



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

ACSS Legislative Report 2/13/2026

1) Sponsor

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

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

Introduced: 02/05/2026

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

Location: 02/05/2026 - Assembly PRINT

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)

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

[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)

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: 01/10/2026 - From printer.

Location: 01/09/2026 - Assembly PRINT

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: 02/10/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.

Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly PRINT

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: 02/11/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Status: 02/12/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.

Location: 02/11/2026 - Assembly PRINT

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 02/11/2026 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 939](#) ([Laird, D](#)) Public employees' retirement: death benefits.

Current Text: 01/29/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Status: 02/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate L., P.E. & R.

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 establishes procedures governing the treatment of unpaid balances under an election when a basic death benefit becomes payable before a member has completed making the total payment. Existing law establishes other procedures governing unpaid balances when a special death benefit is payable or a member retires for industrial disability. Existing law provides that any unpaid balance at a member's retirement for service or ordinary disability or at death, with respect to certain preretirement death benefits, may be subject to specified provisions governing service credit, when payment of the balance would not increase the allowance payable. This bill would specify that the above-described provision does not apply to industrial disability payments. The bill would make various other technical and nonsubstantive changes to the above provisions. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Status: 02/03/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 5.

Location: 02/02/2026 - Senate Rules

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 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 02/02/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Status: 02/03/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 5.

Location: 02/02/2026 - Senate Rules

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 a covered employer, as defined, to provide at least a 90-day advanced written notice, as described, before any technological displacement or termination of contract affecting 25 or more workers or 25 percent of the workforce, whichever is less. The bill would require a covered employer to provide that notice to affected employees, the EDD, and specified state and local entities. The bill would also require a covered employer to provide a written technology hiring disruption notice to be provided to the EDD and specified local entities when it executes a technological reduction in hiring or cessation in hiring due to the adoption of artificial intelligence or other automating technology. The bill would impose various reporting requirements on the EDD. For covered employers with more than 100 workers, this bill would entitle workers affected by technological displacement or termination of contract to a right of first bid on other positions with the employer and would prohibit discharge of those workers during a 90-day period from when notice is provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

[SB 1024](#) ([Menjivar, D](#)) Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.

Current Text: 02/10/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Status: 02/11/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 13.

Location: 02/10/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, generally governs the labor relations of local public agencies and their employees, as specified. The act states that its purposes are, among other things, to promote the improvement of personnel management and employer-employee relations within the various public agencies in the State of California by providing a uniform basis for recognizing the right of public employees to join organizations of their own choice and to be represented by those organizations in their employment relationships with public agencies. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the above-described purpose. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 02/11/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Status: 02/12/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 14.

Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Rules

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 require an affected employer to forward the written notice of the intended audit to the exclusive representative or representatives, if any, of members that may be affected by the audit, and provide the names of any members affected by the final audit, as specified, to the board and the exclusive representative or representatives, if any. The bill would specify the distribution and certification of the distribution of the final audit report between these entities. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)

Total Measures: 19
Total Tracking Forms: 19