



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

ACSS Legislative Report

4/10/2026

1) Sponsor

AB 1729 ([Lee, D](#)) **State employment: telework programs.**

Current Text: 02/05/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/05/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires every state agency to develop and implement a telecommuting plan as part of its telecommuting program in work areas where telecommuting is identified as being both practical and beneficial to the organization. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to establish a unit for purposes of overseeing telecommuting programs that is required to, among other things, develop and update policy, procedures, and guidelines to assist agencies in the planning and implementation of telecommuting programs. Existing law requires the department to establish criteria for evaluating the state's telecommuting program. Existing law defines "telecommuting" for purposes of those provisions. This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would replace the term "telecommuting" with "telework," as defined. The bill would also require the Department of General Services to establish a telework dashboard that displays the cost-effectiveness and efficiency benefits of state telework programs, including documenting annual savings to the state of reduced office space and operating costs. The bill would additionally require each state agency, every 10 years, to evaluate its telework program to ensure that it aligns with the state agency's unique operational needs to carry out its programmatic missions and to help recruit and retain a qualified workforce. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

Memo:

Sponsor letter sent to Author -- 2/19/26

Sponsor letter sent to Asm PE&R -- 3/23/26

Sponsor letter sent to Asm APPR -- 4/9/26

3) Support

AB 280 ([Aguiar-Curry, D](#)) **Health care coverage: provider directories.**

Current Text: 07/15/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/21/2025

Last Amended: 07/15/2025

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)

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan and a health insurer that contracts with providers for alternative rates of payment to publish and maintain a provider directory or directories with information on contracting

providers that deliver health care services enrollees or insureds, and requires a health care service plan and health insurer to regularly update its printed and online provider directory or directories, as specified. Existing law authorizes the departments to require a plan or insurer to provide coverage for all covered health care services provided to an enrollee or insured who reasonably relied on materially inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading information contained in a plan's or insurer's provider directory or directories. This bill would require a plan or insurer to annually verify and delete inaccurate listings from its provider directories, and would require a provider directory to be 60% accurate on July 1, 2026, with increasing required percentage accuracy benchmarks to be met each year until the directories are 95% accurate on or before July 1, 2029. The bill would subject a plan or insurer to administrative penalties for failure to meet the prescribed benchmarks. The bill would require a plan or insurer to provide coverage for all covered health care services provided to an enrollee or insured who reasonably relied on inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading information contained in a health plan or policy's provider directory or directories and to reimburse the provider the out-of-network amount for those services. The bill would prohibit a provider from collecting an additional amount from an enrollee or insured other than the applicable in-network cost sharing, which would count toward the in-network deductible and out-of-pocket maximum. The bill would require a plan or insurer to provide information about in-network providers to enrollees and insureds upon request, including whether the provider is accepting new patients at the time, and would limit the cost-sharing amounts an enrollee or insured is required to pay for services from those providers under specified circumstances. The bill would require the health care service plan or the insurer, as applicable, to ensure the accuracy of a request to add back a provider who was previously removed from a directory and approve the request within 10 business days of receipt, if accurate. The bill would authorize a health care service plan or insurer to include a specified statement in the provider listing before removing the provider from the directory if the provider does not respond within 5 calendar days of the plan or insurer's annual notification. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/15/2025 text)

Memo: Support letter sent to Author -- 4/23/25
Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 4/29/25
Support letter sent to Sen. Health -- 06/27/25
Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 08/13/25

[AB 2223](#) ([Lowenthal, D](#)) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: state contracts.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to administer the state prison system under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Existing law authorizes the secretary to, under certain circumstances, enter into contracts to provide housing, sustenance, supervision, and services, as provided, or to provide health care services. This bill would require CDCR to disclose, for each new contract or contract renewal entered into by CDCR on or after January 1, 2027, for services that are performed by civil service employees, specified information, including, but not limited to, a description of the services provided by the contracted party, the total hours expected to be worked by contracted workers, and the total contract value. The bill would require CDCR to provide this disclosure to the exclusive bargaining representative of the affected bargaining unit at the time CDCR enters into or renews a contract as described above. The bill would require CDCR, beginning on March 1, 2028, and on or before March 1 of each year thereafter, to submit an annual report to the Legislature that contains the information required to be disclosed pursuant to these provisions. The bill would make related findings and declarations. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

[ACA 2](#) ([Jackson, D](#)) Legislature: retirement.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Status: 12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.

Location: 12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT

Summary: The California Constitution prohibits Members of the Legislature from accruing any pension or retirement benefit other than participation in the federal Social Security program as a result of legislative service. This measure, the Legislative Diversification Act, would repeal that prohibition and instead require the Legislature to establish a retirement system for Members elected to or serving in the Legislature on or after November 1, 2010. The measure would require a Member to serve at least 10 years in the Legislature to be eligible to receive benefits under the retirement system. The measure would authorize a Member who serves fewer than 10 years to transfer the service credit earned as a result of service in the Legislature to any other public employees' pension or retirement system in which the Member participates. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

[SB 1444](#) ([Committee on Labor, Public Employment and Retirement](#)) Employment.

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 03/17/2026

Status: 03/25/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law, permits a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System to elect from among several optional settlements for the purpose of structuring the member's retirement allowance. Existing law requires a member to make an election, revocation, or change of election within 30 calendar days after the making of the first payment on account of any retirement allowance or, in the event of a change of retirement status after retirement, within 30 calendar days after making the first payment on account of that change in retirement status. This bill would extend the timeframe for those actions to within 60 calendar days after making the first payment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

5) Watch

[AB 105](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) Budget Acts of 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Current Text: 09/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 09/08/2025

Status: 09/13/2025 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Grayson.

Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The Budget Acts of 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22, 2023–24, 2024–25, and 2025–26 fiscal years, respectively. This bill would amend those budget acts by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

[AB 156](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) Labor.

Current Text: 09/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 09/08/2025

Status: 09/13/2025 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Grayson.

Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for the purpose of providing pensions and benefits to state employees and their beneficiaries and prescribes the rights and duties of employers participating in the system. Under PERL, benefits are funded by investment income and employer and employee contributions, which are deposited into the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated trust fund administered by the system's board of administration. PERL prescribes methods for the calculation and payment of the state employer contribution for its employees

who are PERS members. PERL provides for an annual adjustment of the state's contribution in the budget and quarterly appropriations to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund from the General Fund and other funds that are responsible for payment of the employer contribution. Existing law makes additional General Fund appropriations to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund for the 2020–21, 2021–22, 2022–23, 2023–24, and 2024–25 fiscal years. Supplemental payments connected with appropriations for those fiscal years are to be apportioned to the state employee member categories generally, as directed by the Department of Finance, and to specified state employee member categories, including to the state miscellaneous member category, the industrial member category, the state safety member category, and the state peace officer/firefighter member category. The California Constitution establishes the Budget Stabilization Account in the General Fund and requires the Controller, in each fiscal year, to transfer from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization Account amounts that include a sum equal to 1.5% of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for that fiscal year. These provisions further require, until the 2029–30 fiscal year, that the Legislature appropriate a percentage of these moneys, the amount of which is generated pursuant to specified calculations, for certain obligations and purposes, including addressing unfunded liabilities for state-level pension plans. This bill would appropriate \$372,000,000 from the General Fund for the purposes identified in the constitutional provisions described above, to supplement the state's appropriation to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund. The bill would specify that this appropriation represents a portion of the amount identified in a specific provision of the Budget Act of 2025. The bill would require the Department of Finance to provide the Controller with a schedule establishing the timing of specific transfers. The bill would require the supplemental payment to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund to be apportioned to specified state employee member categories, not to exceed \$174,523,000 to the state miscellaneous member category, \$10,296,000 to the state industrial member category, \$20,479,000 to the state safety member category, and \$166,702,000 to the state peace officer/firefighter member category. The bill would require the appropriation described above to be applied to the unfunded state liabilities for the state employee member categories that are in excess of the base amounts for the 2025–26 fiscal year. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

AB 161 (**Committee on Budget**) **State employment: state bargaining units.**

Current Text: 09/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 09/08/2025

Status: 09/13/2025 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Grayson.

Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law provides that a provision of a memorandum of understanding reached between the state employer and a recognized employee organization representing state civil service employees that requires the expenditure of funds does not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources to provide a memorandum of understanding to the Legislative Analyst, who then has 10 calendar days from the date the tentative agreement is received to issue a fiscal analysis to the Legislature. Existing law prohibits the memorandum of understanding from being subject to legislative determination until either the Legislative Analyst has presented a fiscal analysis of the memorandum of understanding or until 10 calendar days have elapsed since the memorandum was received by the Legislative Analyst. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described statutory provisions, would approve provisions of the agreements entered into by the state employer and specified state bargaining units. The bill would provide that the provisions of the agreements that require the expenditure of funds will not take effect unless funds for these provisions are specifically appropriated by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the state employer or the bargaining units to reopen negotiations if funds for these provisions are not specifically appropriated by the Legislature. The bill would require the provisions of the agreement that require the expenditure of funds to become effective even if the provisions are approved by the Legislature in legislation other than the annual Budget Act. By approving provisions of the agreements that require the expenditure of funds, this bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

AB 1054 (**Gipson, D**) **Public employees' retirement: deferred retirement option program.**

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

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

Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Existing law, the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, prescribes retirement benefits for members of specified county and district retirement systems. Existing law establishes the Deferred Retirement Option Program as an optional benefit program for specified safety members of those systems that, by ordinance or resolution by the county board of supervisors or the governing body, elect to adopt it. The program provides eligible members access, upon service retirement, to a lump sum or, in some cases, monthly payments in addition to a monthly retirement allowance, as specified. This bill would establish the Deferred Retirement Option Program as a voluntary program within the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for employees of State Bargaining Units 5 (Highway Patrol) and 8 (Firefighters). The bill would require certain actions to occur, including completion of an actuarial analysis to determine the proposed program will be cost neutral, before the program becomes effective and applicable. The bill would require members who elect to participate in the program to meet certain requirements, including waiving any claims with respect to age and other discrimination in employment laws relative to the program. The bill would establish a program account for each participant and would require the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to, among other things and at least once annually, provide a statement to the participant that displays the value or balance of the participant's program account. The bill would authorize the participant to designate a person or persons as beneficiaries of the participant's program account at any time during the program period from their election date to the deferred retirement calculation date. Beginning on July 1, 2027, and on that date every 5 consecutive fiscal years thereafter, the bill would require the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to submit a report of an actuarial analysis to specified entities. The bill would entitle participants who entered the program prior to the effective date of any modifications by the Legislature to elect whether to become subject to those modified provisions or to remain subject to the program as it existed on the participant's election date. The bill would require the member's spouse, as applicable, to execute a signed statement acknowledging the spouse's understanding of, and agreement with, the member's election to participate in the program together with an express statement of the spouse's understanding and agreement that benefits payable to the spouse may be reduced as a result of participation in the program. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

[AB 1331](#) (Elhawary, D) Workplace surveillance.

Current Text: 09/04/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 09/04/2025

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)

Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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 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. This bill would subject an employer who violates the bill to a civil penalty of \$500 per violation and would authorize a public prosecutor to bring specified enforcement actions. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

[AB 1383](#) (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits: safety members.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, on and after January 1, 2027, would require a retirement system subject to PEPRA to adjust pensionable compensation limits to be consistent with specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The bill would require a new member of STRS to be subject to specified limits of the Teachers' Retirement Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

[AB 1439](#) (Garcia, D) Public retirement systems: development projects: labor standards.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 9.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. These provisions qualify this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. Existing law prohibits the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) from making certain new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds, including in a thermal coal company, as defined. Existing law provides that a board is not required to take any action regarding those investments unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution. This bill would state that its purpose is to require the boards of PERS and STRS to contract with the University of California Labor Centers to conduct an independent study to determine the impacts on public employee retirement funds of prohibiting the board of a public pension or retirement system, as defined, from investing in development projects in California that do not provide labor standards protections for workers. The bill would require the study and a report of its findings to be completed and provided to the Legislature and the Department of Finance by January 1, 2028, as specified. The bill would provide that a board is not required to take action pursuant to this provision unless it determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

[AB 1563](#) (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/09/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly Budget

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

[AB 1762](#) ([Gonzalez, Jeff, R](#)) Public employment: retirement benefits.

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Status: 03/06/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, authorizes the board to contract for health benefit plans for employees and annuitants, as defined, which may include employees and annuitants of contracting agencies, as specified. Under existing law, the employee's or annuitant's contribution is the total cost per month of coverage less the portion contributed by the employer. Existing law prescribes a minimum level for the employer's contribution toward the employee's or annuitant's health benefits coverage. Existing law provides that the provisions governing PEMHCA are controlling over a memorandum of understanding, except as specified. Notwithstanding these PEMHCA provisions, existing law authorizes the City of San Gabriel to agree with its employees, as specified, that the employer contribution for postretirement health care coverage shall be subject to specified conditions, including, among other things, a collectively bargained memorandum of understanding and a minimum level for employer contributions, as specified. This bill would, similarly, authorize the City of Indio to enter into an agreement with certain employees hired on or after January 1, 2025 to provide employer contributions for postretirement health care coverage, subject to specified conditions, including, among other things, a collectively bargained memorandum of understanding and a minimum level for employer contributions, as specified. The bill would invalidate an agreement if it provides an employer contribution to employees with less than 5 years of credited service with the City of Indio. The bill would apply only to employees who retire after the date that a memorandum of understanding authorizing this benefit becomes effective. The bill would require the City of Indio to provide notification, as prescribed, of the agreement and any additional information necessary to implement those benefits. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Indio. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

[AB 1844](#) ([Pacheco, D](#)) Judges' Retirement System II: beneficiaries.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 03/26/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Existing law establishes the Judges' Retirement System II, which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, and provides pension and other benefits to judges who are members. Existing law authorizes a judge to elect one of 4 optional retirement payment plans in lieu of receiving the maximum retirement allowance for their life alone. The optional plans provide for a reduced allowance payable to the judge for life and a payment or allowance payable to their surviving spouse, as specified. This bill would authorize a judge who elects one of those optional retirement payment plans to designate a beneficiary other than their spouse to receive the payment or allowance after the judge's death, subject to the community property rights of the judge's spouse. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

[AB 1898](#) ([Schultz, D](#)) Workplace artificial intelligence tools.

Current Text: 03/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Last Amended: 03/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 04/09/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations to administer and enforce various laws relating to employment and working conditions. This bill 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. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 03/20/2026 text)

[AB 2000](#) ([Aguiar-Curry, D](#)) Drug formularies.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

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

Calendar: 04/14/26 A-HEALTH 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 BONTA, MIA, Chair

Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Health

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer that provides prescription drug benefits and maintains one or more drug formularies to meet certain criteria for its formularies and the placement of drugs on formularies. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer that provides prescription drug benefits and maintains one or more drug formularies from making changes to a formulary during a plan or policy year, except in specified circumstances. The bill would require a plan or insurer, or its pharmacy benefit manager, to report to the appropriate department any changes made to a formulary during a plan or policy year within 30 days of the change being made. The bill would authorize the departments to impose administrative penalties, as specified, for a violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize the departments to conduct audits related to these provisions. Because a willful violation of the bill's provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

[AB 2006](#) ([Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#)) State government: office buildings: day care centers.

Current Text: 03/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 03/02/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 22. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, sets forth requirements for licensure as a day care center. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2027, when the state constructs, acquires, or receives as a gift any office building that can accommodate state employees, or when additions, alterations, or repairs are made to any existing state-owned office building, priority to be given to licensed child care providers, as defined, that seek to contract with the Director of General Services (director) to use a part of the space as a day care center, as defined. The bill would subject the use of the space as a day care center to terms and conditions set forth by the director, including as to cost. The bill would prohibit the state from charging rent to licensed child care providers using the space as a day care center, as specified, if the provider is a nonprofit entity and accepts

subsidies. This bill would authorize the director to secure other space not attached to a state-owned office building for use as a day care center if funds are made available for those purposes and the director determines one of certain conditions exist. The bill would also authorize existing state-owned office buildings to be retrofitted to accommodate a day care center at the director's discretion, to the extent that state funds are made available for those purposes. The bill would set forth priority for enrollment of children in day care centers established pursuant to the bill's provisions. This bill would require compliance with local and state safety building codes for day care centers in state-owned office buildings. The bill would exclude from the bill's provisions office buildings used or owned by the state that provide care or 24-hour residential care for patients, inmates, or wards of the state. The bill would make related findings and declarations, including findings and declarations related to a gift of public funds. (Based on 03/02/2026 text)

[AB 2027](#) (Ward, D) Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. Read second time and amended.

Calendar: *04/16/26 A-PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

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 prohibit an employer from using a worker's personal information, as defined, to train an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, and would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to a worker's personal information to a third party for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the personal information of an employer's worker to a third party or using the personal information of an employer's worker to train artificial intelligence, as specified. The bill would require a contract between an employer and vendor to include a requirement that the vendor implement and maintain reasonable security procedures to protect the worker's personal information from, among other things, unauthorized or illegal access. The bill would define terms for these provisions, including "employer" and "personal information." The bill would require the Labor Commissioner and authorize a public prosecutor to enforce these provisions. The bill would authorize a worker, or their exclusive representative, who suffered a violation of these provisions to bring a civil action for damages, injunctive relief, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs. The bill would establish a statutory penalty for a violation of these provisions of up to \$500 per employee for each violation. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

[AB 2129](#) (Flora, R) State employees: compensation: firefighters.

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law provides that in order for the state to recruit skilled firefighters for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, it is the policy of the state to consider prevailing salaries and benefits prior to making salary recommendations. Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources, in order to provide comparability in pay, to take into consideration the salary and benefits of other jurisdictions employing 75 or more full-time firefighters who work in California. This bill would require the state to bargain in good faith with firefighters who are rank-and-file members of State Bargaining Unit 8, employed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to reach a competitive range within 15% of the average salary for corresponding ranks in 20 listed

California fire departments. The bill would require the state and the exclusive representative for State Bargaining Unit 8 to jointly survey annually and calculate the estimated average salaries for those fire departments. The bill would also require the Department of Human Resources, on or before March 31, 2027, for purposes of the bargaining unit contract renewal to be conducted on July 1, 2027, to conduct and report to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection a cursory survey on the salaries and benefits for the prior year of, among other positions, each of the fire chiefs for 5 listed California fire departments. The bill would provide that when determining compensation for uniformed classifications of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, it is the policy of the state to consider the salary of corresponding ranks within the comparable jurisdictions listed, as well as other factors, including internal comparisons. The bill would require any salary increase for firefighters under these provisions to be implemented through a memorandum of understanding, in accordance with specified procedures governing collective bargaining agreements. The bill would include legislative findings and declarations related to its provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

[AB 2151](#) ([Pacheco, D](#)) Civil service: disciplinary proceedings: causes for discipline: Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation employee training or diversion program.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and P. E. & R. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (Pending re-refer to Com. on P. E. & R.)

Calendar: *04/21/26 A-PUBLIC SAFETY 8:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 SCHULTZ, NICK, Chair*

Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

Summary: Existing law, the State Civil Service Act, regulates employment with the state and vests in the Department of Human Resources all powers, duties, and authority necessary to operate the state civil service system. Existing law, except as specified, authorizes adverse action to be taken against any employee, or person whose name appears on any employment list, for specified causes of discipline. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit an employee from being disciplined for cause unless the conduct constituting cause is reasonably related to the employee's fitness, qualifications, or ability to perform the duties of the position. The bill would prohibit its provisions from being construed to limit any procedural or substantive protections otherwise provided by statute, regulation, or memorandum of understanding. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to develop and implement, no later than January 1, 2030, an employee training or diversion program as an available alternative to monetary disciplinary penalties for any correctional peace officer employed by a department, division, board, or commission under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The bill would require the appointing authority to consider whether an employee is eligible for participation in the program before imposing a monetary disciplinary penalty on the employee for any act or omission giving rise to a cause for discipline. The bill would authorize the appointing authority to impose more serious penalties if the nature and frequency of the conduct of the correctional peace officer constitutes serious and grave misconduct and the appointing authority states in writing the specific facts supporting that determination and documents why participation in the training or diversion program would be inappropriate. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, beginning on January 1, 2031, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature that includes specified information about the program. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

[AB 2292](#) ([Ward, D](#)) Disability benefits: certificates.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

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

Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Insurance

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. The bill would prohibit a physician or practitioner from charging an administrative fee to complete a recertification examination or for a form that is required to maintain continued eligibility for disability benefits. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

[AB 2367](#) (Kalra, D) State employment: reporting: health facilities.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, the State Civil Service Act, regulates employment with the state and vests in the Department of Human Resources all powers, duties, and authority necessary to operate the state civil service system. Existing law establishes standards for the use of personal services contracts by state agencies. Existing law permits personal services contracting to achieve cost savings when specified conditions are met, including that the contract does not cause the displacement of civil service employees. This bill would require specified state departments to provide certain information, by facility, on a quarterly basis to the relevant employee representatives regarding positions, vacancies, and registry contract data of their state-run health facilities. The bill would require the departments to make the information available to the public on a publicly accessible website. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

[AB 2488](#) (Schiavo, D) Department of Industrial Relations: occupational safety and health.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing 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. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the division, as specified. Existing 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. Existing law requires the department 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. 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, as defined, to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the department to cooperate and collaborate with the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, in the conduct of the study. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, as part of the study, to hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located meeting to provide an opportunity for comment by stakeholders and the public on the issues addressed in the study. 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 require the report to be completed in 18 months, posted on the division's internet website, and forwarded to the Governor and the chairs of specified legislative committees. The bill would define terms for these purposes. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

[AB 2653](#) (Lee, D) State contracts: certification process: Sweatfree AI Code of Conduct.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

Calendar: *04/16/26 A-PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

Summary: Existing 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 sweatshop labor and forced labor, as defined. Existing law makes any person who falsely certifies pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally 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)

[AB 2656](#) (Petrie-Norris, D) Public employees: notice: artificial intelligence performing service within scope of work.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and P. E. & R. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Calendar: 04/16/26 A-PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

Summary: Executive Order No. N-12-23 requires specified state agencies, in collaboration with other state agencies and their workforce, to draft a report to the Governor examining the most significant, potentially beneficial use cases for deployment of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tools by the state. The executive order requires the report to explain the potential risks to individuals, communities, and government and state government workers, and requires the report to be regularly assessed and updated in consultation with, among others, the state government workforce or organizations that represent state government employees, as specified. Chapter 928 of the Statutes of 2024, the Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act, requires specified state agencies to update the report, as needed, to respond to significant developments and to consult with specified parties, including organizations that represent state exclusive employee representatives. The act also requires state agencies to consider procurement and enterprise use opportunities for GenAI to improve efficiency, effectiveness, accessibility, and equity of government operations, as specified. This bill would require certain state and local public employers to provide written notice to a recognized employee organization at least 45 days before taking an action to develop, purchase, implement, or utilize GenAI to perform a service that is within the scope of work of the job classification represented by the recognized employee organization. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

[SB 879](#) (Laird, D) Budget Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/09/2026

Status: 01/12/2026 - Read first time.

Location: 01/09/2026 - Senate Budget and Fiscal Review

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

[SB 895](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) California Science and Health Research Bond Act.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.

Calendar: *04/14/26 S-NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 113 BECKER, JOSH, Chair*

Location: 03/26/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

Summary: Existing law establishes various grant and loan programs for research, including, among others, the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine, California Firefighter Cancer Prevention and Research Program, and the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program. This bill would establish the California Foundation for Science and Health Research within the Government Operations Agency. The bill would require the Secretary of Government Operations to oversee the process of appointing the director of the foundation, and would authorize the Secretary of Government Operations to delegate the task of hiring and determining the salaries, bonuses, and benefits of additional personnel to the director, as specified. The bill would require the director and personnel of the foundation to be responsible for implementing the strategic objectives of the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Council, as described below, administering grants and loans awarded by the council, and all other duties as deemed necessary for the operation of the foundation. This bill would create the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, and require the moneys in the fund to be used by the foundation to award grants and make loans to public or private research companies, universities, institutes, and organizations for scientific research and development, in specific areas of research, including, but not limited to, biomedical, behavioral health, and climate research. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

[SB 939](#) ([Laird, D](#)) Public employees' retirement: service credit: payments.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: *04/20/26 S-APPROPRIATIONS 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 CERVANTES, SABRINA, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL vests management and control of PERS in the Board of Administration. Under that law, members may make certain elections, including elections to purchase service credit for various types of public service, upon payment of additional contributions. Existing law permits a member who retires before paying off the entire amount for service credit to pay the balance due by deductions from their retirement allowance equal to those authorized as payroll deductions, as specified. Under existing law, upon the death of that member, a survivor of the member, who is eligible for a monthly allowance, may elect to continue those deductions from the survivor's allowance. Existing law authorizes the member, survivor, or beneficiary, as an alternative, on or after January 1, 2020, to elect to receive an allowance that is reduced by the actuarial equivalent of any balance remaining unpaid by the member. This bill would limit that alternative option to elections made on or after January 1, 2020, with an initial effective date prior to January 1, 2028. (2) Existing law provides that all elections taking effect on or after January 1, 2020, including elections for normal contributions, arrears contributions, absences, or public service become due and payable at the time of the member's retirement

or preretirement death. This bill would require, for all elections with an effective date on or after January 1, 2028, except as specified, the member's payment to be received by the system no later than 90 days after the member's retirement effective date, or the survivor or beneficiary's payment to be received by the system no later than 90 days after the date the notification of balance due is mailed. For any balance not paid, the service credit included in the election would be reduced or eliminated, as specified. This bill would also require all contributions or service credit adjustments required by law or agreement with an effective date on or after January 1, 2028, to become due and payable at the time of retirement or preretirement death. The bill would require the member, survivor, or beneficiary to have their allowance reduced by the actuarial equivalent of any balance remaining unpaid by the member. (3) Existing law permits a member of PERS who has elected to receive credit for service and who retires for disability, including a safety member who retires due to industrial disability, to elect to cancel the installments prospectively, in accordance with certain provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

[SB 947](#) ([McNerney, D](#)) Employment: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 20.

Calendar: *04/20/26 S-PRIVACY, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 CABALDON, CHRISTOPHER, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection

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. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, authorize, in the alternative, any worker who has suffered a violation of these provisions to bring a civil action for damages, and authorize a public prosecutor to bring a civil enforcement action, as specified. The bill would set forth specified types of relief that a plaintiff may seek and specified penalties that an employer that violates these provisions is subject to, including a \$500 civil penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

[SB 951](#) ([Reyes, D](#)) Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P.

Calendar: *04/20/26 S-PRIVACY, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 CABALDON, CHRISTOPHER, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection

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 (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. The bill would also require an employer to provide a written technology hiring disruption notice to the EDD and specified local entities when it executes a technological cessation in hiring directly and primarily due to the adoption of artificial intelligence or other automating technology. The bill would impose various reporting requirements on the EDD. For employers with more than 100 workers, this bill would entitle workers affected by technological displacement to a right of first bid on other positions with the employer. The bill would prohibit an employer, during the 90-day period from when notice is provided to the worker, from discharging a worker affected by a technological displacement without reasonable and substantiated cause. This bill would make an employer that fails to give notice before ordering a technological displacement liable for back pay and benefits to each worker for a maximum of 60 days or one-half the number of days the worker was employed, whichever period is shorter. The bill would also impose a \$500 civil penalty for each day of the employer's violation, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

[SB 1024](#) ([Menjivar, D](#)) Firefighter postpartum and recovery leave.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.

Calendar: *04/15/26 S-LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SMALLWOOD-CUEVAS, LOLA, Chair*

Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, entitles an employee who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment to paid sick days. Under existing law, an employee accrues paid sick days at a rate of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked, subject to certain use, accrual, and yearly carryover limitations. This bill would entitle active firefighting members of specified fire departments who, after 20 weeks of gestation, give birth or have a stillbirth or miscarriage to 26 weeks of fully paid postpartum and recovery leave. The bill would require the leave to be granted without regard to length of service or employment classification and to begin immediately upon the childbirth, stillbirth, or miscarriage. The bill would require a firefighter on postpartum and recovery leave to be compensated at the firefighter's regular rate of pay and would require all benefits to continue to accrue during the leave, as specified. The bill would require a firefighter returning from postpartum and recovery leave to be restored to their prior position, as provided. The bill would request a fire department of the University of California to comply with these provisions. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

[SB 1038](#) ([Laird, D](#)) The Public Employees' Retirement System.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

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

Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for the purpose of providing pension benefits to specified public employees and prescribes the rights and duties of members and annuitants of the system. PERL vests management and control of PERS in the Board of Administration. PERL authorizes the board, during the course of an audit, to require each state employer, school employer, including each school district represented by a school employer, and contracting agency to provide information as deemed necessary by the board to determine eligibility for, and the correctness of, retirement benefits, reportable compensation, enrollment in, and reinstatement to this system. PERL requires the board,

before initiating an audit, to notify the subject of the audit of the estimated time required to completion. This bill would require the board, before initiating an audit, to list specific information about the audit on its internet website and provide written notice to the affected state employer, school employer, including each school district represented by a school employer, or contracting agency. The bill would specify the distribution of the notice, the final audit report, and a list of members affected by the final audit report, between the board, a state employer, school employer, or contracting agency, and any exclusive representative. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

[SB 1227](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) Department of Industrial Relations: apprenticeship pilot program.

Current Text: 04/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.

Calendar: 04/15/26 S-LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SMALLWOOD-CUEVAS, LOLA, Chair

Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) and the Department of Human Resources to partner with the bargaining units representing employees of DIR to design and develop an apprenticeship pilot program that addresses DIR's staffing challenges. The bill would require the design, development, and administration of the program to meet specified requirements, including being consistent with the constitutional merit principle applicable to civil service employment. The bill would require the program to meet specified requirements, including that the apprenticeship program participants' pay be determined by the collective bargaining process. The bill would include related legislative findings and declarations. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

[SB 1248](#) ([Cabaldon, D](#)) State agencies: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P.

Calendar: 04/20/26 S-PRIVACY, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 CABALDON, CHRISTOPHER, Chair

Location: 03/24/2026 - Senate Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection

Summary: Existing law establishes the Government Operations Agency (GovOps), and establishes within the agency the Department of Technology. 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 that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law defines, for these purposes, an "automated decision system" as, among other things, a computational process that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. This bill would impose certain restrictions on the use of an automated decision system by a state agency to confer services, defined as, among other things, the issuance of professional licenses and provision of public benefits. Among the restrictions, the bill would include a prohibition on using an output from the system as the sole basis for an adverse service determination affecting a natural person, except as specified. The bill would require the state agency to verify the accuracy of the system's outputs and to promote nondiscrimination in its use, as specified. The bill would require the director or designee of a state agency to provide for quality control review of the outputs, as specified, to assure acceptable accuracy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

[SB 1319](#) ([Durazo, D](#)) California Public Records Act: public investment funds.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.

Calendar: *04/14/26 S-JUDICIARY 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 UMBERG, THOMAS, Chair*

Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: The California Public Records Act (act) requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act exempts from disclosure certain records regarding alternative investments, as defined, in which public investment funds, as defined, invest. The act, however, requires certain information contained in those records to be disclosed, including, among other things, the name, address, and vintage year of each alternative investment vehicle. This bill would additionally require the disclosure of certain additional information, including, among other things, a comparison of the results from the alternative investment vehicle against the performance the public investment fund would have experienced from investing the same amount in a public market index of corresponding assets traded in the public securities markets, after controlling for risk, liquidity, and expense. By placing additional duties and responsibilities upon local agencies in connection with requests for inspection of records, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

[SB 1332](#) ([Gonzalez, D](#)) State civil service: employment disqualification: disclosure.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/31/2026 - April 8 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Existing law makes a person ineligible to hold office or employment of any kind with the state, or any county, city, district, or other political or governmental unit of the state, if the person has by oath bound themselves to support, maintain, or further the military or political activities or policies of a foreign government, as specified, or to obey the orders or directions of any foreign government or its officials. This bill would disqualify from employment with the state a person who has been employed by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement during the period beginning January 20, 2025, and ending January 20, 2029 from state employment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Total Measures: 37

Total Tracking Forms: 37