes of the act to mean any proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation subject to review by the office that will have an economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000, as provided. Current law establishes procedures for the adoption of emergency regulations, including requiring that the state agency make a finding that the adoption of a regulation or order of repeal is necessary to address an emergency, as defined. Under current law, a regulation, amendment, or order of repeal adopted as an emergency regulatory action may only remain in effect for up to 180 days, unless the adopting agency complies with specified requirements. This bill would prohibit a state agency from taking final action to adopt a major regulation until certain requirements are met, including that after the state agency prepares a standardized regulatory impact analysis and submits the analysis to the Department of Finance, as described above, the state agency submits a proposal to the Legislature recommending legislation to authorize the adoption of the major regulation

and the Legislature enacts a law expressly authorizing the state agency to adopt that major regulation. The bill, notwithstanding that prohibition, would authorize a state agency to adopt an emergency regulation that is a major regulation if the state agency complies with specified requirements governing the adoption of emergency regulations. (Based on 01/13/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/11/2026 - Senate Governmental Organization	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/13/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/13/2026		

[SB 894](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	01/15/2026 - Senate Rules	<b>Current Text:</b>	03/09/2026 - Amended
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/15/2026	<b>Last Amend:</b>	03/09/2026

[SB 909](#) [Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public works.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	
Notes	

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/11/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.

**Summary:** Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works and imposes misdemeanor

penalties for a willful violation of this requirement. Current law defines “public works” for the purposes of regulating public contracts as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Current law generally requires a contractor or subcontractor to be registered with the Department of Industrial Relations to be qualified to bid on, be listed in a bid proposal, or engage in the performance of any public work contract. Current law requires a contractor or subcontractor to meet specific conditions to qualify for this registration, including that a contractor or subcontractor pay an initial application fee and an annual renewal fee set by the Director of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the department to establish and adjust annual registration and renewal fees up to \$800 by publishing the fees on the department’s internet website. This bill would exempt the establishment and adjustment of those fees from the Administrative Procedure Act and would remove the \$800 fee limit. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b>	02/11/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement	<b>Current Text:</b>	01/26/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b>	01/26/2026		

[SB 947](#)
[McNerney, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Employment: automated decision systems.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Notes**

L., P.E. & R. and P., D.T., & C.P.

Labor & Privacy

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and P., D.T., & C.P.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Current law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker’s own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that uses an ADS to assist in making a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Labor,  
Public Employment and  
Retirement  
**Introduced:** 02/02/2026

**Current Text:** 02/02/2026 - Introduced

SB 951

Reyes, D

HTML

PDF

**Employment: technological displacement: notice.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

Notes

**Notes**

L., P.E. & R. and P., D.T., & C.P.  
Labor & Privacy

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and P., D.T., & C.P.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under current law, the Director of Employment Development is vested with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction related to job creation activity functions, among other things. This bill would establish the California Worker Technological Displacement Act, which would require a covered employer, as defined, to provide at least a 90-day advanced written notice, as described, before any technological displacement or termination of contract affecting 25 or more workers or 25 percent of the workforce, whichever is less. The bill would require a covered employer to provide that notice to affected employees, the EDD, and specified state and local entities. The bill would also require a covered employer to provide a written technology hiring disruption notice to be provided to the EDD and specified local entities when it executes a technological reduction in hiring or cessation in hiring due to the adoption of artificial intelligence or other automating technology. The bill would impose various reporting requirements on the EDD. For covered employers with more than 100 workers, this bill would entitle workers affected by technological displacement or termination of contract to a right of first bid on other positions with the employer and would prohibit discharge of those workers during a 90-day period from when notice is provided. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Labor,  
Public Employment and  
Retirement  
**Introduced:** 02/02/2026

**Current Text:** 02/02/2026 - Introduced

SB 966

Gonzalez, D

HTML

PDF

**Youth Apprenticeship Grant Program.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
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Watch

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Youth Apprenticeship Grant Program, administered by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, to provide grants for the purpose of providing funding for existing apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs or to develop new apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs to serve the target population of specified individuals from 16 to 24 years of age, inclusive, and satisfy the goals and objectives of the grant program, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision establishing the goals and objectives of the grant program. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/03/2026 - Senate Rules      **Current Text:** 02/03/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/03/2026

[SB 986](#)   [Seyarto, R](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Major regulations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Notes**  
Possible future support

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and JUD.

**Summary:** Current law, known as the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The APA requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation to, among other things, assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, and requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to prepare and submit to the Department of Finance for review, a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as provided. The APA defines "major regulation," for purposes of the act, to mean any proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation subject to review by the OAL that will have an economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000, as provided. The APA provides exceptions for emergency regulations in the case of a situation that calls for immediate action to avoid serious harm to the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare. This bill would prohibit a major regulation from taking effect until the Legislature enacts a law to approve the regulation, except as provided for emergency regulations. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Governmental Organization      **Current Text:** 02/05/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026

[SB 1046](#)[Blakespear, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Occupational safety.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations for the adoption of occupational safety and health standards and establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in that department for the enforcement of those occupational safety and health standards, as prescribed. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to direct the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to develop standards or guidelines for the exposure of workers to contaminated transboundary flows. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/11/2026 - Senate Rules**Current Text:** 02/11/2026 - Introduced**Introduced:** 02/11/2026 (Spot bill)[SB 1054](#)[Cabaldon, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Unemployment insurance: reporting requirements.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information****Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Current law provides for unemployment compensation benefits for eligible individuals in the state who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Current law requires an employer, as defined, to make contributions for unemployment insurance premiums and to file specified reports with the Director of Employment Development, including, among other reports, a report of contributions, a quarterly return, and a report of wages paid, as specified. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to work with employers to enhance the reporting of employment and earning data, as specified, and, where feasible, to align and streamline definitions and requirements for the quarterly report of wages, deploy user-friendly application programming interfaces, and implement other means to simplify reporting processes. The bill would require, beginning July 1, 2027, every employer with 10 or more employees and every individual or organization that, as an agent, reports wages on a total of 10 or more employees, as specified, to include in the report of wages, information on total monthly wage, industry, occupation, worker type, and hours worked for each employee, as provided. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt and develop appropriate procedures for the sharing of hours worked and other necessary employment data to support

employment-related verifications for initial eligibility for, and ongoing receipt of, public benefits, as specified. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1059](#)

[Archuleta, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Employment Training Panel.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Employment Training Panel within the Employment Development Department and sets forth its powers and duties with respect to certain employment training programs. Current law declares the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of provisions relating to the panel is to establish an employment training program to promote a healthy labor market in a growing, competitive economy and to fund only projects that meet specified criteria, including, among other things, fostering retention of high-wage, high-skilled jobs in manufacturing, and other industries, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to the Employment Training Panel. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/12/2026 - Senate Rules  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1065](#)

[Wiener, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Property service workers.

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

#### Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes within the Department of Industrial Relations the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement under the direction of the Labor Commissioner and requires the division to enforce provisions relating to employment of property service workers. Current law requires an employer, as defined, to keep accurate records of certain information regarding its employees for 3 years, and to register with the commissioner annually. Current law imposes civil penalties on an employee for failure to register with the

commissioner. Current law requires all registration fees and civil fines collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited in the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/12/2026 - Senate Rules      **Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

[SB 1104](#)

[Cabaldon, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: request submission methods.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P.  
**Summary:** The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business. Current law generally requires businesses to make certain methods of communication available for consumers to submit personal information requests, including requests for deletion or correction. Current law requires a business that does not operate exclusively online to make available to consumers at least 2 methods for submitting personal information requests, including, at a minimum, a toll-free telephone number and, if the business maintains an internet website, a website address. This bill would require that a business that does not operate exclusively online make available to consumers an email address for submitting personal information requests. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection      **Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

[SB 1111](#)

[Ashby, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Contractors.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.  
**Summary:** Current law excludes certain persons from licensure and regulation pursuant to the Contractors State License Law, including, among others, an owner who builds or improves a structure on their property if specified conditions are met. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision described above that excludes certain persons

from licensure and regulation pursuant to the Contractors State License Law. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development  
**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1123](#)

[Wiener, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Administrative Procedure Act: major regulations.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Notes**

Possible future recommendation.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

**Summary:** The Administrative Procedure Act requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation to assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals and avoid the imposition of unnecessary or unreasonable regulations or reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements. The act requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to satisfy additional requirements, including by requiring the state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis in the manner prescribed by the Department of Finance, as specified, and requires the analysis to address certain items, including the creation or elimination of jobs within the state and the competitive advantages or disadvantages for businesses currently doing business within the state. This bill would require an agency, in estimating the economic impact of adopting, amending, or repealing a regulation, to identify and calculate any offsetting benefits, impacts, or savings that might result directly or indirectly from that adoption, amendment, or repeal and factor those benefits, impacts, or savings into its economic impact estimate. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Governmental Organization  
**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1129](#)

[Caballero, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Consumer affairs.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes, in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, a Department of Consumer Affairs that is comprised of certain boards. Current law requires board members to take an oath of office. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Senate Rules      **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

[SB 1132](#)   [Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Workforce development: workplace rights training.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California’s workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Current law requires the board to assist the Governor in specified activities for this purpose. Current law requires each local workforce development board to develop and submit to the Governor a comprehensive 4-year local plan and to establish at least one full service one-stop career center, as specified. This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board to develop a workplace rights curriculum in partnership with subject matter experts and would require the local boards to ensure provision of a workplace rights training consistent with that curriculum to individuals receiving services through the California workforce system. The bill would require each local plan to include a description of how the local board plans to comply with this training requirement. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to provide this training to individuals receiving services through the one-stop system, as specified. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement      **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

[SB 1149](#)   [Durazo, D](#)   [HTML](#)   [PDF](#)

**Employees: bereavement leave.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
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Oppose	3
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Notes  
**Notes**  
 Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Current law makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by any employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined, to refuse to hire, or to discharge, demote, fine, suspend, expel, or discriminate against, an individual because of the individual's exercise of the right to bereavement leave or because of the individual's giving information or testimony as to their own or another person's bereavement leave, or to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any of these rights, as specified. This bill would include a designated person in the definition of "family member" for purposes of these provisions relating to bereavement leave. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

<b>Location:</b> 02/26/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement	<b>Current Text:</b> 02/18/2026 - Introduced
<b>Introduced:</b> 02/18/2026	

[SB 1222](#)
[Choi, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Career Technical Education Technical Assistance and Equity Pilot Program Act.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

**Summary:** Current law provides funding for career technical education (CTE) programs, including through, among others, the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, the Strong Workforce Program, and a K–12 component of the Strong Workforce Program, with the purpose of creating, maintaining, supporting, encouraging, strengthening, and expanding the delivery of CTE programs in the state, as provided. This bill would establish the Career Technical Education Technical Assistance and Equity Pilot Program, a 3-year pilot program related to technical assistance in CTE, with a focus on equity and inclusion. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to designate, based on specified criteria, a county office of education to serve as the lead agency for administering the program. The bill would also require the Superintendent to designate 2 pilot regions to receive intensive technical assistance services, as provided. The bill would appropriate \$4,000,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent for allocation to the lead agency for purposes of implementing the pilot program for the 2026–27 fiscal year. The bill would require the lead agency to, among other things, (1) further develop and disseminate exemplary models for inclusive CTE pathways that effectively serve pupils with disabilities, English learners, and other historically underserved populations, (2) create scalable frameworks and toolkits for industry-education partnerships, (3) provide technical assistance, capacity building, and coordination support to participating county offices of education within the designated pilot regions, (4) develop and maintain a public-facing internet website, and (5) submit annual reports to the

Superintendent, the Governor, and the Legislature, as provided. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Education      **Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

[SB 1263](#)

[McGuire, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Contractors: debris removal.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Notes**

This is a CSLB sponsored piece of legislation.

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on B. P. & E.D. and E.M.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Contractors State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors State License Board. Existing law prohibits contractors from performing specified acts. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery or another state agency tasked to manage contracts for wildfire debris cleanup and removal by the Office of Emergency Services to prequalify contractors to enter into contracts to perform prescribed wildfire debris cleanup and removal work in communities impacted by wildfires. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development      **Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced  
**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

[SB 1316](#)

[Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Occupational Safety and Health.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth its powers and duties related to protection of the life, safety, and health of employees. Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, establishes various requirements relating to investigations and complaints of unsafe conditions of employment. Existing law requires

the division to annually compile and release data relating to those complaints and citations. This bill would additionally require the division to annually report that data to the Legislature and Governor's office. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1340

Richardson, D

HTML

PDF

**Small business liaison: contract information.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and B. P. & E.D.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, led by the Small Business Advocate, and sets forth its powers and duties relating to advocacy on behalf of small businesses and providing small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill would require the small business liaison for each state agency to annually submit specified contract information to the Office of Small Business Advocate, including, among other things, a list of all contracts of the state agency that include a subcontract with a small business. The bill would require the Office of Small Business Advocate to post that contract information on its internet website. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Governmental Organization  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1366

Rubio, D

HTML

PDF

**California Prompt Payment Act.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** The California Prompt Payment Act requires a state agency that acquires property or services pursuant to a contract with a business to make payment to the person or

business on the date required by the contract or be subject to a late payment penalty, as specified. The act requires a state agency that awards a grant to make payment to the person or business that is the recipient of the grant on the date required by the grant or be subject to a late payment penalty, as specified. The act provides that, to avoid late payment penalties, the maximum time from state agency receipt of an undisputed invoice to the date of payment is 45 calendar days. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the act. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1385](#) [Niello, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Employment Development Department.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and requires the department to pay unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed individuals who are eligible to receive benefits, as specified. Existing law requires the department to be administered by an executive officer known as the Director of Employment Development, and vests the department and director with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction. Existing law, as part of these administrative provisions, grants the department possession of prescribed property. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that property provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1386](#) [Niello, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Administrative adjudication: governing procedure.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the conduct of administrative adjudication and rulemaking proceedings of state agencies. Existing law sets forth the requirements for the governing procedure by which an agency conducts an adjudicative

proceeding. Among those requirements, existing law requires an agency to designate and index a decision as precedent, as specified, in order for the decision to be relied on as precedent. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that requirement. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules  
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

SB 1391

Wahab, D

HTML

PDF

**Department of Consumer Affairs: retired category licenses.**

Tracking form

Position	Priority
Watch	

Notes

Bill information

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes any of the boards within the department, except as specified, to establish by regulation a system for a retired category of license for persons who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession or vocation. This bill would additionally require a board that offers a retired category of licensure to disclose that information on its internet website. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Business,  
Professions and Economic  
Development

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026



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