



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

ACSS Legislative Report

10/1/2026

1) Sponsor

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

Current Text: 09/18/2026 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/05/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 09/18/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 09/18/2026 - Assembly VETOED

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 09/01/2026 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
Floor Alert sent to Asm -- 5/21/26
Sponsor letter sent to Sen. LPER -- 6/9/26
Sponsor letter sent to Sen. GovOrg -- 6/9/26
Sponsor letter sent to Sen APPR -- 7/6/26
Sponsor letter sent to Sen APPR -- 8/6/26
Floor Alert sent to Sen-- 8/17/26
Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 08/31/26

3) Support

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

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/21/2025

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 the Department of Managed Health Care to select a central utility and develop uniform provider directory standards requiring a health care service plan to use the designated central utility to collect, manage, and verify the consistency and completeness of their provider directories. The bill would also require health insurers to use the designated central utility and follow the uniform provider directory standards. The bill would require plans and health insurers to submit their provider directories to the central utility for analysis, and would require the central utility to create a consistency report for each directory. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2026 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

Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 08/31/26

AB 371 **(Haney, D) Dental coverage.**

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2025

Last Amended: 04/24/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act's requirements a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law prohibits a contract between a plan or insurer and a dentist from requiring a dentist to accept an amount set by the plan or insurer as payment for dental care services provided to an enrollee or insured that are not covered services under the enrollee's contract or the insured's policy. Existing law requires a plan or insurer to make specified disclosures to an enrollee or insured regarding noncovered dental services. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer to comply with specified timely access requirements. For a specified plan or insurer offering coverage for dental services, existing law requires urgent dental appointments to be offered within 72 hours of a request, nonurgent dental appointments to be offered within 36 business days of a request, and preventive dental care appointments to be offered within 40 business days of a request, as specified. Existing law requires a contract between a health care service plan and health care provider to ensure compliance with network adequacy standards and to require reporting by providers to plans to ensure compliance. Under existing law, a health care service plan is required to annually report to the Department of Managed Health Care on this compliance. Existing law authorizes the Department of Insurance to issue guidance to insurers regarding annual timely access and network reporting methodologies. If a health care service plan or health insurer pays a contracting dental provider directly for covered services, this bill would require the plan or insurer to pay a noncontracting dental provider directly for covered services if the noncontracting provider submits to the plan or insurer a written assignment of benefits form signed by the enrollee or insured. The bill would require the plan or insurer to provide a predetermination or prior authorization to the dental provider and to reimburse the provider for not less than that amount, except as specified. The bill would require the plan or insurer to notify the enrollee or insured that the provider was paid and that the out-of-network cost may count towards their annual or lifetime maximum. The bill would require a noncontracting dental provider to make specified disclosures to an enrollee or insured before accepting an assignment of benefits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Memo: Support letter sent to Author -- 4/28/25

Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 5/8/25

AB 1629 **(Haney, D)** Dental coverage.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 08/20/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 535, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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's requirements a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law prohibits a contract between a plan or insurer and a dentist from requiring a dentist to accept an amount set by the plan or insurer as payment for dental care services provided to an enrollee or insured that are not covered services under the enrollee's contract or the insured's policy. Existing law requires a plan or insurer to make specified disclosures to an enrollee or insured regarding noncovered dental services. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer to comply with specified timely access requirements. Under existing law, a health care service plan is required to annually report to the Department of Managed Health Care on this compliance. Existing law authorizes the Department of Insurance to issue guidance to insurers regarding annual timely access and network reporting methodologies. This bill would require a plan or insurer, including a specialized plan or insurer, covering dental services, to pay a noncontracting dental provider, which includes a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice, directly for covered services rendered to the enrollee or insured in accordance with the benefit provided in the contract or policy when the noncontracting dental provider submits to the plan or insurer an assignment of benefits. The bill would require a noncontracting dental provider to obtain a signed and dated consent to collect an assignment of benefits from an enrollee or insured. The bill would prohibit a noncontracting dental provider collecting an enrollee's or insured's assignment of benefits from charging an enrollee or insured, prior to the plan or insurer payment, more than an estimate of the enrollee's or the insured's cost sharing for the treatment or a deposit that approximates that cost share. Because a willful violation of these provisions relative to health care service plans would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 8/10/26

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 8/10/26

Floor Alert sent to Sen -- 8/20/26

Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 08/31/26

AB 1906 **(Aguilar-Curry, D)** Health care coverage: home test kits.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 560, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2002, to provide coverage for an annual cervical cancer screening test upon the referral of the patient's health care provider. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, except for a vision-only, dental-only, or Medicare supplement contract or policy, issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to provide coverage without cost sharing for cervical cancer screening, including the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-authorized or cleared self-collected cervical screening kits, when ordered or provided by an in-network provider and consistent with specified recommendations published by the State Department of Public Health. For health savings account-eligible plans or policies, the bill would require the above-described coverage only to the extent the plan is a high deductible

health plan under specified federal law. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans 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 09/27/2026 text)

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 8/10/26
Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 8/10/26
Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 9/4/26

ACA 2 **(Jackson, D)** **Legislature: retirement.**

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

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was PRINT on 12/2/2024)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 351 **(Cabaldon, D)** **Health facilities.**

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Last Amended: 09/08/2025

Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 409, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/06/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law generally regulates the licensing and operation of health facilities and other facilities providing health care in this state. Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, creates the Medical Board of California to license and regulate physicians and surgeons. Under existing law, the Dental Practice Act, the Dental Board of California licenses and regulates dentists. Existing law, the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law, generally requires a nonprofit public benefit corporation to give written notice to the Attorney General before it sells, leases, conveys, exchanges, transfers, or disposes of its assets, except as specified. Existing law provides specific procedures for health facilities and additionally requires these facilities to obtain the consent of the Attorney General prior to entering into a specified agreement or transaction. This bill would prohibit a private equity group or hedge fund, as defined, involved in any manner with a physician or dental practice doing business in this state from interfering with the professional judgment of physicians or dentists in making health care decisions and exercising power over specified actions, including, among other things, making decisions regarding coding and billing procedures for patient care services. The bill would prohibit a private equity group or hedge fund from entering into a contract or other agreement or arrangement with a physician or dental practice if the contract or other agreement or arrangement would enable the person or entity to engage in the prohibited actions described above and would make provisions of those contracts or other agreements void and unenforceable. The bill would prohibit and render void and unenforceable specified types of contracts between a physician or dental practice and a private equity group or hedge fund that include any clause barring any provider in that practice from competing with that practice in the event of a termination or resignation, or from disparaging, opining, or commenting on that practice in any manner as to any issues involving quality of care, utilization of care, ethical or professional challenges in the practice of medicine or dentistry, or revenue-increasing strategies employed by the private equity group or hedge fund, as specified. This bill would entitle the Attorney General to injunctive relief and attorney's fees and costs for the enforcement of these provisions, as specified. The bill would make its provisions severable. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

Memo: Support letter sent to Author -- 4/28/25
Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 05-26-25
Support letter sent to Asm. B&P -- 06-13-25
Support letter sent to Asm. JUD -- 06-27-25
Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 07-10-25

SB 1199 (**Weber Pierson, D**) **Prescription drug cost sharing.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)

Location: 08/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law, except as provided and under certain circumstances, prohibits a person who manufactures a prescription drug from offering a discount, repayment, product voucher, or other reduction in an individual's out-of-pocket expenses associated with their health insurance or health care service plan. Existing law generally imposes specified cost sharing limits on covered prescription drugs. This bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer, when calculating an enrollee's or insured's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket maximum or cost sharing requirement under the plan contract or insurance policy, to count any amount paid by the enrollee or insured or on behalf of the enrollee or insured for a covered drug toward the enrollee's or insured's cost sharing, except as provided. The bill would prescribe an administrative penalty for each violation by a health insurer that is enforceable by the Insurance Commissioner after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing. Because a willful violation of these provisions 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 07/02/2026 text)

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 8/10/26

Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 8/10/26

SB 1244 (**Allen, D**) **Public Agency Benefits Intermediary Compensation Disclosure Act.**

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 08/19/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1020, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires various disclosures to be made regarding health care service plan and health insurance benefits and coverages. Existing law generally regulates the conduct of business between health care service plans and solicitors and health insurers and broker-agents, including requirements regarding contracts in which the solicitor represents the health care service plan or the broker-agent represents the insurer. This bill, the Public Agency Benefits Intermediary Compensation Disclosure Act, would require a covered service provider, defined to mean a broker, agent, consultant, or advisor that meets specified criteria, to disclose to a public agency, as defined, or its group health plan the direct and indirect compensation it expects to receive for providing brokerage or consulting services, among other information, before it enters into, extends, renews, or materially amends a contract or arrangement for brokerage services or consulting services with the public agency or its plan. The bill would also require a covered service provider to disclose compensation and material financial interests related to a covered health care benefits arrangement that the covered service provider recommends, places, renews, services, or materially influences for the public agency or its group health plan. Disclosure would be required under these provisions if the covered service provider reasonably expects it would receive \$1,000 or more in compensation during the term of the contract or arrangement. The bill would require these disclosures at specified times. This bill would prohibit a covered service provider from requesting, accepting, or receiving direct or indirect compensation in connection with brokerage services or consulting services provided to a public agency

or its plan unless the compensation is disclosed, and would prohibit evasion of disclosure requirements. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Memo: Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 08/31/26

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

Current Text: 08/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 03/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 08/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 162, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 08/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 08/27/2026 text)

Memo:

Support letter sent to Sen. LPER -- 04/17/26

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR-- 04/28/26

Support letter sent to Asm. Ins -- 06/09/26

Support letter sent to Asm. PE&R -- 06/09/26

Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 07/27/26

Signature request letter sent to Governor -- 08/20/26

5) Watch

[AB 102](#) ([Gabriel, D](#)) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/24/2025

Status: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 5, Statutes of 2025

Location: 06/27/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Budget Act of 2025 would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2025 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 06/27/2025 text)

[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: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

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 109 **(Gabriel, D)** **Budget Act of 2026.**

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

AB 125 **(Committee on Budget)** **Medi-Cal: managed care organization provider tax.**

Current Text: 06/12/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/12/2026

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/6/2026)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes a managed care organization (MCO) provider tax on licensed health care service plans and managed care plans contracted with the department. Under existing law, the tax revenues, less refunds, are deposited in the Managed Care Enrollment Fund, to be available to the department, upon appropriation, for the purpose of funding increased capitation payments to Medi-Cal managed care plans, the nonfederal share of Medi-Cal managed care rates, and transfers to the Medi-Cal Provider Payment Reserve Fund, as specified. Existing law generally makes these provisions inoperative on January 1, 2027, and repeals them on January 1, 2028, with an exception for certain provisions relating to the Managed Care Enrollment Fund. Existing law, the Protect Access to Health Care Act of 2024, an initiative measure enacted by Proposition 35, as approved by the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, extends the imposition of the MCO provider tax beyond January 1, 2027, subject to receipt of any necessary federal approvals. The act sets forth various conditions on how the tax revenue is spent for the Medi-Cal program. The act establishes the Protect Access to Health Care Fund and certain subfunds and accounts, and abolishes the Managed Care Enrollment Fund and the Medi-Cal Provider Payment Reserve Fund once all remaining encumbered moneys in those latter funds have been exhausted. Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to the Medicaid program, including, among others, certain limitations on permissible health care-related taxes, known as provider taxes, with regard to broad-based and uniformity standards and tax rates. This bill would state legislative intent to implement an MCO provider tax that is not subject to the Protect Access to Health Care Act of 2024 and that meets certain goals, including compliance with federal requirements and funding for the Medi-Cal program. The bill would impose an MCO provider tax on a health plan, as defined, for the 2027, 2028, and 2029 calendar years. The bill would prohibit the department from collecting the tax until the Director of Health Care Services certifies that the tax is a federally permissible health care-related tax meeting specified federal requirements, or until the department receives federal approval that the tax is a permissible health-care related tax, as specified. The bill would set the tax amount at \$8.85 per countable enrollee per month, unless that amount is modified by the department under certain conditions. (Based on 06/12/2026 text)

AB 138 **(Committee on Budget)** **State employment: state bargaining units.**

Current Text: 07/29/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/08/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 07/14/2025

Status: 07/29/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 78, Statutes of 2025

Location: 07/29/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 07/29/2025 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: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

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: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

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 224](#) ([Bonta, D](#)) Health care coverage: essential health benefits.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/09/2025

Last Amended: 07/08/2025

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 680, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Insurance to regulate health insurers. Existing law requires an individual or small group health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2017, to include, at a minimum, coverage for essential health benefits pursuant to the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Existing law requires a health insurance policy to cover the same health benefits that the benchmark plan, the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan Small Group HMO 30 plan, offered during the first quarter of 2014, as specified. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to review California's essential health benefits benchmark plan and establish a new benchmark plan for the 2027 plan year for health insurers. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2027, if the United States Department of Health and Human Services approves a new essential health benefits benchmark plan for the state, as specified, the benchmark plan for health insurers to include certain additional benefits, including coverage for specified fertility services and specified durable medical equipment. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

[AB 268](#) ([Kalra, D](#)) State holidays: Diwali.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/17/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/13/2025

Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state. Existing law designates holidays on which community colleges and public schools are authorized to close pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the governing board and represented employees, including "Native American Day" on the 4th Friday in September. Existing law entitles state employees, with specified exceptions, to be given time off with pay for specified holidays. This bill would add "Diwali" to the list of state holidays. The bill would authorize community colleges and public schools to close on "Diwali," as specified. The bill would authorize state employees to elect to take time off with pay in recognition of "Diwali," as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

AB 288 **(McKinnor, D) Employment: labor organization and unfair practices.**

Current Text: 09/30/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/22/2025

Last Amended: 09/05/2025

Status: 09/30/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 139, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 09/30/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law declares the public policy of the state regarding labor organization, including, among other things, that it is necessary for a worker to have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. Existing law, the federal National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), establishes a comprehensive statutory scheme regulating unfair labor practices on the part of employers and labor organizations in industries affecting interstate commerce, and vests in the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) the power to conduct elections to determine employee representatives and to prevent unfair labor practices affecting commerce. Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires that public records, as defined, be available to the public for inspection and made promptly available to any person. This bill would expand PERB's jurisdiction by authorizing a worker, under specified circumstances, to petition PERB to protect and enforce prescribed rights, including, among other circumstances, if the worker is employed in a position subject to the NLRA but the NLRB expressly or impliedly cedes jurisdiction, as specified. The bill would authorize PERB to, among other things, decide unfair labor practice cases, as specified, pursuant to a specified timeline and order all appropriate relief for a violation, including civil penalties, as prescribed. In order to pursue relief from PERB, the bill would require a covered worker or their representative to file an unfair practice charge or petition that includes specified information, including, where applicable, the original charge or petition filed with the NLRB. The bill would require PERB to hold the supporting documentation and evidence confidential and maintain it as part of its investigatory file and would exempt this documentation and evidence from the California Public Records Act. If PERB determines, among other things, it has insufficient resources to process certain cases or doing so would prevent it from meeting specified statutory deadlines, the bill would require PERB to process and prioritize charges, as specified. The bill would establish the Public Employment Relations Board Enforcement Fund (fund) in the State Treasury, would require the above-described civil penalties to be deposited into the fund, and would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to PERB for the purpose of administering the above-specified provisions. The bill would authorize PERB to rely on its own decisions and precedent under the NLRA and would authorize review of its decisions by a state appellate court, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/30/2025 text)

AB 339 **(Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.**

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/28/2025

Last Amended: 08/29/2025

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Existing law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Existing law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 45 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. The bill would also require the public agency, if an emergency or other exigent circumstance prevents the public agency from providing the written notice described above, to provide as much advance notice as is practicable under the circumstances. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

AB 393 (**Connolly, D**) **Personal services contracts: state employees: physician and psychologist positions.**

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2025

Last Amended: 09/03/2025

Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly VETOED

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. Existing law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in state government, with jurisdiction over persons committed to the state prison. Existing law also establishes the State Department of State Hospitals within the California Health and Human Services Agency, with jurisdiction over specified facilities for the treatment of persons with mental health disorders. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the State Department of State Hospitals, before entering into a personal services contract to have a contractor fill a budgeted State Bargaining Unit 16 (BU-16) physician position or a State Bargaining Unit 19 (BU-19) psychologist position, to take specified actions. Among others, these actions would include preparing an analysis comparing the hourly cost of a contractor to a civil service BU-16 physician or BU-19 psychologist. The bill would require these departments to submit an annual report detailing certain information about contractors and civil service physicians and psychologists to BU-16, BU-19, and specified legislative committees. (Based on 09/11/2025 text)

AB 465 (**Zbur, D**) **Local public employees: memoranda of understanding.**

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Last Amended: 03/13/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act), authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of

representation on matters of labor relations and defines various terms for these purposes. The act prohibits a public agency from, among other things, refusing or failing to meet and negotiate in good faith with a recognized employee organization. Existing law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would require, on or after January 1, 2026, a memorandum of understanding between a public agency and a recognized employee organization to include specified provisions including, among other things, a provision providing for a system of progressive discipline that grants due process to an employee when they are disciplined, upon the request of the recognized employee organization. The bill would define “progressive discipline” and “due process” for this purpose. The bill would specify that the refusal or failure to include those provisions in a memorandum of understanding upon request of the recognized employee organization constitutes refusing or failing to meet and negotiate in good faith for purposes of the above-described prohibition. By imposing new requirements on public agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

[AB 569](#) (Stefani, D) California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013: exceptions: supplemental defined benefit plans.

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Last Amended: 04/24/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with PEPRA, as specified. Among other things, PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a defined benefit pension plan exceeding specified retirement formulas, requires new members of public retirement systems to contribute at least a specified amount of the normal cost, as defined, for their defined benefit plans, and prohibits an enhancement of a public employee's retirement formula or benefit adopted after January 1, 2013, from applying to service performed prior to the operative date of the enhancement. PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a supplemental defined benefit plan if the public employer did not do so before January 1, 2013, or, if it did, from offering that plan to an additional employee group after that date. This bill would authorize a public employer, as defined, to bargain over contributions for supplemental retirement benefits administered by, or on behalf of, an exclusive bargaining representative of one or more of the public employer's bargaining units, subject to the limitations specified above. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

[AB 1054](#) (Gipson, D) Public employees' retirement: deferred retirement option program: public employee health benefits.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly VETOED

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. Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for the purpose of providing pension benefits to state employees and employees of contracting agencies and prescribes the rights and duties of members of the system

and their beneficiaries. This bill would establish the Deferred Retirement Option Program as a voluntary program within PERS for employees of State Bargaining Units 5 (Highway Patrol) and 8 (Firefighters), and certain supervisory or managerial employees of the Department of the California Highway Patrol or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 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 require PERS to commence paying the member their monthly retirement allowance as of the first day of the month following the deferred retirement date. 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 of the fiscal year the program is implemented, and every 5 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. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

[AB 1067](#) (Quirk-Silva, D) Public employees' retirement: felony convictions.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 07/15/2025

Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, requires a public employee who is convicted of any state or federal felony for conduct arising out of, or in the performance of, the public employee's official duties in pursuit of the office or appointment, or in connection with obtaining salary, disability retirement, service retirement, or other benefits, to forfeit all accrued rights and benefits in any public retirement system from the earliest date of the commission of the felony to the date of conviction, and prohibits the public employee from accruing further benefits in that public retirement system. Existing law defines "public employee" for purposes of these provisions to mean an officer, including one who is elected or appointed, or an employee of a public employer. Existing law also requires an elected public officer, who takes public office, or is reelected to public office, on or after January 1, 2006, and who is convicted during or after holding office of any felony involving accepting or giving, or offering to give, any bribe, the embezzlement of public money, extortion or theft of public money, perjury, or conspiracy to commit any of those crimes arising directly out of their official duties as an elected public officer, to forfeit all rights and benefits under, and membership in, any public retirement system in which they are a member, effective on the date of final conviction, as provided. This bill would require a public employer that is investigating a public employee for misconduct arising out of or in the performance of, the public employee's official duties in pursuit of the office or appointment, or in connection with obtaining salary, disability retirement, service retirement, or other benefits, to continue the investigation even if the public employee retires while under investigation, if the investigation indicates that the public employee may have committed a crime. The bill would require a public employer, if the investigation indicates that the public employee may have committed a crime, to refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency, and would then authorize the public employer to close the investigation. Under the bill, if the public employee is convicted of a felony for any conduct described above, the public employee would forfeit all accrued rights and benefits in any public retirement system pursuant to the provisions governing forfeiture described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/06/2025 text)

[AB 1309](#) (Flora, R) State employees: compensation: firefighters.

Current Text: 10/03/2025 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

Location: 10/03/2025 - Assembly VETOED

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 pay firefighters who are rank-and-file members of State Bargaining Unit 8, employed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 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 January 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 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. (Based on 09/08/2025 text)

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

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 08/28/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 851, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 employees in a bathroom located in the workplace, except as specified. The bill would provide an employee with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering a bathroom, except as specified. This bill would authorize the commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, as prescribed, and would authorize a public prosecutor to bring specified enforcement actions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill to a civil 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 09/04/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/20/2026 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 08/27/2026

Status: 09/20/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 09/20/2026 - Assembly VETOED

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, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPR who retires from the system from exceeding 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 make related, conforming changes to these provisions on pensionable compensation. The bill also 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 09/03/2026 text)

[AB 1415](#) ([Bonta, D](#)) California Health Care Quality and Affordability Act.

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 08/21/2025

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 641, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/11/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the California Health Care Quality and Affordability Act, establishes within the Department of Health Care Access and Information the Office of Health Care Affordability to analyze the health care market for cost trends and drivers of spending, develop data-informed policies for lowering health care costs for consumers and purchasers, set and enforce cost targets, and create a state strategy for controlling the cost of health care and ensuring affordability for consumers and purchasers. Existing law requires the office to conduct ongoing research and evaluation on payers, fully integrated delivery systems, and providers to determine whether the definitions or other provisions of the act include those entities that significantly affect health care cost, quality, equity, and workforce stability. Existing law defines multiple terms relating to these provisions, including a health care entity to mean a payer, provider, or a fully integrated delivery system and a provider to mean specified entities delivering or furnishing health care services. This bill would update the definitions applying to these provisions, including defining a provider to mean specified entities delivering or furnishing health care services. The bill would include additional definitions, including, but not limited to, a hedge fund to mean a pool of funds managed by investors for the purpose of earning a return on those funds, regardless of strategies used to manage the funds, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the office to conduct ongoing research and evaluation on management services organizations, as specified, and to establish requirements for management services organizations to submit data and other information as necessary to carry out the functions of the office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

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

Current Text: 09/20/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 09/20/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 365, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/20/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 request the University of California, Berkeley, Labor Center to conduct an independent

study to analyze the extent of labor standards protections in California real estate and infrastructure development projects funded through the real asset portfolios of PERS and STRS. The bill would request that the study and a report of its findings be completed and provided to the Legislature and the Department of Finance by January 1, 2028, as specified. (Based on 09/20/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/09/2026

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was BUDGET on 4/6/2026)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 1564](#) (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. The bill would also prohibit a public employer from compelling a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative to disclose those confidential communications to a third party. The bill would not apply to a criminal investigation or when a public safety officer is under investigation and certain circumstances exist. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

[AB 1619](#) (Valencia, D) Public employees' retirement: administration.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/21/2026

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 533, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: 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, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. Existing law also creates the Cash Balance Benefit Program, which is administered by the board, to provide a retirement plan for the benefit of participating employees who provide creditable service for less than 50% of full time. Existing law requires certain board members to receive \$100 for attendance at board and committee meetings. This bill would increase that rate to \$320. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

[AB 1627](#) ([Ávila Fariás, D](#)) Public employment: disqualifications.

Current Text: 09/29/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 08/26/2026

Status: 09/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 739, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/29/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law contains numerous provisions governing the qualifications, standards, and training of peace officers. Existing law specifies circumstances that disqualify a person from holding office or being employed as a peace officer, including, among other things, any person previously employed in law enforcement in any state or United States territory or by the federal government whose name is listed in any of specified indexes whose certification as a law enforcement officer in that jurisdiction was revoked for misconduct or who, while employed as a law enforcement officer, engaged in serious misconduct that would have resulted in their certification being revoked by the commission if employed as a peace officer in this state. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the disqualification circumstances described above, the terms “employed in law enforcement” and “law enforcement officer” include a law enforcement officer employed in any state or United States territory or by the federal government who engages in immigration enforcement, as provided. The bill would make the provisions of the act severable. 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. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1029 of the Government Code proposed by AB 1896 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1896 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 09/29/2026 text)

[AB 1630](#) ([Caloza, D](#)) Meet and confer: observation.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 05/22/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/29/2026)

Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law provides for negotiations concerning wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment between a higher education employer and an exclusive representative of a recognized or certified employee organization, as these terms are defined. Existing law requires higher education employers, or such representatives as they may designate, to engage in meeting and conferring with the employee organization selected as exclusive representative of an appropriate unit on all matters within the scope of representation. Existing law requires a reasonable number of representatives of an exclusive representative to have the right to receive reasonable periods of released or reassigned time without loss of compensation when engaged in meeting and conferring and for the processing of grievances prior to the adoption of the initial memorandum of understanding. This bill would authorize an exclusive representative, in their discretion, to invite one or more members of a bargaining unit to remotely observe a session held for the purpose of a meet and confer on a memorandum of understanding. The bill would prohibit, absent an agreement of the parties, a member of a bargaining unit observing a session pursuant to these provisions from receiving released or reassigned time or compensation to observe a session. The bill would not prevent the parties from agreeing to allow in-person observers or greater participation by observers in a meet and confer session. The bill would also not require any change in existing practices that allow in-person observers or greater participation by observers in a meet and confer session. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 2/23/2026)

Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 553, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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, with variations, 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. Under existing law, the 100 Percent Beneficiary Option 2 with Benefit Allowance Increase consists of the right to have a retirement allowance paid to the judge until the judge's death and thereafter to have the same monthly allowance paid to the judge's surviving spouse for life, as provided, and the 50 Percent Beneficiary Option 3 with Benefit Allowance Increase consists of the right to have a retirement allowance paid to the judge until the judge's death and thereafter to have 1/2 of the monthly allowance paid to the judge's surviving spouse for life, as provided. This bill would authorize a judge who retires on or after January 1, 2027, to elect to be subject to alternative provisions governing those 4 optional retirement payment plans described above, which would allow a judge to designate a beneficiary, which may or may not include their spouse, to receive the payment or allowance after the judge's death. A designation of a beneficiary under these alternative provisions would be subject to the community property rights of the judge's spouse. The bill would provide that under these alternative provisions, for the 100 Percent Beneficiary Option 2 with Benefit Allowance Increase and the 50 Percent Beneficiary Option 3 with Benefit Allowance Increase, if a nonspouse beneficiary waives entitlement to the allowance, the judge's allowance shall be adjusted effective the first day of the month following the receipt of the waiver to reflect the benefit that would have been paid had the judge not selected an optional settlement. The bill would provide that these two optional retirement payment plans shall not result in additional cost to the employer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

AB 1883 (Bryan, D) Workplace surveillance tools.

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 853, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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, with certain exceptions, prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool that uses artificial intelligence to, among other things, collect neural data or recognize an individual's emotional state. The bill would define an employer to include a governmental entity, including, among other entities, charter cities and the University of California. This bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner or a public prosecutor to enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of up to \$500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. This bill would exempt from its provisions an employer's use of a workplace surveillance tool in specified operations where the use of a workplace surveillance tool is reasonable necessary to comply with a federal statute, federal regulation, or binding federal contract relating to the development of aircraft for use in the national airspace or the development of products or services for national security, military, space, or defense purposes. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 09/03/2026 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: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 **(Aguilar-Curry, D)** **Drug formularies.**

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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. If a plan or insurer implements a formulary change requiring an enrollee or insured to change to a different drug in the same drug class during the plan year, the bill would authorize the individual to

remain on the previously covered drug for the rest of the plan year if the drug was previously approved for coverage for the individual's medical condition, is appropriately prescribed, and is considered safe and effective for treating that condition, and would require the plan or insurer to notify the individual and their provider no less than 90 days before the change is implemented. 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 investigate and take enforcement action against a plan or insurer for noncompliance with the above-described requirements and to impose, after notice and the opportunity for a hearing, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 569, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, sets forth requirements for licensure as a daycare center. This bill, except as specified, would authorize 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, and the additions, alterations, or repairs both change and affect the use of 25 percent of the net square foot area of the building and include addition to, alteration of, or repair of the first floor, priority to be given to licensed childcare providers, as defined, that seek to contract with the Director of General Services (director) to use a part of the space as a daycare center, as defined. The bill would subject the use of the space as a daycare center to terms and conditions set forth by the director, including as to cost. This bill would authorize the director to secure other space not attached to a state-owned office building for use as a daycare 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 daycare 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 daycare centers established pursuant to the bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

[AB 2017](#) ([Haney, D](#)) State holidays: Eid.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 08/27/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state. Existing law adopts state holidays as judicial holidays, with certain exceptions, including Admission Day and Columbus Day. Existing law designates holidays on which community colleges and public schools are authorized to close pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the governing board and represented employees, including "Native American Day" on the 4th Friday in September. This bill would add "Eid al-Fitr" and "Eid al-Adha" to the list of state holidays. The bill would exclude "Eid al-Fitr" and "Eid al-Adha" from designation as judicial holidays. The bill would authorize community colleges and public schools to close on "Eid al-Fitr" and "Eid al-Adha," as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2026 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: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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." This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

[AB 2103](#) ([Irwin, D](#)) **Office of Data and Innovation: Engaged California Program.**

Current Text: 09/19/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 08/18/2026

Status: 09/19/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 332, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/19/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Data and Innovation within the Government Operations Agency with a mission to deliver better government services to the people of California through technology and service innovation, data, and design. Existing law establishes the Data and Innovation Services Revolving Fund consisting of certain sources of moneys including donations, endowments, or grants of funds from private or public sources that commit to the office's mission of ethical, efficient, effective, secure, and responsible use of data in a manner that respects privacy. Existing law makes moneys in the fund available upon appropriation of the Legislature, as specified. This bill would establish the Engaged California Program within the office. The bill would require the office to, among other things, design, establish, and maintain a platform for ongoing dialogue between Californians and state government and to establish best practices for its use. Subject to certain conditions, including upon appropriation by the Legislature for the express purpose of running the Engaged California Program, the bill would require topics to be selected for deliberation in accordance with specified procedure and would require state agencies identified by the office to coordinate outreach, among other things. The bill would require the Data and Innovation Services Revolving Fund to consist of supplemental funding for the Engaged California Program from partner organizations. The bill would prohibit organizations that provide that funding from participating in the selection of a topic for deliberation and from participating in the deliberation. The bill would also make any unspent funds appropriated for the Engaged California Program during the 2026–27 fiscal year available for use by that program during the 2027–28 fiscal year. (Based on 09/19/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 California fire departments agreed to by the exclusive bargaining representative for Bargaining Unit 8 and the Department of Human Resources. The bill would require the state and the exclusive representative for State Bargaining Unit 8 to jointly survey the estimated average salaries for those 20 fire departments and report the findings, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 09/27/2026 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: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 4/9/2026)

Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 2294 (Ta, R) State holidays: Sylvia Mendez Day.

Current Text: 09/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 08/27/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 596, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state, including, among others, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day and Cesar Chavez Day. Existing law designates certain days as judicial holidays and exempts others including, Lunar New Year, Diwali, and Genocide Remembrance Day. This bill would designate Sylvia Mendez Day as a state holiday, but would exempt the holiday from being a judicial holiday. The bill would include related legislative findings and declarations. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 135 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 2017 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2017 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. The bill would also incorporate additional changes to Section 6700 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2017 and SB 1394 to be operative only if this bill and either or both of those bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly VETOED

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 08/26/2026 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: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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 2530](#) (Caloza, D) Employment: Cal/WARN Act: plant closings and mass layoffs.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/13/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN Act), among other things, prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees affected by the order and to the Employment Development Department and certain local officials. Existing law requires the notice to contain specified information and makes an employer who fails to give the required notice liable to each employee entitled to notice who lost their employment for back pay and the value of the cost of any benefits to which the employee would have been entitled had their employment not been lost, as provided. Existing law also makes an employer subject to civil penalties, as provided, for each day of the employer's violation. Existing law defines "employer" for these purposes to mean any person, as defined, who directly or indirectly owns and operates a covered establishment and defines "covered establishment" to mean any industrial or commercial facility or part thereof that employs, or has employed within the preceding 12 months, 75 or more persons. This bill would add "public agency" to the definitions of employer and covered establishment, thereby making the Cal/WARN Act applicable to public agencies. The bill would, in the case of a sale of part or all of an employer's business, make the seller responsible for providing the notice for any mass layoff, relocation, or termination up to and including the effective date of the sale, and make the purchaser responsible for providing the notice following the effective date of the sale. The bill would make other technical and conforming changes. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

[AB 2650](#) (Pellerin, D) CalSavers: retirement savings.

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 05/22/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the CalSavers Retirement Savings Trust Act, administered by the CalSavers Retirement Savings Board (board), establishes the CalSavers Retirement Savings Program (program) and the CalSavers Retirement Savings Trust (trust). Under existing law, the trust consists of a program fund and an administrative fund with trust moneys that are continuously appropriated and administered by the CalSavers Retirement Savings Board for the purpose of promoting greater retirement savings for California private employees. Existing law requires eligible employers to offer a payroll deposit retirement savings arrangement so that eligible employees may contribute a portion of their salary or wages to a retirement savings program account in the program, as specified. Existing law defines "eligible employer" as a person or entity engaged in a business, industry, profession, trade, or other enterprise in the state, whether for profit or not for profit, excluding, among others, specified federal, state, and local governmental entities, with at least one eligible employee and that satisfies certain requirements to establish or participate in a payroll deposit retirement savings arrangement. This bill would enact the Savings Access and Vested Empowerment (SAVE) for All Workers Act, which would recast those provisions to expand that definition of "eligible employer" to include household employers, defined as those who have hired someone to work in or around their home for the benefit of their personal household and who provide the employee a W-2 federal tax form. By expanding eligibility under these provisions, the bill would remove a restriction limiting expenditure of funds and authorize the expenditure of continuously appropriated moneys for a new purpose, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

[AB 2653](#) (Lee, D) State contracts: report: modern foundation models and associated artificial intelligence systems.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act, among other things related to ensuring the safety of certain artificial intelligence models, requires a large frontier developer to write, implement, and clearly and conspicuously publish on its internet website a frontier AI framework that applies to the large frontier developer's frontier models and describes how the large frontier developer approaches, among other things, incorporating national standards, international standards, and industry-consensus best practices into its frontier AI framework. Existing law requires the Department of Technology to make recommendations about whether and how to update certain definitions for the purposes of the act, including the definition of "frontier model" so that it applies to foundation models at the frontier of artificial intelligence development. 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 requires the Department of Industrial Relations to establish a contractor responsibility program, including a Sweatfree Code of Conduct, to be signed by all bidders on state contracts and subcontracts, as provided. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations, in consultation with the Department of Technology, to convene a Foundation Model Labor and Procurement Working Group consisting of 9 members, as provided, to, among other things, assess labor practices underlying the development of modern foundation models and associated artificial intelligence systems and develop recommendations regarding whether and how the state should incorporate labor standards into procurement decisions for foundation models and associated artificial intelligence systems. The bill would require the working group to compile their findings and recommendations into a report and submit that report to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2027. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly VETOED

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, or require the use of GenAI to perform a service that is within the scope of work of the job classification represented by the recognized employee organization. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

[AB 2780](#) (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: 09/15/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 03/09/2026

Last Amended: 08/06/2026

Status: 09/15/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 221, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/14/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: 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. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. Existing law creates the Teachers' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for specified purposes, into which certain moneys are deposited, including employee contributions. Existing law requires employers and employees to make contributions to the system based on the member's creditable compensation. Existing law defines terms for the purposes of STRS. Existing law defines "retired member activities" to mean one or more of specified identified activities within the California public school system and performed by a member retired for service under STRS, as prescribed. This bill, commencing July 1, 2027, would redefine "retired member activities" to mean all service performed within the California public school system by a member retired for service under STRS when the member is employed in specified positions, including as an employee or independent contractor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/14/2026 text)

ACA 20 **(Gabriel, D) Save for California's Future Act.**

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 06/22/2026

Status: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 130, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 06/25/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Constitution establishes the Budget Stabilization Account and requires the Controller to transfer from the General Fund to the account, no later than October 1 of each fiscal year, a sum equal to 1.5% of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for that fiscal year. The Department of Finance is required to report specified information to the Legislature, including (A) an estimate of the amount of General Fund proceeds of taxes that may be appropriated for that fiscal year, (B) an estimate of the portion of that amount that is derived from personal income taxes paid on net capital gains, and (C) the portion of the estimate in (B) that exceeds 8% of the estimate made in (A). Notwithstanding the requirement for the Controller to transfer 1.5% of General Fund revenues for each fiscal year to the account, for the 2015–16 fiscal year to the 2029–30 fiscal year, inclusive, the California Constitution instead requires 50% of that amount and 50% of the amount described in (C) to be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account. The California Constitution requires the remaining 50% to be appropriated for unfunded liabilities and other specified purposes. This measure would increase that limit to 20% of the estimated amount of the General Fund proceeds of taxes for the fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

SB 40 **(Wiener, D) Health care coverage: insulin.**

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/03/2024 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 08/29/2025

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 737, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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's requirements a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2000, that covers prescription benefits to include coverage for insulin if it is determined to be medically necessary. This bill would prohibit a large group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, or an individual or small group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy on or after January 1, 2027, from imposing a copayment, coinsurance, deductible, or other cost sharing of more than \$35 for a 30-day supply of an insulin prescription drug, except as specified. On and after January 1, 2026, the bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from imposing step therapy as a prerequisite to authorizing coverage of insulin, and, for a large group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, would require at least one insulin for a given drug type in all forms and concentrations to be on the prescription drug formulary. The bill would limit the \$35 cap for an individual or small group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to only Tier 1 and Tier 2 insulin if the drug formulary is grouped into tiers, except as provided. Because a willful violation of these

provisions 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 10/13/2025 text)

SB 41 **(Wiener, D) Pharmacy benefits.**

Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/03/2024

Last Amended: 09/04/2025

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 605, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 pharmacy benefit manager engaging in business with a health care service plan or health insurer to secure a license from the Department of Managed Health Care on or after January 1, 2027, or the date on which the department has established the licensure process, whichever is later. This bill would prohibit a pharmacy benefit manager from, among other things, requiring use of only an affiliated pharmacy, as specified, and from imposing requirements, conditions, or exclusions that discriminate against a nonaffiliated pharmacy in connection with dispensing drugs. The bill would limit a pharmacy benefit manager's income to that derived from a pharmacy benefit management fee for pharmacy benefit management services provided, and would require a pharmacy benefit manager to use a passthrough pricing model. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to recover specified civil penalties and receive equitable relief for violations of the pharmacy benefit manager licensing provisions. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require a contract between a health insurer and a pharmacy benefit manager issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, or the date on which the Department of Managed Health Care has established the pharmacy benefit manager licensure process, whichever is later, to require the pharmacy benefit manager to be licensed and in good standing with the Department of Managed Health Care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

SB 62 **(Menjivar, D) Health care coverage: essential health benefits.**

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/09/2025

Last Amended: 07/01/2025

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 739, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, requires the Department of Managed Health Care to license and regulate health care service plans and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires an individual or small group health care service plan contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2017, to include, at a minimum, coverage for essential health benefits pursuant to the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract to cover the same health benefits that the benchmark plan, the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan Small Group HMO 30 plan, offered during the first quarter of 2014, as specified. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to review California's essential health benefits benchmark plan and establish a new benchmark plan for the 2027 plan year for health care service plans. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2027, if the United States Department of Health and Human Services approves a new essential health benefits benchmark plan for the state, as specified, the benchmark plan for health care service plans to include certain additional benefits, including coverage for specified fertility services and specified durable medical equipment. Because a violation of the bill 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 10/13/2025 text)

SB 101 **(Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2025.**

Current Text: 06/27/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/09/2025

Status: 06/27/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 4, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 06/27/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 06/27/2025 text)

[SB 109](#) ([Laird, D](#)) Budget Act of 2026.

Current Text: 06/12/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/12/2026

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was BUDGET on 3/24/2025)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. (Based on 06/12/2026 text)

[SB 125](#) ([Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review](#)) Medi-Cal: managed care organization provider tax.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/12/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 24, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes a managed care organization (MCO) provider tax on licensed health care service plans and managed care plans contracted with the department. Under existing law, the tax revenues, less refunds, are deposited in the Managed Care Enrollment Fund, to be available to the department, upon appropriation, for the purpose of funding increased capitation payments to Medi-Cal managed care plans, the nonfederal share of Medi-Cal managed care rates, and transfers to the Medi-Cal Provider Payment Reserve Fund, as specified. Existing law generally makes these provisions inoperative on January 1, 2027, and repeals them on January 1, 2028, with an exception for certain provisions relating to the Managed Care Enrollment Fund. Existing law, the Protect Access to Health Care Act of 2024, an initiative measure enacted by Proposition 35, as approved by the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, extends the imposition of the MCO provider tax beyond January 1, 2027, subject to receipt of any necessary federal approvals. The act sets forth various conditions on how the tax revenue is spent for the Medi-Cal program. The act establishes the Protect Access to Health Care Fund and certain subfunds and accounts, and abolishes the Managed Care Enrollment Fund and the Medi-Cal Provider Payment Reserve Fund once all remaining encumbered moneys in those latter funds have been exhausted. Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to the Medicaid program, including, among others, certain limitations on permissible health care-related taxes, known as provider taxes, with regard to broad-based and uniformity standards and tax rates. This bill would state legislative intent to implement an MCO provider tax that is not subject to the Protect Access to Health Care Act of 2024 and that meets certain goals, including compliance with federal requirements and funding for the Medi-Cal program. The bill would impose an MCO provider tax on a health plan, as defined, for the 2027, 2028, and 2029 calendar years. The bill would prohibit the department from collecting the tax until the Director of Health Care Services certifies that the tax is a federally permissible health care-related tax meeting specified federal requirements, or until the department receives federal approval that the tax is a permissible health-care related tax, as specified. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

[SB 139](#) ([Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review](#)) State Bargaining Unit 9 and State Bargaining Unit 12.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/25/2025

Status: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 25, Statutes of 2025

Location: 06/30/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 agreement entered into by the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 9 and State Bargaining Unit 12. The bill would provide that the provisions of the agreement 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 State Bargaining Unit 9 or State Bargaining Unit 12 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

[SB 140](#) ([Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review](#)) State Bargaining Unit 6.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/24/2025

Status: 06/30/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 26, Statutes of 2025

Location: 06/30/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 agreement entered into by the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 6. The bill would provide that the provisions of the agreement 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 State Bargaining Unit 6 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 approved by the Legislature in legislation other than the annual Budget Act. By approving provisions of the agreement that require the expenditure of funds, this bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

[SB 294](#) ([Reyes, D](#)) The Workplace Know Your Rights Act.

Current Text: 10/12/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Last Amended: 09/04/2025

Status: 10/12/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 667, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/12/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, headed by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations, for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law prescribes the duties and rights of employers and employees relating to specified labor laws, including, among other things, workers' compensation and notice requirements related to inspections conducted by an immigration agency. This bill would establish the Workplace Know Your Rights Act. The bill would require an employer, on or before February 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to provide a stand-alone written notice to each current employee of specified workers' rights, including, among other things, the categories described above, as well as constitutional rights of an employee when interacting with law enforcement at the workplace, as specified. The bill would also require the employer to provide the written notice to each new employee upon hire and to provide the written notice annually to an employee's authorized representative, if any. This bill would require the Labor Commissioner to develop a template notice that an employer may use to comply with the notice requirement described above. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to post the template notice on its internet website on or before January 1, 2026, and to post an updated template notice annually thereafter. The bill would also require the Labor Commissioner, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop a video for employees advising them of their rights under the areas described above and to develop a video for employers advising them of their rights and requirements under those areas, as provided. The bill would require the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Public Employment Relations Board, and the Attorney General's office to provide specified input for the template notice and the videos. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 10/12/2025 text)

SB 306 **(Becker, D) Health care coverage: prior authorizations.**

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Last Amended: 09/04/2025

Status: 10/06/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 408, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/06/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 generally authorizes a health care service plan or health insurer to use prior authorization and other utilization review or utilization management functions, under which a licensed physician or a licensed health care professional who is competent to evaluate specific clinical issues may approve, modify, delay, or deny requests for health care services based on medical necessity. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer, including those plans or insurers that delegate utilization review or utilization management functions to medical groups, independent practice associations, or to other contracting providers, to comply with specified requirements and limitations on their utilization review or utilization management functions. This bill would require the departments to issue instructions on or before July 1, 2026, to health care service plans and health insurers to report statistics regarding covered health care services subject to prior authorization and the percentage rate at which they are approved or modified, among other things. The bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer to report those statistics, including information from another entity to which the plan or insurer delegates responsibility for prior authorization decisions, to the appropriate department on or before December 31, 2026. The bill would require the departments to evaluate these reports, identify the health care services approved at a rate that meets or exceeds the threshold rate of 90%, and, on or before July 1, 2027, publish a list of the services identified. Beginning on the date specified by the relevant department, but no later than January 1, 2028, the bill would require a plan or insurer, or its delegated entities, to cease requiring prior authorization for the most frequently approved covered health care services. The bill would authorize a plan or insurer to reinstate prior authorization for a specific health care provider if it determines that the provider has engaged in fraudulent activity or clinically inappropriate care, as specified. No later than 4 years after the cessation of prior authorization requirements, the bill would require the departments to publish reports regarding the impact of that cessation using information reported by plans and insurers, including data on reinstatements of prior authorization for specific providers. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2034. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans 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 10/06/2025 text)

SB 366 **(Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Employment: artificial intelligence.**

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

Introduced: 02/13/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 04/09/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of General Services in the Government Operations Agency for purposes of providing centralized services of state government. This bill would require the Department of General Services to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center to conduct a study evaluating the impact of artificial intelligence on worker well-being, job quality, job types, different populations, and state revenues. The bill would require the department, on or before June 1, 2027, to submit a report of the findings of the above-described study to the Legislature, as specified, and would repeal these provisions upon submission of that report. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

[SB 443](#) ([Rubio, D](#)) Retirement: joint powers authorities.

Current Text: 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 08/28/2025

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 756, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act and, among other provisions, establishes new retirement formulas that may not be exceeded by a public employer offering a defined benefit pension plan for employees first hired on or after January 1, 2013. Existing law, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, generally authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to jointly exercise any common power, which may include hiring employees and establishing retirement systems. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority formed by the Cities of Brea and Fullerton, and a joint powers authority formed by the Belmont Fire Protection District, the Estero Municipal Improvement District, and the City of San Mateo, on or after January 1, 2013, to provide their employees the defined benefit plan or formula that those employees received from their respective employers prior to the exercise of a common power, to which the employee is associated, by the joint powers authority to any employee of specified cities and districts who is not a new member and subsequently is employed by the joint powers authority within 180 days of the city or agency providing for the exercise of a common power, to which the employee was associated, by the joint powers authority. This bill would authorize the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency, a joint powers authority, to provide a defined benefit plan or formula to an employee of a member agency of the joint powers authority or of another public agency, as defined, who is not a new member and who is subsequently employed by the joint powers authority within 180 days of the effective date of the retirement plan contract amendment. The bill would authorize the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency, on or before April 1, 2026, to select a defined benefit plan or formula offered by one of its member agencies prior to the exercise of a common power which the member agency offered to its employees on December 31, 2012, and designate that formula for its employees, as described above. The bill would provide that it would not exempt a new employee or a new member from the requirements of PEPRA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

[SB 605](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) State attorneys and administrative law judges: compensation.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources to establish and adjust salary ranges for each class of position in the state civil service. This bill would require that the salaries of state attorneys and administrative law judges in State Bargaining Unit 2 be no less than the average salaries of public sector attorneys, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Human Resources to annually conduct a survey of salary structures by March 1 of each year, as specified, and determine the average salary of public sector attorneys for each attorney classification, including the minimum salaries for entry-level attorneys, intermediate

classifications, and the most senior nonmanagerial attorneys, noninclusive of negotiated differentials. The bill would require that state administrative law judges have salaries not less than the maximum salary of state attorneys classified at a specified level. The bill would require the department to make a good faith offer of parity in salary with respect to public sector agency attorneys' and administrative law judges' salaries in any negotiations with the exclusive bargaining representative. The bill would provide that no state attorney or administrative law judge classification shall be reduced in salary as a result of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

[SB 853](#) ([Committee on Labor, Public Employment and Retirement](#)) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 03/04/2025

Last Amended: 07/15/2025

Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 239, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: 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. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. Existing law requires employers and employees to make contributions to the system based on the member's creditable compensation. Existing law defines terms for the purposes of STRS. Existing law defines "employer" or "employing agency" to mean the state or any agency or political subdivision thereof, including a joint powers authority, as specified. Existing law also defines "membership" under the Teachers' Retirement Law to mean membership in the Defined Benefit Program, except as specified. This bill would provide that the board has final authority for determining an "employer" or "employing agency" for purposes of the Teachers' Retirement Law and related provisions governing teachers' health care benefits. The bill would also provide that the board has final authority for determining membership in STRS, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/09/2026

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was BUDGET & F.R. on 1/9/2026)

Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

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: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Last Amended: 08/27/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1040, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: (1)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, loans, and contracts awarded by the council, and all other duties as deemed necessary for the operation of the foundation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/08/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 08/17/2026 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

Status: 08/17/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 110, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 08/17/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 08/17/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 859, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

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. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any employee for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions and also 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 per violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/04/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Last Amended: 08/21/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 860, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN Act), prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees affected by the order and to the Employment Development Department and certain local officials. Existing law makes an employer who fails to give specified notice regarding a mass layoff, relocation, or termination subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for each day of the employer's violation. This bill would revise the Cal/WARN Act to also require an employer giving notice of a mass layoff, relocation, or termination caused in whole or in substantial part by an artificial intelligence (AI) system or other automated technology replacing or automating employment positions to include certain information in the notice, including the job functions performed by workers that will be automated by AI or other automated technology. The bill would require the department to publish a summary of the notices received on its internet website and to post a quarterly statewide summary of technological displacements reported. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to submit a report to the Legislature on artificial intelligence's effects on business hiring practices, including its impact on industries and occupations at the state and regional level. The bill would repeal the provision requiring that report on January 1, 2029. (Based on 09/04/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 08/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 04/29/2026

Status: 08/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 152, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 08/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

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 08/27/2026 text)

[SB 1089](#) ([Richardson, D](#)) Preventive Treatment Health Care Act.

Current Text: 09/28/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 08/20/2026

Status: 09/28/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 725, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/28/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA) to enter into partnerships resulting in the production of generic prescription drugs, including at least one form of insulin made available at production and dispensing costs, if one does not already exist in the market. Existing law additionally authorizes CHHSA to enter into partnerships to increase competition, lower prices, and address supply shortages for generic or brand name drugs to address emerging health concerns. This bill, the Preventive Treatment Health Care Act, would authorize CHHSA to enter into partnerships, if needed and subject to an appropriation, to increase competition, lower prices, and address supply shortages for at least one glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) antiobesity medication approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The bill would require CHHSA to establish distribution partners, if needed, and make its best effort to negotiate pricing at or lower than the cost to Medi-Cal beneficiaries in 2025. (Based on 09/28/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 09/18/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 08/20/2026

Status: 09/18/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 326, Statutes of 2026.

Location: 09/18/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

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, 2029, 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 classification pay scales be determined by the collective bargaining process. The bill would include related legislative findings and declarations. (Based on 09/18/2026 text)

SB 1248 (**Cabaldon, D**) **State agencies: automated decision systems.**

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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: 04/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/15/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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 in which public investment funds invest, including records containing information regarding the portfolio positions in which alternative investment funds 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. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would additionally require the disclosure of certain additional information, including, among other things, the name of each general partner or manager of each alternative investment vehicle and of each person with a direct or indirect interest in the general partner or manager. The bill would except this information contained in those records subject to disclosure, as provided, from the records containing information regarding the portfolio positions described above that are exempt from disclosure. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 3/4/2026)

Location: 04/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

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)

[SBX1 1](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) Budget Act of 2024.

Current Text: 02/07/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amended: 01/10/2025

Status: 02/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 3, Statutes of 2025.

Location: 02/07/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The Budget Act of 2024 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2024–25 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by making changes to existing appropriations, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/07/2025 text)

Total Measures: 82

Total Tracking Forms: 82