AB 322 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Precise geolocation information.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose Unless Amended w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that collects sensitive personal information about the consumer to limit its use, as prescribed. Current law defines “sensitive personal information” to mean, among other things, personal information that reveals a consumer’s precise geolocation. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. This bill would require a business that collects precise geolocation information to prominently display, when information is being collected, a notice to the consumer whose information is being collected that states certain information related to the collection of the information and its use by the business, including the goods or services requested by the consumer for which the business is collecting, processing, or disclosing the geolocation information and a description of how the business will process the geolocation information to carry out those purposes. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 01/24/2025

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended

AB 649 **Lowenthal, D** HTML PDF

Disability access: construction-related accessibility claim.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Sarah	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Existing law provides that a plaintiff demonstrates that the plaintiff was deterred from accessing a place of public accommodation on a particular occasion only if both (1) the plaintiff had actual knowledge of a violation, as specified, and (2) the violation would have actually denied the plaintiff full and equal access, as specified. Existing law authorizes the assessment of statutory damages under these provisions based on each particular occasion that the plaintiff was denied full and equal access, as specified, not upon the number of violations of construction-related accessibility standards. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2034, the Small Business Right to Cure Program and would prohibit a defendant who qualifies for the program from being liable for minimum statutory damages for any construction-related accessibility claim for a period of 6 years following a CASp report, as provided. To qualify for the program, the bill would require the defendant to demonstrate specified conditions, among others, that the defendant has posted, as provided, both the CASp inspection notice and a Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, as defined. The bill would authorize the State Architect to develop, as specified, a form Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, and would authorize a business to satisfy any requirement to provide the notice by providing a specified written statement until and unless the State Architect promulgates the form. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/13/2025		

AB 762 **Irwin, D** HTML PDF

Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Ryan, Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/30/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025		

AB 864 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. Current regulations define surplus materials, as provided, and specify that surplus material is not a recyclable material. Current federal regulations exclude from being classified as hazardous waste under federal law certain hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation if specific conditions are met. This bill would make the universal waste designation applicable to a solar photovoltaic module that is intended for recycling and cannot otherwise be resold, reused, or refurbished only until the department adopts regulations implementing alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would require the department to adopt the above-referenced federal transfer-based exclusion regulation for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would also designate a solar photovoltaic module that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location:	09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2025		

AB 957 **Ortega, D** HTML PDF

Cigarette and tobacco products: retail sale: pharmacies.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	

CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	06/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
Summary:	The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy, and makes a violation of the Pharmacy Law a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a pharmacy from engaging in the retail sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2025 text)

Location:	06/18/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development	**Current Text:**	04/28/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

AB 1018 **Bauer-Kahan, D** HTML PDF

Automated decision systems.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status:	09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary:	The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to, among other things, bring civil actions to enforce the act. Current law requires, on or before September 1, 2024, 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. This bill would generally regulate the development and deployment of an automated decision system (ADS) used to make consequential decisions, as defined. The bill would define “automated decision system” to mean a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is designed or used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. This bill would require a developer of a covered ADS, as defined, to take certain actions, including conduct impact assessments of the covered ADS and provide deployers to whom the developer transfers the covered ADS with certain information, including a high-level summary of the results of those impact assessments. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Location:	09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	09/05/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

AB 1148 **Sharp-Collins, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Food packaging: hazardous chemicals.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Pending	Ryan, Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2028, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains intentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates, as defined. The bill would require, subject to an appropriation, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a threshold in food packaging for bisphenols or ortho-phthalates that are not intentionally added, as specified. The bill would also prohibit, no sooner than a year after the adoption of those regulations, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of food packaging that contains bisphenols or ortho-phthalates at or above that threshold. The bill would require a manufacturer of food packaging that is manufactured, distributed, sold, or offered for sale in the state that contains bisphenols or ortho-phthalates that are not intentionally added to maintain specified information. The bill would authorize the department and the Attorney General to enforce these provisions and would subject a person to an administrative or civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 for the first violation and not to exceed $10,000 for each subsequent violation, as specified. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account to be used by the department to implement these provisions. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

AB 1234 **Ortega, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Employment: nonpayment of wages: complaints.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Workforce Development

Bill information

Status:	09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary:	Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to determine all matters arising under the commissioner's jurisdiction. Current law makes any employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer who violates or causes to be violated specified provisions regulating hours and days of work in any order of the Industrial Welfare Commission to be subject to a civil penalty, as specified. This bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to the process for the Labor Commissioner to investigate, hold a hearing, and make determinations relating to an employee's complaint. The bill would set forth timelines for the Labor Commissioner to notify parties of an employee complaint, as provided, and for the defendant to respond, as provided. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner, if the Labor Commissioner determines to prosecute the action or that no action will be taken, to notify the parties within 30 days of receipt of the defendant's answer. If the Labor Commissioner does not make either of those determinations, the bill would require the Labor Commissioner, within 90 days of receipt of the defendant's answer, to conduct an investigation of the employee complaint, make an estimated appraisal of the amount of wages, damages, penalties, expenses, and other compensation owed, and to determine all the parties liable for the assessment. The bill would set forth a process for the Labor Commissioner's investigation, assessment, and determination, including authorizing the Labor Commissioner to issue a subpoena for records and requiring the Labor Commissioner to issue a formal complaint. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location:	09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

AB 1331 **Elhawary, D** HTML PDF

Workplace surveillance.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status:	09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary:	Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission. This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering certain employee-only areas and

public bathrooms and during off-duty hours, as specified. The bill would prohibit a worker from removing or physically tampering with any component of a workplace surveillance tool that is part of or embedded in employer equipment or vehicles. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

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

AB 1542 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Sensitive personal information.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status:	06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that collects sensitive personal information, as defined, about the consumer to limit its use, as prescribed. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. This bill would, under the CCPA, prohibit a business, service provider, or contractor from selling or sharing sensitive personal information to a third party, as specified. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	06/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	01/05/2026		

AB 1587 **Ta, R** HTML PDF

Prescription drug refills: prescriber notifications.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Ryan, Sarah	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	07/02/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law authorizes a pharmacist to, among other things, perform certain procedures or functions and furnish specified drugs. Existing law authorizes the

refilling of a prescription for a dangerous drug without the authorization of the prescriber if the prescriber is unavailable to authorize the refill and, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, failure to refill the prescription might interrupt the patient's ongoing care and have a significant adverse effect on the patient's well-being. Existing law requires a pharmacist to notify the prescriber, as specified, of any prescription refilled without their authorization. This bill would only require a pharmacist to provide that notification if a prescriber is identified. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly ENROLLED	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Enrolled
Introduced:	01/15/2026		

AB 1604 **Stefani, D** HTML PDF

Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Negotiating	Ryan	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/23/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in commerce any juvenile's feeding product or juvenile's sucking or teething product, as defined, that contains any form of bisphenol, as defined, at a detectable level above the practical quantitation limit, as determined by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, except as provided. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2028, a person from manufacturing, distributing, or offering for sale a paper proof of purchase containing intentionally added bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2029, containing any intentionally added bisphenols, as defined. The bill would authorize the department to enforce a violation of those provisions by considering, on a case-by-case basis, the enforcement mechanism and an administrative penalty not to exceed $5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed $10,000 for each subsequent violation. The bill would require all penalties collected pursuant to this bill to be deposited into the Toxic Substances Control Account, to be available for expenditure by the department upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Location:	06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/22/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	01/20/2026		

AB 1609 **Zbur, D** HTML PDF

Customer service chatbots.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group

Concerns - Feedback Needed	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from using a bot, as defined, to mislead another person about the bot's artificial identity to incentivize the purchase or sale of goods or services, among other things. Existing law requires an operator of a companion chatbot, as defined, to provide a disclosure regarding the companion chatbot's artificial identity if a reasonable person interacting with the companion chatbot would be misled to believe that the person is interacting with a human. This bill would prohibit a large private business, as defined, from representing that a customer service chatbot is a human. The bill would also require the large private business to provide certain disclosures if a reasonable person interacting with the chatbot would be misled to believe they are interacting with a human. This bill would require a large private business to provide a customer service feature allowing customers to contact a customer service agent during its regular business hours, as defined. This bill would require large private businesses to make a good faith effort to connect a customer to an agent within 15 minutes after a request for human customer service is made, or schedule an appointment with the customer, as specified. For online chatbot customer service platforms and telephonic customer service platforms, the bill would require a large private business to make a good faith effort to limit initial and cumulative telephonic hold times, and would require certain large private businesses to post prescribed contact information on their internet website. The bill would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce these provisions, and would make a large private business that violates these provisions liable for a penalty of up to $5,000 for an initial violation, and $10,000 for each subsequent violation. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Introduced: 01/20/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended

AB 1622 **Rubio, Blanca, D** HTML PDF

Electrified security fences.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1).

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure manufacturing or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles or other materials, subject to specified conditions. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting or conditioning the installation of an electrified security fence, as described above, except for requiring an administrative permit to confirm a fence abutting a property in residential use, or within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility, meets certain requirements. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2028. Current law, starting January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, and used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose, subject to specified conditions and subject to prohibitions imposed by a city, county, or city and county through a local ordinance. This bill would indefinitely extend the operation of the electrified security fence provisions subject to repeal on January 1, 2028, and would repeal the provisions that become operative on January 1, 2028. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR	**Current Text:**	01/22/2026 - Introduced
Introduced:	01/22/2026		

AB 1693 | Zbur, D | HTML | PDF

Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Sponsor	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Existing law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. Existing law establishes a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement related to a restaurant, as defined. This bill would establish a similar streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, as defined. In this regard, the bill would require a local building department, upon the request and at the expense of the permit applicant, to allow a qualified professional certifier, defined as a licensed architect or engineer who meets certain requirements, to certify that the plans and specifications of the tenant improvement comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, as specified. The bill would require a qualified professional certifier, or the applicant, as applicable, to prepare certain affidavits related to the tenant improvement under penalty of perjury. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the permit application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application. The bill would also authorize the applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, would limit the local building department’s review of each subsequent resubmission to the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, and would require the local building department to approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt. The bill would require each local building department to conduct audits of tenant improvements submitted for certification, as specified. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/03/2026		

AB 1697 **Kalra, D** HTML PDF

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

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Spot/Intent Bill

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law generally prohibits an employment contract from requiring a worker to pay certain penalties, fees, costs, or debts related to employment or education if the worker's employment or work relationship terminates, as provided. Existing law provides that a contract that is unlawful under that prohibition is void and contrary to public policy as a restraint of engaging in a lawful profession, trade, or business. Existing law authorizes a worker, among other persons, to bring a civil action for specified civil penalties and relief for a violation of these provisions. Existing law applies these prohibitions to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026. This bill would instead apply those provisions to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	04/13/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/03/2026		

AB 1776 **Aguiar-Curry, D** HTML PDF

Cartwright Act: violations.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status:	07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	The Cartwright Act identifies certain acts as unlawful restraints of trade and unlawful trusts and prescribes provisions for its enforcement. Chapter 338 of the Statutes of 2025 provides that in a complaint for any violation of the Cartwright Act, it is sufficient to contain factual allegations demonstrating that the existence of a contract, combination in the form of a trust, or conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce is plausible. Chapter 338 of the Statutes of 2025 also provides that a complaint for any violation of the Cartwright Act is not required to allege facts tending to exclude the possibility of independent action. Existing case law, In re Cipro Cases I & II (2015) 61 Cal. 4th 116, establishes a rule of reason analysis for certain claims under the Cartwright Act, which, among other things, determines whether an act was made for the purpose of avoiding competition and whether the anticompetitive effects of the agreement outweigh any procompetitive justifications. This bill would prohibit one or more persons from acting, causing, taking, or directing measures, actions, or events that are to unreasonably restrain trade or monopolize or monopsonize in any part of trade or commerce, as provided. The bill would prohibit anticompetitive effects in one market from being offset by purported benefits in a separate market. The bill would require courts to use the analytical framework and guidance provided in In re Cipro Cases I & II. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/22/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/09/2026		

AB 1790 **Connolly, D** HTML PDF

Corporations Tax Law: water's-edge election: global intangible low-taxed income.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Tax Issues

Bill information

Status:	05/14/2026 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. Coauthors revised. In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Summary:	The Corporation Tax Law imposes on every corporation doing business in the state, as defined, a tax according to or measured by net income and, in the case of a corporation with income derived from or attributable to sources both within and without this state, apportions the income between this state and other states and foreign countries in accordance with a single sales formula based on the sales within and without this state, except that in the case of an apportioning trade or business that derives more than 50% of its gross business receipts from conducting one or more qualified business activities, as defined, business income is apportioned in accordance with a specified 3-factor formula. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income tax purposes, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation, as defined, to include in their gross income the net CFC tested income, as provided. The Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, for purposes of determining income derived from or attributable to sources within this state, allows corporations to make a statutory election as to whether their income is determined on

a “water’s-edge” basis or on a worldwide unitary basis. Under existing law, the election to report income on a water’s-edge basis remains in effect until terminated, and provides conditions for the termination of the election. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, would require a taxpayer that files on a water’s-edge basis to account for net CFC tested income within the water’s-edge group, as provided. The bill would require a taxpayer that files on a water’s-edge basis to include all income and apportionment factors of any corporation, other than a bank, whose sales factor, instead of the average of 3 factors, in the United States is at least 20%. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Location:	05/13/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	**Current Text:**	04/29/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

AB 1793 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Cash payments: calculation.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/Letter	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Federal law establishes United States coins and currency as legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes, and dues, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue a one-cent coin. Existing state law generally regulates the use of credit cards, debit cards, gift certificates, and other forms of payment for goods and services in this state. Existing law prohibits a person from overcharging for a commodity. A violation of this provision is a crime. This bill would enact the California Common Cents Act to require a merchant, for the portion of the total transaction price paid with legal tender, to determine the total transaction price of goods or services by rounding to the nearest amount of cents divisible by 5, as specified. The bill would define “legal tender” as all metal coins and paper currencies of the United States. The bill would require any rounding adjustment to be disregarded for the purposes of the computation of any applicable tax, fee, or surcharge, or the measure thereof, and authorize the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to promulgate regulations to implement this requirement. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

AB 1796 **Jackson, D** HTML PDF

Licensed Professional Interior Designer Practice Act.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Neutral as Amended	Jacob	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2027, establishes a scheme for the certification of interior designers by the California Council for Interior Design Certification, a nonprofit organization, by obtaining a stamp from the council that identifies them as a certified interior designer, and makes it an unfair business practice for any person to represent or hold themselves out as a certified interior designer without a valid certification. Existing law also authorizes the council to issue a commercial designation to a person who satisfies specified requirements. Under the existing scheme, a certification under those provisions expires in 2 years unless renewed in a specified manner. This bill would authorize the council to issue a professional designation to a certified interior designer or qualified applicant only until ____, 2027, and would instead provide for the licensure and regulation of the practice of licensed professional interior design, as defined, by the California Architects Board. The bill would add a member to the board who is a professional interior designer, and would specify that the professional interior designer member's term begins and expires on unspecified dates. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended

AB 1812 **Aguiar-Curry, D** HTML PDF

Solid waste: compostable products.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product meets a specified ASTM standard specification, has OK compost HOME certification, and meets a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt a standard different from an ASTM standard if adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department, the standard adds qualifications to an ASTM standard specification, and the standard is more stringent than an ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law exempts a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers from complying with any of these ASTM standards. This bill would instead prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless the product has OK compost HOME certification or meets a standard adopted by the department. The bill would repeal the requirement for the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

AB 1856 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Age verification signals: software applications.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces, Spot/Intent Bill

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Digital Age Assurance Act (DAAA), beginning January 1, 2027, requires, among other things related to age verification with respect to software applications, an operating system provider, as defined, to provide an accessible interface at account setup that requires an account holder, as defined, to indicate the birth date, age, or both, of the user of that device for the purpose of providing a signal regarding the user’s age bracket to applications available in a covered application store. Existing law defines the term “user” for these purposes to mean a child that is the primary user of a device. This bill would, among other things, delete that definition of “user,” would specify that the requirement of an operating system provider to provide an accessible interface applies if the operating system provider’s operating system has an account setup feature with respect to the use of the operating system on a particular device, and would require the signal to be provided to a covered application store or application developer, as prescribed. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Location:	06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/01/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/11/2026		

AB 1857 **Aguiar-Curry, D** HTML PDF

Unlawfully restrictive covenants: grocery stores and supermarkets.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group

Concerns	Leti	Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that effectively prohibits or restricts certain land uses, including the installation or use of a solar energy system or construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on certain lots. Existing law authorizes a person who holds or is acquiring an ownership interest of record in property that the person believes is the subject of an unlawfully restrictive covenant, as specified, to record a restrictive covenant modification document. Before recording the document, existing law requires the county recorder to submit the modification document and the original document to the county counsel, who is required to determine whether the original document contains an unlawful restriction. This bill would make void and unenforceable against an interested party any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, lease, or other recorded or unrecorded instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that effectively prohibits or restricts the use of that property as a grocery store or supermarket, as defined, if a grocery store or supermarket either previously operated on the property and has ceased operations or is no longer in actual operation within a commercial project or shopping center and an approved restrictive covenant modification document has been recorded in the public record. The bill would entitle an interested party, as defined, to establish that an existing restrictive covenant is unenforceable by submitting a restrictive covenant modification document to the county recorder, in accordance with certain procedures, to allow the grocery store or supermarket development to proceed. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended

AB 1883 **Bryan, D** HTML PDF

Workplace surveillance tools.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Jacob, Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: 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 require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of up to $500 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for purposes of its provisions. This bill would exempt from its provisions the use of a tool to the extent that its use is to ensure safety or is reasonably 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. 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 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/12/2026		

AB 1901 | Berman, D | HTML | PDF

Children's diapers: intentionally added ingredients: disclosure.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Spot/Intent Bill

Bill information

Status: 06/29/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits juvenile products, textile articles, and food packaging that contain specified levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from being distributed, sold, or offered for sale in the state, as provided. Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund to be administered by the Director of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2029, the manufacturer of any children's diapers sold, distributed, or manufactured in the state to display on a web page on its internet website, and on the product details page on any internet website where the children's diapers are sold, a list of all of the children's diaper's intentionally added ingredients, as defined, in order of chemical or raw material weight, including the chemical or raw material name, the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number, and all specific functions or purposes for use in the children's diapers. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2029, all children's diapers distributed or manufactured in the state, and, on or before July 1, 2029, all children's diapers sold in the state, to include on the outermost package an internet website address for a web page that provides all of that information and a list of all of the intentionally added ingredients in order of chemical or raw material weight in the children's diapers. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these requirements. The bill would require a person who violates these requirements to be liable for an administrative penalty not to exceed $5,000 for the first violation and not to exceed $10,000 for each subsequent violation, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	06/29/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/12/2026		

AB 1911 | Rogers, D | HTML | PDF

Advertising: environmental marketing claims: carbon credits.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

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

Summary: Under existing law, it is unlawful for a person to make an untruthful, deceptive, or misleading environmental marketing claim, whether explicit or implied. A violation of this requirement is a misdemeanor. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, establish a presumption in any suit or complaint brought under the above-described provision that a defendant's environmental marketing claim is valid if the defendant complies with specified disclosure requirements pertaining to voluntary carbon offsets and net zero emissions claims and the claim is based on the voluntary use of a carbon credit issued by a carbon crediting program that is (1) approved by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to specified regulations, (2) approved by the International Civil Aviation Organization to supply credits for a specified carbon offsetting scheme, or (3) meets other specified criteria and appears on a list published by the State Air Resources Board containing carbon crediting programs that satisfy those criteria. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended

AB 1990 | Gipson, D | HTML | PDF

Pharmacy Law: advertising certain compounded medications used for obesity or weight management.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: the Pharmacy Law, requires the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy, including pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacies. Under existing law, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, furnish, sell, or dispense a dangerous drug or dangerous device, or to dispense or compound a prescription unless they are licensed, as specified. Existing law also requires the compounding of drug preparations by a pharmacy for furnishing, distribution, or use to be consistent with standards established in the pharmacy compounding chapters of the current version of the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary, including relevant testing and quality assurance. Existing law authorizes advertisements for prescription drugs, if the advertisement conforms with certain requirements, including not containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would make it unlawful for any person to advertise or otherwise promote certain compounded medications used for obesity or weight management, as provided, unless the advertisement is truthful and not misleading, including not containing an unsubstantiated claim with respect to the product. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Location:	06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/24/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/17/2026		

AB 2076 **Lowenthal, D** HTML PDF

The Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Neutral	Jacob, Ryan	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires a person or business that conducts business in California and that seeks to sell specified products or services, to take reasonable steps, as specified, to ensure that the purchaser is of legal age at the time of purchase or delivery, including, but not limited to, verifying the age of the purchaser. That law specifies that a person or business that violates these provisions is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding $7,500 for each violation. This bill would add nitrous oxide, as provided, to the above-referenced list of specified products or services. The bill would prohibit an online seller from allowing a purchaser to use a gift card or store credit for specified products or services that are illegal to sell to a minor. The bill would increase the amount of the civil penalty that may be imposed upon a person or business that violates these provisions to $7,500 for each violation. (Based on 06/04/2026 text)

Location:	06/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/04/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026		

AB 2108 **Sharp-Collins, D** HTML PDF

Diversion: retail theft.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/Letter	Rachel, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Retail Theft and Organized Retail Crime, Workforce Development

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2031, authorizes a city or county prosecuting attorney or county probation department to create a diversion or deferred entry of judgment program for persons who commit a theft offense or repeat theft offenses. Existing law requires the prosecuting attorney in a participating county to either refer the case to the county probation department to conduct a prefiling investigation report and determine the appropriateness of program placement or, if the prosecuting attorney's office operates the program, determine if the case is appropriate for referral. Existing law requires the county probation department or prosecuting attorney's office to consider certain factors for referral, including, among others, whether the person has a violent or serious prior criminal record or has previously been referred to a diversion program and failed that program. This bill would require the prosecutor or county probation department, for certain theft offenses, including shoplifting and vandalism, to determine whether, based on certain criteria, specified defendants are eligible for a theft diversion program. The bill would require the prosecuting attorney to review their file for certain factors, including whether the offense charged involved a crime of violence or threatened violence and, if the defendant is eligible, would require the attorney to file a declaration or state for the record the grounds for the determination of the defendant's eligibility. The bill would require the court to dismiss the action against the defendant at the end of the period of diversion if the defendant has complied with the imposed terms and conditions of diversion. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026		

AB 2217 | Zbur, D | HTML | PDF

Criminal procedure: alternatives to arrest.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/Letter	Rachel, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Retail Theft and Organized Retail Crime

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) pilot program, which is administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to improve public safety and reduce recidivism by increasing the availability and use of social service resources while reducing costs to law enforcement agencies and courts stemming from repeated incarceration. Existing law requires the board to award grants, on a competitive basis, to up to 3 jurisdictions to establish LEAD programs and requires the board to establish minimum standards, funding schedules, and procedures for awarding grants. This bill would rename the program as the Alternatives to Arrest (ATA) pilot program. The bill would require the board to additionally award a grant or grants to the agency administering qualifying programs in the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles, as well as in other jurisdictions to be identified by the board. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

AB 2244 **Gabriel, D** HTML PDF

Non-Ultraprocessed Certified food standard.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
No Position	Leti	Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law (law), under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health, provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics. Existing law provides that a violation of the law is punishable as a misdemeanor or a fine, and authorizes the department to assess a civil penalty against a person who violates any provision of the law. Existing law defines, for certain school-related purposes, “ultraprocessed food” as any food or beverage that contains a specified substance and either high amounts of saturated fat, sodium, or added sugar or a nonnutritive sweetener or other substance, as specified. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations, on or before June 1, 2028, to define “ultraprocessed foods of concern” and “restricted school foods,” as specified, and requires the department, when defining ultraprocessed foods of concern and restricted school foods, to consider specified factors, including, among others, whether the substance or group of substances are banned or restricted in other state, federal, or international jurisdictions due to concerns about adverse health consequences. This bill would require the department, no later than June 1, 2028, to accredit certification agents that can certify products as “Non-Ultraprocessed Certified.” The bill would prohibit an accredited certification agent from certifying a product as “Non-Ultraprocessed Certified” if it is classified as an ultraprocessed food, ultraprocessed food of concern, or a restricted school food, as defined. The bill would require the department to create a specified standardized “Non-Ultraprocessed Certified” seal. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

AB 2253 | Boerner, D | HTML | PDF

Solid waste: products: recycled content claims.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Existing law requires the maintained information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions. This bill would expand the application of those provisions from plastic food container products to all products making recycled content claims. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended

AB 2302 | Rodriguez, Celeste, D | HTML | PDF

Food safety: infant formula.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Leti, Ryan	Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State

Department of Public Health. This bill would require a manufacturer of infant formula for sale or distribution in this state to test its final infant formula product for arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury at least once per month. The bill also would, commencing on January 1, 2028, require a brand owner, as defined, to provide information to consumers on its internet website or package label regarding specific information about its infant formula that includes, among other things, certain test results for arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury. The bill would specifically prohibit a person from selling in the state or manufacturing, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in the state any infant formula that does not comply with these requirements. The bill would require the manufacturer and brand owner to provide test results to the department upon request, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Location:	06/25/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality	**Current Text:**	06/15/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

AB 2418 **González, Mark, D** HTML PDF

Local building permits: nonresidential private permitting review.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/ Coalition Letter	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires every city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered, that requires the issuance of a permit as a condition precedent to the construction, alteration, improvement, demolition, or repair of any building or structure, to require the execution of a permit application, as specified. Existing law permits a local agency, defined as a city, county, or city and county, to authorize its enforcement agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions for a nonresidential building, but that the local agency is not required to do so if it determines that no entities or persons are available or qualified to perform plan-checking services. Under existing law, when there is an excessive delay, as defined, in checking plans submitted as part of an application for specified nonresidential projects, a local agency is required to, upon request of the applicant, contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform the plan-checking function. Existing law defines “excessive delay” to mean, among other things, the local agency has taken more than 50 days to check plans and specifications, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2037, revise and recast the above-described provisions related to private plan checking. The bill would, upon receipt of a complete application for a nonresidential building permit, require the local agency to provide the applicant with an estimated timeframe in which it will determine if the completed application is compliant with permit standards. This bill would require the local agency to, upon an applicant’s request, contract with or employ a private plan-checking entity if the estimated timeframe would result in an excessive delay or if there is excessive delay by the local agency. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Location:	07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/24/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

AB 2549 **Zbur, D** HTML PDF

Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: manufacturer notices.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Sponsor	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device, including a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act imposes certain obligations on a manufacturer of a covered electronic device sold in the state. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a covered electronic device that is a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, to provide a specified notice to any retailer that sells that product informing the retailer that the covered battery-embedded product is subject to a recycling fee, as provided. Existing law requires the notices to identify the covered electronic device by brand and model number. Existing law incorporates the requirements and other provisions of the act by reference as requirements and provisions of the hazardous waste control laws. The act also expressly authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the manufacturer to send notices regarding the products to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in accordance with specified timeframes set forth in the bill. The bill would also require the notices to contain the universal product code (UPC), as defined, and make conforming changes. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before March 1, 2027, a standardized form for notices submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this provision. The bill would require the form to require each notice to identify the battery-embedded covered product manufactured by that manufacturer by brand, model number, and UPC, and the covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/22/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

AB 2564 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Surveillance pricing.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell or share the consumer's personal information, as specified. Existing law, the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce those provisions. Existing law requires a retail grocery store or grocery department within a general retail merchandise store that uses a point-of-sale system to have a clearly readable price indicated on 85% of the total number of packaged consumer commodities offered for sale, subject to specified exemptions. This bill would, subject to certain exceptions, prohibit a retailer from engaging in surveillance pricing. The bill would define "surveillance pricing" to mean offering or setting a customized price for a good for a specific consumer or group of consumers, based, in whole or in part, on personally identifiable information collected through electronic surveillance technology, as specified. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended

AB 2565 Wallis, R HTML PDF

Medi-Cal: pharmacist services: reporting.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Pending	Sarah	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/15/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, pharmacist services are a benefit under the Medi-Cal program, subject to federal approval, as specified. Existing law authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to provide and administer Medi-Cal pharmacy services under a single statewide fee-for-service (FFS) delivery system, commonly known as the Medi-Cal Rx program. The department has implemented a transition of Medi-Cal pharmacy services, through Medi-Cal Rx, from managed care to FFS as a result of a 2019 executive order by the Governor. This bill would require the department to issue guidance clarifying Medi-Cal managed care plan obligations to cover pharmacist services, as specified. The bill would require the department to update its model evidence of coverage to explicitly include coverage of pharmacist services. The bill would also require the department to take appropriate corrective action for failure to comply with existing provisions of law relating to Medi-Cal coverage of pharmacist services or the issued guidance. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Location:	06/15/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	**Current Text:**	04/23/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

AB 2571 **Flora, R** HTML PDF

Reimbursement for pharmacist services.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/15/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Summary: Under existing law, pharmacist services are a benefit under the Medi-Cal program, subject to federal approval, and the rate of reimbursement for pharmacist services is 85% of the fee schedule for physician services, except for medication therapy management (MTM) pharmacist services. Existing law requires the department to implement an MTM reimbursement methodology relating to the dispensing of qualified specialty drugs by an eligible contracting pharmacy, which would be intended to supplement Medi-Cal payments to eligible pharmacies for MTM pharmacist services provided in conjunction with certain specialty drug therapy categories. This bill would additionally require the rate of reimbursement for advanced practice pharmacist services to be no less than 85% of the fee schedule for physician services, including MTM pharmacist services. The bill would require the department to implement an MTM reimbursement methodology relating to the use of drugs to ensure that Medi-Cal payments are only made to eligible advanced practice pharmacists or pharmacies, including those operating at federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics, for MTM pharmacist services provided in conjunction with certain specialty drug therapy categories. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Location:	06/15/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE	**Current Text:**	06/08/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

AB 2729 **Bonta, D** HTML PDF

Medi-Cal: Employer Responsibility for Medi-Cal Trust Fund.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Spot/Intent Bill, Tax Issues

Bill information

Status:	05/19/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	Existing federal law, Public Law 119-21, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to different health care programs, including certain requirements for Medicaid eligibility with regard to work or community engagement reporting, redeterminations, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations pursuant to a specified implementation timeline. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, imposes a certain assessment on an applicable large employer, as defined, that offers full-time employees and their dependents the opportunity to enroll in minimum essential coverage, and for whom one or more full-time employees have been certified as having enrolled in a qualified health plan for which a premium tax credit or cost-sharing reduction is allowed or paid. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the department to fund the costs of administering the Medi-Cal program in a manner necessary to prevent loss of or to restore health care coverage, benefits, or access to care following the passage of Public Law 119-21 and subsequent state budget actions. The bill would state that these provisions would become operative only if the Medicaid provisions of Public Law 119-21 are not repealed prior to January 1, 2027. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	05/14/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026 (Spot bill)		

SB 84 **Niello, R** HTML PDF

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

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/ Coalition Letter	Sarah	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary:	Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law imposes various limits on a defendant’s liability for statutory damages under specified sets of conditions, including if the defendant, among other things, corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time. This bill would prohibit a construction-related

accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, unless the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation, and the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service of the letter. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff's attorney's fees, or costs for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation. (Based on 06/18/2025 text)

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

SB 238 **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** HTML PDF

Workplace surveillance tools.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for second hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to administer and enforce various laws relating to employment and working conditions. This bill would require a business, as defined, to annually provide a notice to the department of all the workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to include, among other information, a list of the workplace surveillance tools being used that surveil employees and the categories of information being collected on employees by the workplace surveillance. The bill would also require a business to send the notice to employees and any union that represents employees of the business. The bill would make a business that violates these provisions subject to a civil penalty of $500 per violation. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Location:	06/11/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection	**Current Text:**	06/11/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	01/29/2025 (Spot bill)		

SB 259 **Wahab, D** HTML PDF

Fair Online Pricing Act.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online

	Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer and to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell or share the consumer's personal information. This bill, the Fair Online Pricing Act, would, subject to specified exceptions, prohibit a price offered to a consumer through the consumer's online device, as defined, from being generated in whole, or in part, based on any of certain input data, including the presence or absence of any software on the online device. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Location:	09/12/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	09/09/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/03/2025 (Spot bill)		

SB 442 **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** HTML PDF

Grocery retail store and retail drug establishment employees: self-service checkout.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose Unless Amended w/Letter	Ryan	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law imposes certain requirements on grocery employers, as defined, upon the purchase or change in control of a grocery establishment, including requiring a successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a specified period after transfer of the grocery establishment. This bill would prohibit a grocery retail store or a retail drug establishment, as those terms are defined, from providing a self-service checkout option for customers unless specified conditions are satisfied, including having at least one manual checkout station staffed by an employee who is available to any given customer at the time that a self-service checkout option is made available to that customer. This bill would require a grocery retail store or retail drug establishment that offers self-service checkout to include self-service checkout in the employer's illness and prevention program, as required by regulations of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025		

SB 501 **Allen, D** HTML PDF

Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Concerns	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watthour rating of more than 300 watthours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended

SB 561 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

Appointment of public guardians.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
No Position	Sarah	

		Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	Existing law requires a public guardian to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, if there is an imminent threat to a person's health or safety or the person's estate, there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, as specified, the appointment would be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law similarly requires a court to order a public guardian of a county to apply for appointment as a guardian or conservator if it appears that there is no one else who is qualified and willing to act, that the appointment as guardian or conservator appears to be in the best interests of the person, and the person is domiciled in the county. Existing law requires the public guardian to begin an investigation within 2 business days of receiving a referral for conservatorship or guardianship. This bill would require the public guardian to also acknowledge receipt of the referral within 2 business days and conclude the investigation within a reasonable period of time. For referrals for conservatorship, the bill would require the investigation to include a determination of whether or not a temporary or general conservatorship is warranted and would require the public guardian to inform the referring party of the investigation status upon request. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

SB 633 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

Beverage containers: recycling.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)
Summary:	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law requires the department to post this reported information on its internet website, as provided. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill, beginning on or before March 1, 2027,

would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to also report to the department by country of origin the amount in pounds of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year and to provide proof that the postconsumer recycled content used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers has been validated by a third party, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website the reported amounts of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers in an aggregated form and would exempt the unaggregated amounts reported to the department from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	**Current Text:**	07/17/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025		

SB 690 **Caballero, D** HTML PDF

Crimes: invasion of privacy.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/ Coalition Letter	Jacob, Rachel, Ryan, Sarah	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person, other than a provider of electronic or wire communication service for specified purposes, from installing or using a pen register or a trap and trace device, as those terms are defined, without first obtaining a court order. Existing law authorizes a person who has been injured by a violation of that prohibition to bring an action against the person who committed the violation to enjoin and restrain the violation, as well as to bring an action for monetary damages, as specified. This bill would instead authorize only the Attorney General to bring that action for a violation of the above-described provision if the action is alleged to arise from conduct occurring on an internet website, online application, or mobile application. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025		

SB 867 **Padilla, D** HTML PDF

Toys: companion chatbots.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose Unless Amended w/Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

Summary: Existing law requires an operator of a companion chatbot platform, as defined, to issue a clear and conspicuous notification indicating that the companion chatbot is artificially generated and not human if a reasonable person interacting with a companion chatbot would be misled to believe that the person is interacting with a human. For these purposes, existing law defines a "companion chatbot" to mean an artificial intelligence system with a natural language interface that provides adaptive, human-like responses to user inputs and is capable of meeting a user's social needs, including by exhibiting anthropomorphic features and being able to sustain a relationship across multiple interactions. Existing law also requires an operator to take certain actions with respect to a user the operator knows is a minor, including to disclose to the user that the user is interacting with artificial intelligence. Violation of these provisions is subject to civil liability. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, prohibit the manufacture, sale, exchange, possession with intent to sell or exchange, and exposition or offer for sale or exchange to a retailer a toy, as defined, that includes a companion chatbot, and would make violations of the bill subject to the same civil liability as violations of the provisions applicable to operators of companion chatbots in the above-described paragraph. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 01/05/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

SB 923 **Becker, D** HTML PDF

Consumer privacy requests: deletion request records and request submission methods.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Jacob, Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business. Among those rights, the CCPA includes the right to request that a business delete personal information that the business has collected from the consumer. This bill would expand that right to include requesting the deletion of any personal information that the business has collected about the consumer. If the business did not obtain the personal information from the consumer, the bill would allow the business to retain a record of the deletion request and the minimum data necessary to ensure the consumer's personal information remains deleted from its records and is not being used for any other purpose. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Location:	06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/11/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	01/28/2026		

SB 947 **McNerney, D** HTML PDF

Employment: automated decision systems.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker’s own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/02/2026		

SB 951 **Reyes, D** HTML PDF

Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group

Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department (EDD), which is administered by the Director of Employment Development. Under existing law, the Director of Employment Development is vested with specified duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction related to job creation activity functions, among other things. 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 EDD 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. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/02/2026		

SB 954 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees, Supply Chain, Goods Movement, and Warehouses

Bill information

Status: 06/25/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines various terms, including “natural and protected lands” for its purposes. This bill would revise the definition of that term to include habitats for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/14/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/02/2026		

SB 955 | Blakespear, D | HTML | PDF

Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Leti, Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/23/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines “convenience zone” as the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket, and defines “supermarket” as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of $2,000,000 or more, and that sells specified items and some perishable items. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. This bill, for the purpose of defining a “supermarket,” would increase the minimum gross annual sales to $5,000,000, revise the description of items for sale, and require the department to consult the most recent annual update to the Progressive Grocer Marketing Guidebook and other relevant updates to the guidebook to determine which dealers are supermarkets, as specified. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/02/2026		

SB 1010 **Ashby, D** HTML PDF

Hazardous waste: major appliances: recycling.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Concerns - Feedback Needed	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	Existing law requires a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, as defined, to retain onsite records demonstrating compliance with certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility to also provide those documents to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Location:	06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/11/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

SB 1031 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

Solid waste: compostable products.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status:	06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 4.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Summary:	Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities. This bill would instead require the product to be labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and by solid waste processing facilities during receiving and processing. The bill would require a plastic product that meets certain ASTM standard specifications regarding the

compostability of plastics to be labeled with the word “compostable,” as specified. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location:	06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/14/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026		

SB 1103 **Pérez, D** HTML PDF

Large retail stores: immigration enforcement: reporting.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law generally regulates various business activities and practices related to consumer rights. Existing law requires law enforcement and state and local governments to interact with and report on federal action against individuals based on their perceived or actual immigration status in various specified manners. This bill would require a large retail store doing business in this state, as defined, to provide the Attorney General with copies of specified documentation related to immigration enforcement activity, as defined, that occurs on the large retail store’s premises, including copies of any video footage, upon receipt of an administrative subpoena, as specified. The bill would exempt documentation submitted as described above from the California Public Records Act. The bill would require the large retail store to preserve the documentation described above, as specified. The bill would also require the large home improvement retailer to disclose on the retailer’s internet website certain information, including any policies and practices the large home improvement retailer maintains that relate to immigration enforcement activity on its premises, as specified. The bill would also require the large retail store to provide the county in which the immigration enforcement activity occurred with access to the above-described documentation, as specified. In connection with that requirement, the bill would require every county board of supervisors to select that appropriate agency in the county to have the authority to access that documentation. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/13/2026 (Spot bill)		

SB 1123 **Wiener, D** HTML PDF

Administrative Procedure Act: major regulations.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	Jacob, Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.D., G., & H.I. and JUD.

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

Location: 06/04/2026 - Assembly Economic Development, Growth, & Household Impact

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced

SB 1124 **Archuleta, D** HTML PDF

Public health.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose Unless Amended w/Coalition Letter	Leti, Ryan, Sarah	CA Community Pharmacy Coalition, Food, Grocery, and Alcohol, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health, including the California Tobacco Control Program. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, establish a program on tobacco use and health to reduce tobacco use in California by conducting health education interventions and behavior change programs at the state level, in the community, and other nonschool settings. Existing law also requires the department to conduct statewide surveillance of tobacco-related behaviors, knowledge, and attitudes and evaluate the department’s local and state tobacco control programs. Under existing law, the department funds the Kick It California program, which is a tobacco cessation program. Existing law, the California Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, provides for the licensure by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration of manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, importers, and retailers of cigarette or tobacco products that are engaged in business in California. The act authorizes the department to suspend or revoke a retailer's license or impose a civil penalty for a violation of the act'sprovisions and requires all moneys collected under the act to be deposited in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund to be available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified uses. Existing law requires a retailer to conspicuously display its license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products at each retail location in a manner visible to the public. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health, no later than July 1, 2027, to develop signage for lung cancer screening, which would include, among other things, eligibility criteria for lung cancer screening and the toll-free telephone number of the Kick It California tobacco cessation program. The bill would require the sign to be available at no cost on the department's internet website. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/17/2026		

SB 1130 **Reyes, D** HTML PDF

Invasion of privacy: wearable recording devices.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Concerns - Feedback Needed	Jacob, Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Privacy, AI, Online Marketplaces

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits tapping a communication wire or intercepting or recording a telephone communication, as specified, without the consent of all parties, and prohibits trespassing on property for the purpose of committing, or attempting to commit, a violation of those prohibitions. A violation of those provisions is punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,500, by imprisonment as either a misdemeanor or a felony, or by both the fine and imprisonment, unless otherwise exempted. If that person has previously been convicted of a violation of any of the above-described laws, except for the prohibition on trespassing, a violation of any of those provisions is punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, by imprisonment as either a misdemeanor or a felony, or by both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would additionally prohibit a person from operating a wearable recording device, as defined, to capture sound or video of any other person in any area within a place of business, as defined, where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy unless the person operating the device has the explicit consent of that person to capture sound or video of that person. The bill would prohibit a person from disabling any light, sound, or other indicator on a wearable recording device that indicates that the device is capturing sound or video. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/25/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/17/2026		

SB 1167 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Watch	Ryan	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/01/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Location:	06/29/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	07/01/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026		

SB 1172 **Hurtado, D** HTML PDF

Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law: tax sharing agreements.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support	Jacob	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from entering into any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of any tax revenue resulting from the imposition of a sales and use tax under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law to any person for any purpose when the agreement results in a reduction in the amount of revenue under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law that, in the absence of the agreement, would be received by another local agency and the retailer continues to maintain a physical presence within the territorial jurisdiction of that other local agency. Existing law also requires a local agency entering into an agreement that results in a reduction of the amount of revenue under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law that, in the absence of the agreement, would be received by another local agency to take certain actions with respect to that agreement, including posting the proposed agreement on its internet website for at least 30 days prior to ratification or approval of that agreement by its governing body. This bill would prohibit a person from paying compensation to a consultant with respect to a specific tax sharing agreement, as defined, that exceeds the lower of 5% of the total tax revenues shared pursuant to the tax sharing agreement and $250,000. The bill would define a tax sharing agreement for this purpose to mean any agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of any tax revenue resulting from the imposition of a sales and use tax under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law to any person for any purpose. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING	**Current Text:**	07/01/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026		

SB 1180 **Allen, D** HTML PDF

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose Unless Amended w/Coalition Letter	Sarah	Environmental Responsibility, Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 4.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs, projects, and initiatives that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each of those expenditures to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, sustained mitigation of the potential adverse health impacts of plastics, supporting a reduction in plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Location:	06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	06/15/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026		

SB 1204 **Ochoa Bogh, R** HTML PDF

Administrative regulations.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Support w/Letter	Sarah	Policy and Legislative Committees

Bill information

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires the office to review regulations on the bases of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, reference, and nonduplication and requires the office to either approve or disapprove the regulation within 30 working days. If the office disapproves a regulation, existing law requires the office to return it to the adopting agency and include the reasons for disapproval, as specified. This bill would require the office to report a disapproval and the reasons for disapproval to the Legislature within 60 days of returning a regulation to the adopting agency, as specified. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location:	07/02/2026 - Senate ENROLLMENT	**Current Text:**	07/02/2026 - Enrollment
Introduced:	02/19/2026		

SB 1284 **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** HTML PDF

Medi-Cal benefits: employer reports.

Tracking form

Position	Assigned	Group
Oppose	Ryan	Labor and Wage Issues, Policy and Legislative Committees, Tax Issues

Bill information

Status: 06/25/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, headed by the Secretary of California Health and Human Services. Existing law further establishes, within the agency, a number of departments and other entities, including the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, after obtaining specified information from the Employment Development Department (EDD), to prepare a report that includes information regarding employers in California that employ 100 or more employees and have any employees who receive benefits from the Medi-Cal program, including, among other things, the estimated total annual cost of Medi-Cal services provided to employees, and the dependents of those employees, of each employer, and submit that report to the Legislature no later than September 1, 2027, and annually thereafter. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location:	06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations	**Current Text:**	05/14/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026		

Total Measures: 64
Total Tracking Forms: 64