



SHEEHY STRATEGY GROUP

CLCA Tracked Bill Report

4/2/2026

[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)

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

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

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|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| AB 649 | Lowenthal, D | HTML | PDF |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

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)

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|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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)

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|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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)

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|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 01/14/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/14/2025 | Last Amend: | 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)

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|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 01/12/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/14/2025 | Last Amend: | 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)

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

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

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|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Location: | 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR | Current Text: | 02/20/2025 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 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)

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

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

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

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|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 01/05/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/21/2025 | Last Amend: | 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)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 08/18/2025 - Senate DESK | Current Text: | 04/09/2025 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/21/2025 | Last Amend: | 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)

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

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

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

Direct File: employment: notice.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Status: | 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) | |
| Summary: | 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) | |
| Location: | 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR | Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 03/13/2025 | |

AB 1550

Sanchez, R

HTML

PDF

Personal income taxes: deductions: tips: overtime compensation.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
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| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

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|--------------------|---|---|
| Status: | 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. | |
| Summary: | 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. Existing 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. (Based on 03/16/2026 text) | |
| Location: | 02/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation | Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 01/07/2026 | Last Amend: 03/16/2026 |

AB 1565

Ta, R

HTML

PDF

Income and corporation taxes: credits: work opportunity credit.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
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| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

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|--------------------|---|--|
| Status: | 03/16/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file. | |
| 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: | 03/16/2026 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE | 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 | Current Text: | 01/12/2026 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 01/12/2026 | | |

[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: 03/19/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law provides, for the 2021–22 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that \$300,000,000 shall be available to the State Department of Education, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law requires that same information to also be provided in writing to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, the Department of Finance, and the Governor within 30 days following final approval of the state board. 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: 03/18/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

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: 03/13/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

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: 03/16/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

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)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Location: | 03/16/2026 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE | Current Text: | 01/29/2026 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 01/29/2026 | | |

[AB 1679](#)
[González, Mark, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Local pop-up business program.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs to promote small businesses operating in nonstandard locations, including cottage food operations and sidewalk vendors, and imposes requirements on and provides authorizations to local governments relating to these programs. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city or the board of supervisors of a county, as applicable, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law, transacted and carried on within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city or county, and to fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, defined as a local jurisdiction, to establish a local pop-up business program to allow, notwithstanding any other law, temporary use of commercial space without requiring full compliance with standards applicable to permanent occupancy, as specified. The bill would require the temporary authorization granted by a local jurisdiction under a local pop-up business program to be conditioned on compliance with minimum public health, fire, building, and life-safety standards necessary to prevent immediate risk to occupants and the public. The bill would further require a local jurisdiction to provide written accessibility compliance guidance materials to an applicant. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to establish fees not exceeding the reasonable costs of program administration and create enforcement mechanisms and penalties for noncompliance. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Local Government | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/02/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

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)

Location: 02/17/2026 -
Assembly Insurance**Current Text:** 02/02/2026 - Introduced**Introduced:** 02/02/2026**California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: renewal grants.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information**Status:** 03/19/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

Location: 03/18/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations
Introduced: 02/03/2026

Current Text: 02/03/2026 - Introduced

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

Emergency services and care: nurse-midwives.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: Existing law requires a health facility to provide emergency services and care upon request or when a person is in danger of loss of life or serious injury or illness, and requires a health care service plan to reimburse providers for emergency services and care. Existing law defines "emergency services and care" for these purposes to mean medical screening, examination, and evaluation by a physician and surgeon, or other appropriate licensed persons under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, to determine if an emergency medical condition or active labor exists and, if it does, the care, treatment, and surgery, if within the scope of that person's license, necessary to relieve or eliminate the emergency medical condition, within the capability of the facility, among other things. This bill would specify that a nurse-midwife, as specified, does not require physician supervision when the nurse-midwife is providing emergency services and care within the scope of their authorized licensure. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Health
Introduced: 02/03/2026

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/16/2026

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

Employment contracts: stay-or-pay provisions: contract date.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.
Summary: Existing law generally prohibits an employment contract from requiring a worker to pay certain penalties, fees, costs, or debts related to employment or education if the worker's employment or work relationship terminates, as provided. Existing law provides that a contract that is unlawful under that prohibition is void and contrary to public policy as a restraint of engaging in a lawful profession, trade, or business. Existing law authorizes a worker, among other persons, to bring a civil action for specified civil penalties and relief for a violation of these provisions. Existing law applies these prohibitions to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026. This bill would instead apply those provisions to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

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|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/16/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/16/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/03/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/16/2026 |

[AB 1767](#) [Berman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Consumer Affairs: public members of boards: conflicts of interest.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.
Summary: Existing law establishes various boards, including advisory boards, commissions, examining committees, committees, or other similarly constituted bodies, within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations. Existing law prohibits a public member of a board from being a current or past licensee of that board or a close family member of a licensee of that board. This bill would define "close family member" for purposes of that provision to mean a parent, stepparent, sibling, child by blood, adoption, or marriage, spouse, domestic partner, cohabitant, stepchild, immediate in-law, aunt, uncle, first cousin, grandparent, or grandchild. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Business and Professions | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/09/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

[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: 03/19/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on 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: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Judiciary **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

Status: 03/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: 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)

Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING **Current Text:** 02/11/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/11/2026

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

Public works.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on 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. 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)

Location: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Judiciary **Current Text:** 02/11/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/11/2026

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

Workplace surveillance tools.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Oppose | 2 |

Notes

Notes

Referred to Coms. on L. & E., P. & C.P. and JUD.

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

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)

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|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/18/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection | Current Text: | 03/12/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/12/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/12/2026 |

[AB 1888](#)
[Ortega, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

California Safe Homes grant program: contractors.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Existing law establishes the California Safe Homes grant program to be developed by the department to, among other things, reduce local and statewide wildfire losses. Existing law requires the department to prioritize specified needs when awarding grant funds and requires eligible program applicants, which include individuals, cities, counties, and special districts, to meet specified criteria. This bill would, for purposes of the program, require the department to develop standardized procedures and processes, on or before July 1, 2027, for the selection of contractors and award of grant funds to perform specified categories of wildfire mitigation work. The bill would impose specified wage requirements on a contractor who performs any work under these procedures and processes. The bill would prohibit a contractor from being prequalified for, shortlisted for, or awarded a contract unless they provide an enforceable commitment that they will use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all work that falls within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades, as specified. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

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|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/02/2026 - Assembly Insurance | Current Text: | 03/18/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/12/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/18/2026 |

[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: | 03/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 10. Noes 3.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on JUD. | | |
| Summary: | Would require an employer to provide a written notice to a worker that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in 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 likely to be 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 their impact on jobs, as specified, 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 for each violation. (Based on 03/20/2026 text) | | |
| Location: | 03/25/2026 - Assembly Judiciary | Current Text: | 03/20/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/12/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/20/2026 |

[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 1925](#) [Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State permanent disability certification program: feasibility study.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
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Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.
Summary: Existing law establishes various programs for the delivery of services or benefits to individuals with disabilities, including, among others, the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled, regional center services and supports under the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, the In-Home Supportive Services Program, and certain benefits within the Medi-Cal program. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency, upon appropriation and in consultation with relevant state departments within the agency, to complete a feasibility study that includes a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and opportunities related to establishing a state permanent disability certification program. Under the bill, the program would be defined as a certification issued by a state department confirming that an individual has a permanent disability for the purpose of obtaining services. The bill would require the agency to reasonably attempt to consult with local stakeholders, as specified. The bill would require that the analysis within the study address, among other things, technological limitations and compatibility of a permanent disability certification for use within existing federal, state, and local programs. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Human Services **Current Text:** 03/16/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/12/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/16/2026

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

Nonprofit integrated health care service plans: investments: disclosure.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: Existing law requires a health care service plan's assets to be invested in a prudent manner and requires the director of the department to determine the acceptability of a health care service plan's investments, as specified. This bill would require a nonprofit integrated health care service plan regulated by the department to annually disclose its material investment holdings to the department on or before July 1 of each year, unless otherwise specified by regulation, beginning on July 1, 2027. The bill would require the department to prominently display, and make accessible to the public, those disclosures on the department's internet website. If a nonprofit integrated health care service plan fails to comply with the disclosure requirements, the bill would require the department to assess a civil penalty against the plan, as specified. The bill would require the department and Covered California to prominently post the plan's noncompliance status on their internet websites until compliance is achieved. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/26/2026 - Assembly Health | Current Text: | 03/24/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/13/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/24/2026 |

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

State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for 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. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. The bill would authorize 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 developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program. The bill would require the committee, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide a report to specified legislative committees on its findings and recommendations pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources | Current Text: | 03/25/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/13/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/25/2026 |

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

Discrimination: business establishments.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

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

[AB 1940](#)[Calderon, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Unlawful practices: discrimination: menopause.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

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|--------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Status: | 03/19/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on JUD. | | |
| Summary: | The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) establishes the Civil Rights Department to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment, as prescribed. The 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. 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) | | |
| Location: | 03/18/2026 - Assembly Judiciary | Current Text: | 02/13/2026 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 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

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|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Status: | 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. | | |
| Summary: | The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. The California Constitution specifies that “newly constructed” does not include the construction or reconstruction of seismic retrofitting components, as defined by the Legislature. Existing law, pursuant to that constitutional authorization, defines seismic retrofitting components to mean seismic retrofitting improvements and improvements utilizing earthquake hazard mitigation technologies. Existing 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 require the State Board of Equalization to adopt rules and regulations, as described, clarifying that home hardening retrofitting improvements, as defined, that do not add square footage, do not change the property’s use, do not include structural reconfigurations, and do not include substantial rehabilitation do not trigger reassessment as new construction. (Based on 03/25/2026 text) | | |
| Location: | 03/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation | Current Text: | 03/25/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/13/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/25/2026 |

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

Pharmacy Law: compounded medications: consumer protection.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

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|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Status: | 03/24/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. | | |
| 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 insulintropic 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)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/09/2026 - Assembly Business and Professions | Current Text: | 03/09/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/17/2026 | Last Amend: | 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)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Location: | 03/02/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 02/17/2026 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 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](#)

Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

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 require an employer, or a vendor acting on behalf of an employer, to collect and process worker data only as strictly necessary to administer the employment relationship and fulfill specific obligations. The bill would prohibit an employer or vendor from using a worker data to train or deploy artificial intelligence to, among other things,

replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, and to prohibit an employer or vendor from deploying artificial intelligence trained with worker data to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job. The bill would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to worker data to a third party to train an artificial intelligence system for the purposes of replicating, automating, or replacing a worker's job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the employer's worker data to a third party or using an employer's worker data to train artificial intelligence, as specified. The bill would require a contract between an employer and vendor to include specific terms, including, among others, a provision that the employer and vendor be jointly liable for a violation of these prohibitions. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

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|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/16/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/16/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/17/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/16/2026 |

[AB 2039](#)
[Zbur, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Attorneys.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.

Summary: Existing provisions of the Labor Code prohibit 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. This bill would add provisions to the State Bar Act that would prohibit an employer, law firm, attorney, or any person acting on their behalf from retaliating against an individual for disclosing information in good faith, or because the employer, law firm, or attorney believes the individual disclosed or may disclose information in good faith, where the individual has reasonable cause to believe that the information reveals a violation of the State Bar Act, the California Rules of Professional Conduct, or any other state or federal statute, rule, or regulation governing the conduct of attorneys. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/26/2026 - Assembly Appropriations | Current Text: | 03/25/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/17/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/25/2026 |

[AB 2054](#)
[Gipson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Family temporary disability insurance program: covered active duty.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2026 - Re-referred to Coms. on M. & V.A. and INS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: Existing unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. 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. Existing law defines "covered active duty" to mean, with respect to a member of the regular Armed Forces of the United States, duty during the deployment of the member with the regular armed forces to a foreign country and, with respect to a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, duty during the deployment of the member of those reserve components to a foreign country under a federal call or order to active duty. This bill would expand the definition of "covered active duty" to additionally include duty during training, deployment other than deployment to a foreign country, and, with respect to a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, a call or order to state active duty. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Military and Veterans Affairs **Current Text:** 03/16/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/18/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/16/2026

[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)

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

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/18/2026

[AB 2086](#)

[Ellis, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Pest control licenses: personal information: confidentiality.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on 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)

Location: 03/24/2026 - Assembly Judiciary **Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 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: 03/26/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on INS. Read second time and amended.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law requires employers to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, licensed clinical social worker, and hospital treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the 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, if the timing of the treatment is foreseeable, 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. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Location: 03/09/2026 -
Assembly Insurance

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/26/2026

Introduced: 02/18/2026

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

Occupational safety and health: fabrication activities: slab solid surface products.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations to adopt occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with exposure to harmful airborne contaminants. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a fabrication shop, or any individual who will employ another individual to perform high-exposure trigger tasks in a fabrication shop, to ensure that an employee who will perform high-exposure tasks receives specified training and to annually attest to the division that these employees have been trained. Existing law requires the division to enforce these provisions by issuing a citation alleging a violation

and a notice of civil penalty. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the department to develop an application and certification process for fabrication shops to lawfully engage in slab solid surface product fabrication activities. The bill would authorize fabrication shops to engage in those fabrication activities during the pendency of the application development and certification process. The bill would require the department to develop an initial deposit process for fabrication shops to, during the pendency of the application development and certification process, submit a deposit fee for the application and certification subject to specified requirements, including that the deposit amount goes towards the initial certification fee collected by the department. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2028, the department to grant a 3-year certification to a fabrication shop that demonstrates satisfaction of specified criteria involving workplace safety conditions and precautions, and would authorize certification renewal, as specified. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/18/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

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

Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA) requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Existing law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2027, to submit a draft rulemaking proposal to revise specified regulations on first aid materials and emergency medical services to require first aid materials in a workplace to include naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to reverse opioid overdose and instructions for using the opioid antagonist. Existing law requires the standards board to consider for adoption revised standards for the standards described above on or before December 1, 2028. This bill would require an employer operating in this state that requires cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification training of its employees to also require those employees to take an online video module training on the use of naloxone to increase the rate of opioid overdose reversals, as prescribed. The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority to oversee the training curriculum required pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/18/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

[AB 2179](#)
[Patel, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Workplace violence: restraining orders.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/24/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing 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. The bill would require the court of each county to develop rules and instructions for such remote appearances and post them on its website. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/24/2026 -
Assembly Appropriations

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/19/2026

[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: 03/19/2026 - Re-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. Existing 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. Existing 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. The bill would extend the above-described repeal date to December 1, 2034. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation **Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/19/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/18/2026

AB 2271 **Garcia, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Immigrant benefits: loss of income: federal DHS enforcement.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/24/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law requires the Employment Development Department to implement and administer the unemployment insurance program within this state, and provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible individuals who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Under existing federal law, a state may provide state or local public benefits, including unemployment benefits, to otherwise ineligible aliens or immigrants, as specified, only through a state law enacted after August 22, 1996, which affirmatively provides for such eligibility. This bill would establish the Immigration Enforcement Emergency Relief Program administered by the department, as specified. The bill would establish the Immigration Enforcement Emergency Fund within the State Treasury for the purposes of the program and would make all moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the program. This bill would declare that it is a state law enacted to provide benefits to otherwise ineligible aliens or immigrants as set forth in the above-referenced federal law. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2027, to promulgate regulations to implement the program, including regulations to establish, among other things, a process by which individuals or qualifying beneficiaries may apply for program benefits. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Location: 03/23/2026 -
Assembly Insurance
Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/23/2026

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

State contracting: subcontractors: prompt payment.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

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 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)

Location: 03/09/2026 -
Assembly Governmental
Organization
Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2280](#)[Johnson, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Vehicle liens.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information**Status:** 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a person to place a lien on a registered vehicle for authorized towing, storage, or labor associated with recovery or load salvage of the vehicle, among other things. This bill would clarify that provisions relating to vehicle liens do not prohibit a licensed repossession agency from filing a lien. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)**Location:** 03/19/2026 -
Assembly Transportation**Current Text:** 03/19/2026 - Amended**Introduced:** 02/19/2026**Last Amend:** 03/19/2026[AB 2287](#)[Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Contractors: disciplinary action.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information**Status:** 03/23/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.**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 2292](#)[Ward, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Disability benefits: certificates.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law requires a claimant for unemployment compensation disability benefits to establish medical eligibility for each uninterrupted period of disability by filing a first claim for disability benefits supported by a certificate of a treating physician or practitioner that establishes the sickness, injury, or pregnancy of the employee, or the condition of the family member that warrants the care of the employee. For subsequent periods of uninterrupted disability after the period covered by the initial certificate or any preceding continued claim, existing law requires a claimant to file a continued claim for those benefits supported by the certificate of a treating physician or practitioner. This bill would prohibit a physician or practitioner from charging an administrative fee to complete a form for a certificate. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Location: 03/16/2026 -
Assembly Insurance

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/16/2026

Introduced: 02/19/2026

[AB 2300](#)

[Arambula, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Workforce development: applicable law.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: Existing federal law, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), provides for workforce development activities, including activities in which states may participate. The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (CalWIOA) establishes the California Workforce Development Board to assist 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. CalWIOA creates the Consolidated Work Program Fund in the State Treasury, for the receipt of all moneys deposited pursuant to WIOA and requires moneys in the fund to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Employment Development Department for expenditure consistent with the purposes of WIOA, and requires the establishment of a local workforce development board in each local workforce development area of the state to, among other things, plan and oversee the workforce investment system. This bill would provide that grants or subgrants, as defined, awarded by the Employment Development Department to local workforce development boards or the fiscal agents of local workforce development areas, as defined, for the purpose of implementing workforce development programs administered by the department are exempt from specified provisions applicable to state contracts and the State Administrative Manual, and are exempt from the review or approval of any

division of the Department of General Services. This bill would require that all funds disbursed by the department to local workforce development boards or the fiscal agents of local workforce development areas be subject to the same financial reporting, recordkeeping, and auditing requirements applicable to federal funds under WIOA, and that all records related to the disbursement and expenditure of these funds be retained in accordance with specified federal regulations. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment
Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)
Last Amend: 03/16/2026

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

Microenterprise home kitchen operations.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.
Summary: The California Retail Food Code authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county that is designated as the enforcement agency to permit microenterprise home kitchen operations (MEHKOs), and prohibits MEHKOs from operating unless they have obtained a permit from the enforcement agency. Existing law requires the permitting of MEHKOs to apply to all areas within a city, county, or city and county's jurisdiction, including to all cities within a county that authorizes MEHKOs. Existing law requires MEHKOs, as a restricted food service facility, to meet specified food safety standards. Existing law makes a violation of the code a misdemeanor. This bill would instead require the governing body of a city, county, or city and county that is designated as the enforcement agency to grant a nondiscretionary permit to use a residence as a MEHKO, and would prohibit a governing body of a city, county, or city and county that is designated as the enforcement agency from prohibiting MEHKOs from operating in any residential dwelling. The bill would prohibit the governing body of a city, county, or city and county from imposing a restriction on the number of MEHKOs permitted to operate within the governing body's jurisdiction or restrict operations based on geography. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Health
Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Last Amend: 03/19/2026

[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 2487](#)
[Ahrens, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Artificial intelligence: education and workforce development.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one segment of public postsecondary education in the state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate and maintain. Existing law establishes the California Online Community College, under the administration of the board of governors, for specified purposes, and requires the college to develop a Research and Development Unit to, among other things, focus on using technology, data science, behavioral science, machine learning, and artificial intelligence to build out student supports. This bill would enact the Artificial Intelligence Education and Workforce Development Act to accomplish specified goals, including, among others, empowering and supporting community college instructors in using and deploying artificial intelligence (AI) responsibly in administrative and classroom settings, and strengthening the state's AI and technology workforce pipeline by upskilling and educating all workers so they can benefit from AI. This bill would require the California Community Colleges, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to, among other things, develop and disseminate to community college districts statewide guidance on the use of AI in community colleges, explore, facilitate, and support specified partnerships to develop and implement AI literacy and skills development initiatives, support the integration of AI literacy into the preparation and ongoing professional development of community college instructors, and establish a pilot program encouraging integration and adoption of AI tools in community college classrooms, as specified. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Higher Education

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/19/2026

Introduced: 02/20/2026

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

Unlawful immigration-related practices.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

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: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[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
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2545](#)

[Schiavo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Report: labor force impact: artificial intelligence.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.
Summary: Would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project and would establish the California Artificial Intelligence Worker Impact Data Assessment Project Advisory Panel in the EDD. The bill would require the advisory panel to consist of 10 members, appointed as prescribed. The bill would require the EDD, in consultation with the advisory panel, to perform an assessment of data sources and collection methods regarding the use and impact of advanced artificial intelligence systems on the labor force, as specified. The bill would require the advisory panel to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, with the results of the assessment and would require the report to provide policy recommendations to the Legislature, including, but not limited to, how to effectively support workers impacted by artificial intelligence. The bill would require the advisory panel to post the report on its internet website. The bill would require that the advisory panel be dissolved upon submission of

the report to the Legislature and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/19/2026

[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
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2548](#)

[Gabriel, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Wages.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

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

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2550](#)

[Caloza, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Women in the construction industry: report.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

Still looks like a spot bill even with most recent amendments in March.

Bill information

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|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Status: | 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E. | | |
| Summary: | Existing law requires the Employment Development Department, among other duties, to establish, in conjunction with other state entities, a systemwide policy of actively promoting the training of women in nontraditional occupations. Existing law defines "nontraditional occupations" as any job classification in which not more than 25% of the employees are women, according to the statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This bill would require the department to collect specified data on women in the construction industry, including, among other data, the educational capacity to produce trained, certified, and licensed women in construction. (Based on 03/19/2026 text) | | |
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/20/2026 (Spot bill) | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

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

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

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|--------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Status: | 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD. | | |
| Summary: | 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) | | |
| Location: | 03/16/2026 - Assembly Judiciary | Current Text: | 02/20/2026 - Introduced |
| Introduced: | 02/20/2026 | | |

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

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

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

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|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 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)

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

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

Workforce development: High road training partnerships.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: Existing law requires the Workforce Development Board to administer, promote, expand, and provide field assistance for high road training partnerships, defined as an initiative or project that models strategies for developing industry-based, worker-focused training partnerships, including labor-management partnerships. Existing law requires high road training partnerships to demonstrate job quality standards and employment practices that include, among other things, adoption of mechanisms to include worker voice and agency in the workplace. This bill would require an applicant to satisfy specified requirements to be eligible to receive funding for a high road training partnership, including having a collective bargaining agreement or labor-management partnership. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/19/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment | Current Text: | 03/19/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/20/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/19/2026 |

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

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

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

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](#)

State contracts: certification process: Sweatfree AI Code of Conduct.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Pursuant to Assembly Rule 96: Re-referred to Coms. on L. & E., P. & C.P., and G.O.

Summary: This bill would require a contract entered into by any state agency for the procurement of artificial intelligence (AI) products that require data enrichment services in their production, 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 sweatshop labor and forced labor, and would make conforming changes. The bill would define “data enrichment services” to mean services, including, but not limited to, content moderation, data labeling, model training and evaluation, AI Fauxtomation, and data annotation services, obtained as part of the deployment, creation, and testing of AI models in order to secure reliable and safe data. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/26/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2026

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](#)

Unfair Competition Law: hotels.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Status: | 03/24/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P. |
| Summary: | The Unfair Competition Law (UCL) authorizes actions prosecuted under its provisions to be brought by certain public attorneys, including by the Attorney General, a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, or by a county counsel of any county within which a city has a population in excess of 750,000. The UCL prohibits the distribution, as provided, of any handbill, as defined, to any individual guest rooms in any hotel where the innkeeper has expressed objection to handbill distribution, as specified. The UCL provides that these provisions do not prohibit the distribution of a handbill to guest rooms in any hotel where the distribution has been requested or approved in writing by the innkeeper, or to any individual guest room when the occupant thereof has affirmatively requested or approved the distribution of the handbill during the duration of the guest's occupancy. This bill would require, under the UCL, a hotel to disclose any contracts or reservations that it has with any federal agency by posting a notice in a place on the premises that is conspicuous to both workers and guests. (Based on 03/23/2026 text) |

Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/23/2026

AB 2722

Ellis, R

HTML

PDF

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: suspension of tax.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.
Summary: The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law imposes a tax upon each gallon of motor vehicle fuel removed from a refinery or terminal rack in this state, entered into this state, or sold in this state, at a specified rate per gallon. Existing unfair competition laws establish a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising and acts prohibited by false advertisement laws. This bill would suspend the imposition of the tax on motor vehicle fuels for one year. The bill would require that all savings realized based on the suspension of the motor vehicle fuels tax by a person other than an end consumer, as defined, be passed on to the end consumer, and would make the violation of this requirement an unfair business practice, in violation of unfair competition laws, as provided. The bill would require a seller of motor vehicle fuels to provide a receipt to a purchaser that indicates the amount of tax that would have otherwise applied to the transaction. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

Location: 03/26/2026 - Assembly Transportation
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/24/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/24/2026

AB 2731

Addis, D

HTML

PDF

Alcoholic beverage control: neighborhood-restricted on-sale general licenses.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on G.O.
Summary: This bill would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to issue no more than 12 total new original neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses to bona fide public eating places located in specified census tracts in the County of Santa Cruz, as specified. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Santa Cruz. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Location: 03/19/2026 -
Assembly Governmental
Organization
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/19/2026

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
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

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
Introduced: 01/29/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended
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)

Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK
Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 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 | Current Text: | 01/22/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/20/2025 | 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)

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR | Current Text: | 07/14/2025 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/21/2025 | Last Amend: | 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:** 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.

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)

Location: 02/11/2026 -
Senate Governmental
Organization

Introduced: 01/13/2026

Current Text: 01/13/2026 - Introduced

[SB 894](#)[Allen, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|-------------------------|--|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |
| Bill information | |
| Status: | 03/24/2026 - Set for hearing April 7. |
| 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) |
| Location: | 03/18/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water |
| Introduced: | 01/15/2026 |
| Current Text: | 03/09/2026 - Amended |
| Last Amend: | 03/09/2026 |

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

Public works.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|-------------------------|---|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |
| Bill information | |
| Status: | 03/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on 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) |
| Location: | 03/25/2026 - Senate Judiciary |
| Introduced: | 01/26/2026 |
| Current Text: | 01/26/2026 - Introduced |

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: 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 8. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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, as defined, 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 03/26/2026 text)

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

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/26/2026

Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Oppose | 2 |

Notes

Notes

Bill information

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Status: | 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 8. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R. | | |
| Summary: | Existing 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. Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under existing 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 an employer, as defined, to provide at least a 90-day advanced written notice, as described, before any technological displacement affecting 25 or more workers or 25 percent of the workforce, whichever is less. The bill would require an employer to provide that notice to affected workers, the EDD, and specified state and local entities. (Based on 03/26/2026 text) | | |
| Location: | 02/18/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement | Current Text: | 03/26/2026 - Amended |
| | | Last Amend: | 03/26/2026 |
| Introduced: | 02/02/2026 | | |

SB 966

Gonzalez, D

HTML

PDF

Refinery and chemical plants.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

| | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Status: | 03/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. | | |
| Summary: | The California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990 requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to promote worker safety through implementation of training and process safety management practices in refineries, chemical plants, and other appropriate facilities, including by adopting process safety management standards and regulations. The act defines "process safety management" and other terms for its purposes. The act also requires an employer to develop and maintain written safety information, emergency action plans, operating procedures, procedures to manage changes, and inspection and testing programs. This bill would require an employer, in consultation with employees and employee representatives, to develop, implement, and maintain a written plan to effectively provide for employee participation in all process safety management elements. The bill would also require, on or before April 1, 2027, an employer, in consultation with employee and employee representatives, to develop and implement stop work procedures and procedures for reporting and responding to hazards, as specified. (Based on 03/25/2026 text) | | |
| Location: | 02/03/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 03/25/2026 - Amended |

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amend: 03/25/2026

SB 986

Seyarto, R

HTML

PDF

Major regulations.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

Possible future support

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 14. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary: 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 03/26/2026 text)

Location: 02/18/2026 -
Senate Governmental
Organization

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/26/2026

Introduced: 02/05/2026

SB 1046

Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 8.

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 exists for the purpose of assuring safe and healthful working conditions for all California workers by authorizing the enforcement of effective standards, assisting and encouraging employers to maintain safe and healthful working conditions, and providing for research, information, education, training, and enforcement in the field of occupational safety and health. Existing 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 require the division, on or before January 1, 2030, to propose to the board for its review and adoption, a standard that protects the health and safety of employees who risk high or prolonged exposure to transboundary pollution, as defined, in outdoor occupational environments, as specified. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/25/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement | Current Text: | 03/17/2026 - Amended |
| | | Last Amend: | 03/17/2026 |
| 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: 03/26/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law provides for unemployment compensation benefits for eligible individuals in the state who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Existing 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, and to enable access to relevant wage data, as specified. The bill would require the department to work with the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) to develop and implement the necessary system changes to implement the data sharing process to verify hours worked for those public benefits. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Location: 03/25/2026 -
Senate Appropriations
Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/26/2026

SB 1059

Archuleta, D

HTML

PDF

Employment Training Panel.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Existing 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. Existing law also establishes the Employment Training Fund in the State Treasury, and requires that moneys in the fund be expended only for the purposes of the Employment Training Panel, except as provided. Existing law authorizes the panel to allocate moneys in the fund for reimbursement of reasonable training costs, administrative costs incurred by contractors, costs of program administration, and related services. This bill would require the panel to modernize project administration, application review, monitoring, and compliance processes by authorizing and encouraging the use of electronic systems for applicant tracking, reporting, and recordkeeping. The bill would authorize contractors and subcontractors under an agreement with the panel to satisfy recordkeeping and documentation requirements through electronic records, provided that those records are complete, accurate, and meet other specified criteria. The bill would make various other changes in connection with the panel, including requiring it to update regulations, guidance, and program materials to remove outdated nomenclature, paper-based procedures, and obsolete training delivery classifications. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 03/24/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/24/2026

SB 1065

Wiener, D

HTML

PDF

Public works: apprenticeship.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires contractors on public works projects to comply with various requirements for employing apprentices. Among other things, existing law requires contractors to pay the prevailing rate of per diem wages for apprentices in the trade to which the apprentice is registered and to employ apprentices only at the work of the craft or trade to which the apprentice is registered, as specified. This bill would authorize every apprentice to perform any of the tasks or duties of a journeyman of the same craft or trade in accordance with the scope of work for the craft or trade established by the Director of Industrial Relations. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Location: 02/12/2026 - Senate Rules **Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/12/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/25/2026

[SB 1074](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Covered provider: goods and services: self-preferencing conduct.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2026 - Re-referred to Coms. on JUD. and P., D.T., & C.P.

Summary: The Cartwright Act defines a “trust” as a combination of capital, skill, or acts by 2 or more persons for certain prohibited purposes, including, among others, creating or carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, preventing competition in specified activities, including sale or purchase of merchandise or commodities, or entering into certain exclusive dealing agreements that substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General, a district attorney, a specified city attorney, or a person who is injured in their business or property to bring an action for civil or criminal penalties for a violation of those provisions. This bill would prohibit a covered provider, as defined, from preferencing its own products, services, or lines of business over those of another business user, including manipulating the order of search results or rankings to favor the products or services of the covered provider. The bill would prohibit a covered provider from restricting interoperability or data portability, as specified, including restricting a business user or consumer from obtaining a copy of their data in a useful and portable format. This bill would declare that its remedies and penalties are cumulative and enforceable in addition to other specified remedies, and would provide an affirmative defense for certain conduct. The bill would exempt from these provisions displays of objective content, including mathematical calculations and standard unit conversions, under certain conditions. The bill would specify that its provisions are enforceable by the same means, penalties, damages, and fees as under the Cartwright Act, thereby expanding the scope of existing crimes. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Judiciary **Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/13/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/18/2026

[SB 1104](#) [Cabaldon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: request submission methods.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

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|--------------------|--|--|
| 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](#)

Digital replicas.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Status: | 03/24/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. | |
| Summary: | Existing law creates a civil cause of action against any person who knowingly uses the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of another person, without their consent, for specified purposes. When a photograph or likeness of an employee of the person using the photograph or likeness appearing in an advertisement or other publication is incidental and not essential to the purpose of the publication, existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence that failure to obtain the consent of an employee was not a knowing use of an employee's photograph or likeness. This bill would clarify that, for purposes of this cause of action, a voice or likeness includes a digital replica, defined to mean a computer-generated, highly realistic electronic representation that is readily identifiable as the voice or visual likeness of an individual in which the actual individual either did not actually perform or appear, or the actual individual did perform or appear, but the fundamental character of the performance or appearance has been materially altered. (Based on 03/23/2026 text) | |
| Location: | 03/24/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/17/2026 | Last Amend: 03/23/2026 |

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

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Consumer affairs.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Would require the State Bar of California to create a working group to examine the results of community justice worker models in other states and jurisdictions and the impact of providing services to people who otherwise would not have received legal services. The

bill would also require the working group to submit, as specified, a report with findings and recommendations to the Legislature before January 1, 2029. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Location: 02/17/2026 - Senate Rules **Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/17/2026 **Last Amend:** 03/23/2026

[SB 1132](#)

[Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Workforce development: workplace rights training.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.

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: 03/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/17/2026

[SB 1149](#)

[Durazo, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Employees: bereavement leave.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Oppose | 3 |

Notes

Notes

Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing 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 identified by the employee, as specified, in the definition of "family member" and authorize an employer to limit an employee to one designated person per 12-month period for purposes of these provisions relating to bereavement leave. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 03/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations | Current Text: | 03/26/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/18/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/26/2026 |

[SB 1165](#)
[Caballero, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Contractor licenses: outstanding liabilities assessed by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

Possible support recommendation for CLCA Legislative Committee for April meeting.

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the licensure and regulation of contractors. Existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar of contractors, as specified, to serve as the executive officer and secretary of the board. Existing law permits the registrar to suspend or refuse to issue, reinstate, reactivate, or renew a license for a failure to resolve all outstanding final liabilities, including any fees that may be assessed by, among others, the State Board of Equalization, except for licensees who have entered into an installment payment agreement with the State Board of Equalization, as provided. This bill would permit the registrar to suspend or refuse to issue, reinstate, reactivate, or renew a license for a failure to resolve outstanding liabilities assessed by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. The bill would authorize the department to request that the registrar suspend or refuse to issue, reinstate, reactivate, or renew a license unless the licensee has entered into an installment payment agreement with the department, as specified. The bill would require the department to give written notice to the licensee of that request, as provided. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Location: | 02/18/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 03/23/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/18/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/23/2026 |

Career Technical Education Technical Assistance and Equity Pilot Program Act.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information**Status:** 03/23/2026 - Set for hearing April 8.

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**Contractors: debris removal.**

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

This is a CSLB sponsored piece of legislation.

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.M. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on 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: 03/23/2026 - Senate Emergency Management
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1284](#) [Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Medi-Cal benefits: employer reports.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, headed by the Secretary of California Health and Human Services. Existing law further establishes, within the agency, a number of departments and other entities, including the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency, after obtaining specified information from the Employment Development Department, to prepare a report that includes information regarding employers in California that employ 50 or more employees and have any employees who receive benefits from the Medi-Cal program, including, among other things, the annual cost to the Medi-Cal program provided to each identified employer's employees and their dependents enrolled in the Medi-Cal program, and submit that report to the Legislature no later than July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/25/2026

[SB 1290](#) [Hurtado, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Cartwright Act: Department of Justice: examination of records.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Attorney General as the head of the Department of Justice, with charge of all legal matters in which the state is interested, except as specified. Existing law imposes various requirements on the Attorney General related to consumer protection, including, among others, the supervision of charitable trusts and the enforcement of antitrust laws. Existing law, commonly known as the Cartwright Act, identifies certain acts that are unlawful restraints of trade and unlawful trusts. This bill would authorize the Department of Justice to examine all records, files, documents, accounts, and data related to contracts with a public entity that concern a contract amount over \$100,000 to identify bid rigging and other violations, as provided. The bill would require a public entity to permit the examination and, upon demand, produce within 30 days, in complete and unredacted form, all books, records, data, contracts, contract proposals, specified electronic communications, and papers in its offices, as prescribed. The bill would define "public entity" to include certain local public entities. By imposing new duties on local public entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended

Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amend: 03/23/2026

SB 1316

Smallwood-Cuevas, D

HTML

PDF

Employment.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Notes

Possible recommendation for opposition for CLCA Legislative Committee.

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Existing law sets forth the Labor Commissioner's duties, including investigating employee complaints and providing for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner, as an alternative to a judgment lien, to create a lien on real property for amounts due under a final order in favor the employee or employees named in the order with the county recorder of any county in which the employer's real property may be located, at the Labor Commissioner's discretion and depending upon the information the Labor Commissioner obtains concerning the employer's assets. Existing law provides that unless the lien is satisfied or released, the lien continues until 10 years from the date of its creation. This bill would authorize the lien to be renewed at any time prior to its expiration for additional periods of 10 years by recording a renewal of certificate of lien or a copy of a renewed judgment. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Location: 03/26/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/25/2026

SB 1340

Richardson, D

HTML

PDF

Small business liaison: contract information.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. P. & E.D. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on 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: 03/24/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/20/2026

SB 1366

Rubio, D

HTML

PDF

State government: California Prompt Payment Act: Public Utilities Commission: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/23/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: The California Prompt Payment Act requires a state agency that awards a grant or that acquires property or services pursuant to a contract to make timely payments pursuant to the grant or contract. If a state agency fails to take certain timely actions and payment is not issued within 45 calendar days from the state agency's receipt of an undisputed

invoice, the act requires the state agency to pay certain penalties. Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including every common carrier, toll bridge corporation, pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation, water corporation, sewer system corporation, and heat corporation, as specified. Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) with various responsibilities for developing and implementing the state's energy policies. This bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission, in administering or approving programs, to comply with the California Prompt Payment Act and to ensure that payment timelines, advance payment structures, and accountability measures required under the act are incorporated into program designs, implementation plans, and cost recovery authorizations. The bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission to provide a minimum advance payment of 25%, and, if the nonprofit organization has been in good standing with the state for at least 3 years, to provide an advanced payment of 100%, except as provided. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules **Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended
Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill) **Last Amend:** 03/23/2026

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

[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

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/20/2026

[SB 1391](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Consumer Affairs: retired category licenses.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.

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: 03/23/2026 -
Senate Appropriations

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/20/2026

[SB 1403](#) [Strickland, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Employee classification.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |

Notes

Bill information

Status: 03/25/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Under the ABC test, a person providing labor or services for remuneration is considered an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that the person is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in connection with the performance of the work, the person performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business, and the person is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business. Existing law provides for a system of unemployment insurance providing benefits for persons unemployed through no fault of their own and exempts from the definition of "employment" for that purpose services performed as a real estate, mineral, oil and gas, or cemetery broker or as a real estate, cemetery, or direct sales salesperson, or a yacht broker or salesman, by an individual if certain criteria are met, including that the individual is licensed, as specified, or is engaged in the trade or business of primarily in-person demonstration and sales presentation of consumer products, including services or other intangibles, in the home or sales to any buyer on a buy-sell basis, a deposit-commission basis, or any similar basis, for resale by the buyer or any other person in the home or otherwise than from a retail or wholesale establishment. Existing law exempts specified occupations and business relationships from the application of the ABC test described above, including an exemption for a direct sales salesperson described in the above-described unemployment insurance exemption. This bill would revise the above-described unemployment insurance exemption to additionally exempt from the definition of "employment" an individual engaged in the trade or business of primarily person-to-person sales activities door-to-door, telephonically, or online or sales to any buyer on a buy-sell basis, a deposit-commission basis, or any similar basis, for resale by the buyer or any other person in the home or otherwise than from a contractually required retail or wholesale establishment. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/25/2026

[SB 1405](#) [Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Unclaimed personal property: employee benefit plan distributions.

Tracking form

| Position | Priority |
|----------|----------|
| Watch | |
| Notes | |

Bill information

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, employee benefit plan distributions and any income or other increment thereon escheats to the state if the owner has not, within 3 years after it becomes payable or distributable, accepted the distribution, corresponded in writing concerning the distribution, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the fiduciary of the trust or custodial fund or administrator of the plan under which the trust or fund is established. Existing law provides for an exception if, at the time the distribution becomes payable to a participant in an employee benefit plan, the plan contains a provision for forfeiture or expressly authorizes the administrator to declare a forfeiture of a distribution to a beneficiary who cannot be found after a period of time specified in the plan, as specified. This bill would provide that to the extent a court

determines the above provisions to be inoperative, preempted, or otherwise limited, in whole or in part, by the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or any other federal law, the above provisions will be operative in the manner and to the extent allowed pursuant to any federal statute or regulations governing this matter that are adopted by the United States Department of Labor. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

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| Location: | 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules | Current Text: | 03/24/2026 - Amended |
| Introduced: | 02/20/2026 | Last Amend: | 03/24/2026 |



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