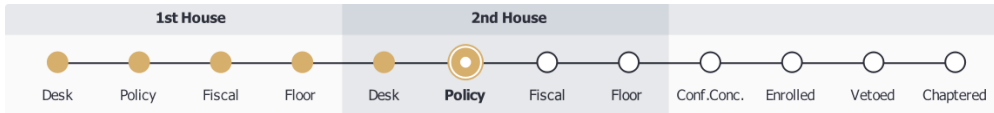


AB 805 Fong, D HTML PDF

Career Apprenticeship Bridge Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rinck    |

Bill information

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

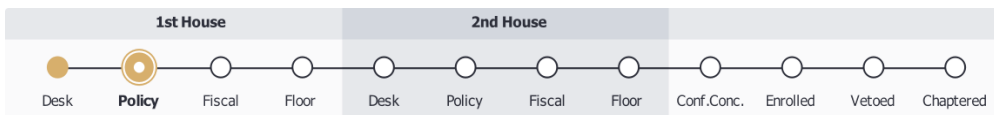
**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations and requires the division, among other things, to evaluate apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs to ensure that the program evaluated is complying with its standard, standards, as specified. This bill would establish the Career Apprenticeship Bridge Program to be administered by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards division for specific purposes, including, among other purposes, to coordinate and establish apprenticeships for in-school and out-of-school individuals from 16 to 24 years of age, inclusive, and to establish a streamlined youth apprenticeship data system to promote data-driven decisionmaking. The bill would require the division, among other things, to work with the State Department of Education and the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop parameters and guidelines for the program, as specified. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025 **Current Text:** 01/05/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 01/05/2026

AB 1634 Davies, R HTML PDF

Child health and safety: "Have a Heart, Be a Star, Help Our Kids" license plate program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Berman   |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Transportation] (FAIL)

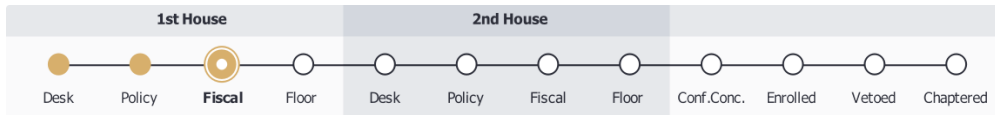
**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to establish the California Legacy License Plate Program, and to create and issue a series of specialized license plates, consisting of one or more of 3 specified designs that replicate license plates from the state's past. Existing law imposes additional fees for the issuance, renewal, replacement, and transfer of these license plates and requires that those additional fees be deposited in the California Environmental License Plate Fund. This bill would authorize, commencing July 1, 2027, an applicant for a California Legacy License Plate to apply to use a shape from the "Have a Heart, Be a Star, Help our Kids" special license plates for an additional fee, and would require that funds from the fees generated be deposited in the California Environmental License Plate Fund and the Child Health and Safety Fund, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 01/26/2026 **Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/09/2026

**AB 1642** Harabedian, D [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Wildfires: contamination standards.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned          |
|----------|-------------------|
| Watch    | Rosales, Spielman |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

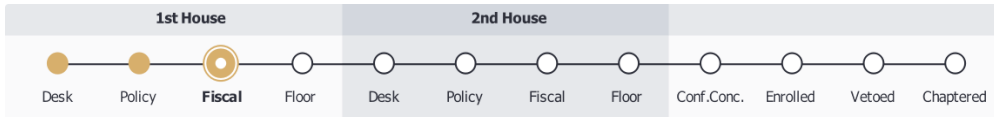
**Summary:** Existing law makes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as provided. The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, no later than July 1, 2027, emergency regulations specifying the science-informed, health-based standards for investigation, environmental testing, and clearance, to guide the removal of lead and asbestos inside and outside of homes, schools, workplaces, and other structures in residential areas after a wildfire, as provided. The bill would also require the department, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to adopt regulations by July 1, 2028, specifying science-informed, health-based standards for hazardous chemicals following a wildfire, and would require those standards to be established at chemical levels to ensure safe reoccupancy and prevent new cancer cases attributable to such fires, as provided. (Based on 03/02/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 01/27/2026 **Current Text:** 03/02/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/02/2026

**AB 1653** Lackey, R [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Pupil instruction: health framework: heat illness.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned      |
|----------|---------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Peroni |

**Bill information**

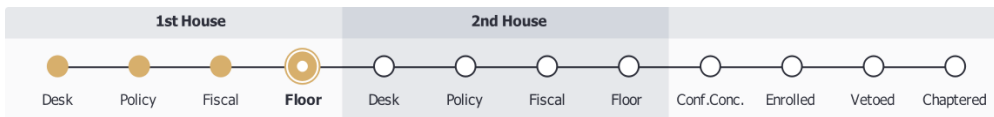
**Status:** 03/24/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  
**Summary:** Would require the Instructional Quality Commission, during the next revision of the publication "Health Framework for California Public Schools," to consider including, and recommending for adoption by the state board, specific content related to the prevention of, and recognizing and responding to the signs and symptoms of, heat illness, as described, and, for those purposes, to consider relevant guidance issued by the State Department of Public Health and policies adopted by the California Interscholastic Federation, as specified. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2026      **Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/23/2026

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

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

**Progress bar**



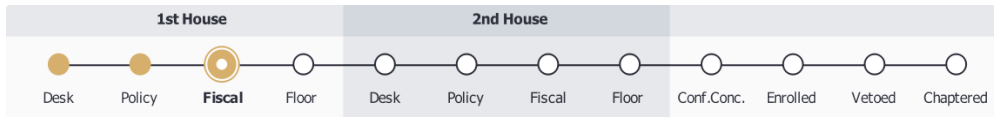
**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  
**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)

**Introduced:** 02/03/2026      **Current Text:** 04/13/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/13/2026

**Residential buildings: oil well disclosures: methane mitigation systems.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

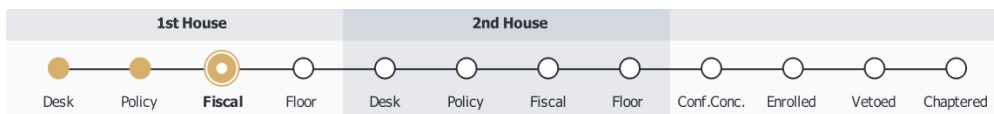
**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 3.) (April 22). (Amended text released 4/27/2026)

**Summary:** Existing law requires specified disclosures be made by sellers of residential real property and landlords of residential dwelling units, including, among other things, that they disclose knowledge of any area identified by an agency or instrumentality of the federal or state government as an area once used for military training purposes that may contain potentially explosive munitions within the neighborhood area, as specified. This bill would require the seller of residential real property, or the landlord of a residential dwelling unit, located within either of 2 specified United States Census Bureau census tracts, or their agents, to give written notice to the prospective buyer or a prospective tenant describing the presence of active, idle, orphaned, or abandoned wells on or within 300 feet of the property that includes information on the associated hazards of living in close proximity to an oil well, including any potential health impacts and the increased risk of fire, toxic exposure, and methane gas emergency, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 04/27/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/27/2026

**Smoke Damage Recovery Act.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned        |
|----------|-----------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Spielman |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 2.) (April 22). (Amended text released 4/27/2026)

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as

the unified program. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. This bill, the Smoke Damage Recovery Act, would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before June 30, 2027, and in coordination with other state agencies and local public health departments, to develop health-based standards for required sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildland-urban interface fire or urban conflagration. The bill would additionally authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to impose additional sampling, testing, or chemical screening requirements pertaining to a specific wildfire. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2026

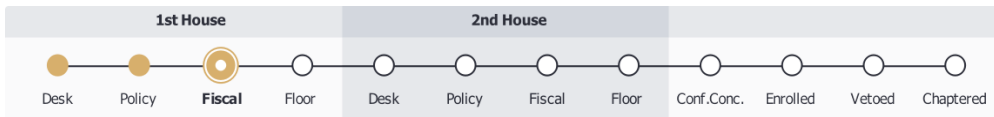
**Current Text:** 04/27/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/27/2026

[AB 1819](#)
[Sanchez, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Automated external defibrillators.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned         |
|----------|------------------|
| Watch    | Celly, Sumeshwar |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Existing law requires specified occupied structures that are constructed on or after January 1, 2017, or constructed before that date and subject to subsequent modifications, to have an automated external defibrillator (AED), as specified. Existing law exempts specified structures from these requirements, including structures that are owned or operated by any local government entity and specified health facilities. Existing law specifies that a structure with an existing AED in the common area of the structure meets the above-described requirement to have an AED without the installation of another AED. This bill would additionally require the specified structures described above to have an AED if that structure serves a population of adults 55 years of age or older and has the capacity to serve 50 or more adults 55 years of age or older. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2026

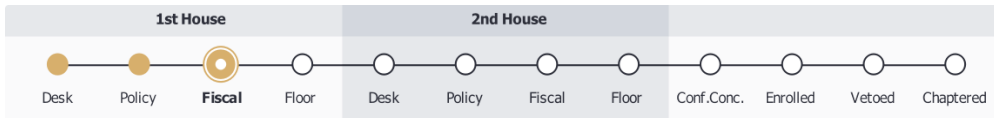
**Current Text:** 04/23/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/23/2026

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

**Workplace surveillance tools.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned           |
|----------|--------------------|
| Watch    | Klinenberg, Peroni |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/20/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would generally regulate the use of workplace surveillance tools and an employer’s use of worker data. The bill would prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool on workers for various purposes, including preventing compliance with laws or regulations, inferring information about workers engaging in a protected activity, making inferences about an individual’s emotional state or based on their gait, or collecting neural data. The bill would prohibit an employer from using facial recognition technology, unless it is used strictly to open a locked device or grant access to locked or secure areas. The bill would also prohibit an employer from using a workplace surveillance tool to infer specified categories of information about a worker, including, among others, their veteran status, ancestral history, religious beliefs, or disability status. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

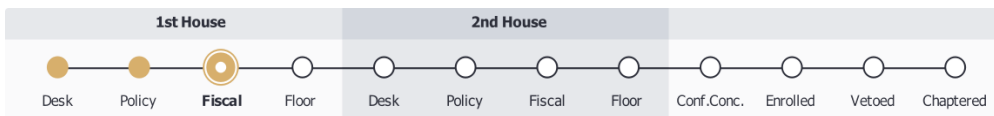
**Current Text:** 04/13/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/13/2026

[AB 1898](#) [Schultz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Workplace artificial intelligence tools.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned           |
|----------|--------------------|
| Watch    | Klinenberg, Peroni |

**Bill information**

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

**Summary:** Would require an employer to provide a written notice to a worker that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to be given to a worker within a specified time and would require the notice to contain specified information,

including the specific employment-related decisions likely to be affected by the use of the workplace AI tool. The bill would require an employer to maintain an updated list of all workplace AI tools currently in use and their impact on jobs, as specified, and to provide the list to workers annually. The bill would provide for enforcement by the Labor Commissioner or a public prosecutor, and alternatively would authorize any worker who has suffered damages, or their exclusive representative, to file a civil action for damages caused by the adverse action. The bill would establish remedies and penalties for violations, including a penalty of up to \$500 for each violation. (Based on 03/20/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

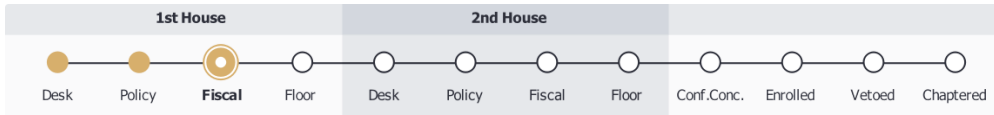
**Current Text:** 03/20/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/20/2026

[AB 1961](#) [Ahrens, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Celly    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer’s workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

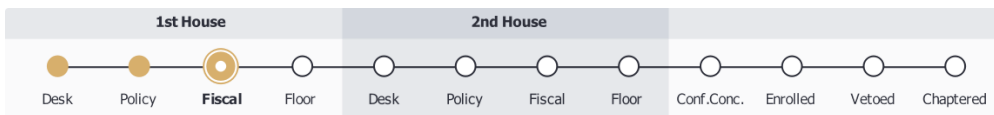
**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

[AB 1980](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Labor: apprenticeship: Equal Representation in Construction Apprenticeships Grant Program.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned           |
|----------|--------------------|
| Watch    | Rosales, Sumeshwar |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

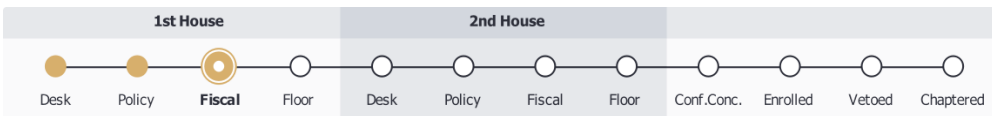
**Summary:** Existing law establishes in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law requires the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a Women in Construction Priority Unit to, among other things, provide resources for employers and project owners, including public agencies, to improve construction worksite culture, address barriers to employment, and develop training and materials for workforce pipeline professionals specific to women and nonbinary individuals in construction. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to establish, through the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, the Equal Representation in Construction Apprenticeships Grant Program for the purpose of increasing equitable access to building and construction career pathways for women, nonbinary individuals, and underrepresented populations in California. The bill would require the department to issue a competitive request for applications for qualified organizations, as defined. The bill would require the grants to be used for specified purposes, including to provide direct participant stipends to offset lost wages and enable full participation in preapprenticeship and apprenticeship programs that are registered with the division. This bill would require the agency to prioritize applications from qualified organizations that have programs serving women, nonbinary individuals, and underrepresented populations who meet specified criteria. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Introduced:</b> 02/13/2026 (Spot bill) | <b>Current Text:</b> 04/16/2026 - Amended |
|   | <b>Last Amend:</b> 04/16/2026             |

[AB 1995](#)
[Patel, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**State Fire Marshal: lithium battery working group: membership: funding.**

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned     |
|----------|--------------|
| Watch    | Celly, Islam |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to convene a lithium battery working group, composed of specified members selected by the State Fire Marshal, to identify those safety issues associated with lithium batteries and associated charging infrastructure installed or used near or within residential or commercial occupancies that

have not already been addressed in the 2025 Edition of the California Building Standards Code, and to recommend potential solutions that will enhance building safety for the State Fire Marshal and other impacted agencies to consider, as provided. The bill would require the working group to deliver the initial research, findings, and recommendations on or before January 1, 2028. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

**AB 2027**

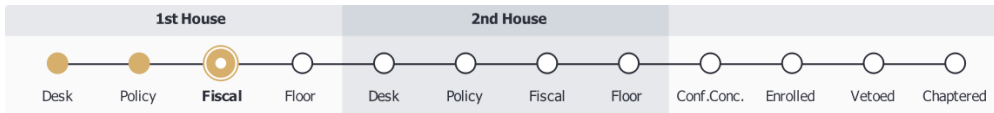
**Ward, D**

**HTML**

**PDF**

**Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 3.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would prohibit an employer from using a worker’s personal information, as defined, to train an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker’s job, and would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to a worker’s personal information to a third party for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker’s job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the personal information of an employer’s worker to a third party or using the personal information of an employer’s worker to train artificial intelligence, as specified. The bill would require a contract between an employer and vendor to include a requirement that the vendor implement and maintain reasonable security procedures to protect the worker’s personal information from, among other things, unauthorized or illegal access. The bill would define terms for these provisions, including “employer” and “personal information.” This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/09/2026

**AB 2106**

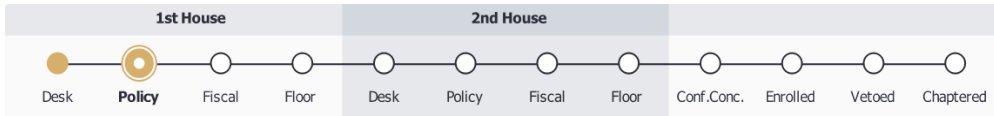
**Patel, D**

**HTML**

**PDF**

**Malpractice actions: architects, engineers, or surveyors.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Berman   |

Bill information

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

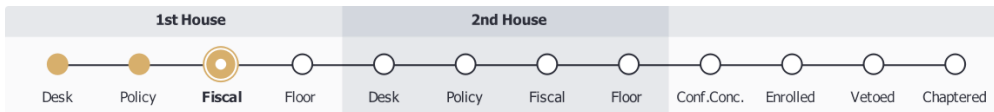
**Summary:** Current law requires the attorney for the plaintiff or cross-complainant in any action arising out of the professional negligence of an architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor to file and serve a certificate declaring either that the attorney has consulted and received an opinion that the action is reasonable and meritorious from an architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor, licensed to practice in this state or in any other state, or that the attorney was unable to obtain that consultation for specified reasons. This bill would expand the malpractice complaints covered by the provision to include those against landscape architects, professional geologists, and professional geophysicists. This bill would recast the requirements of the certificate to require a practitioner, licensed in this state in same discipline as the defendant or cross-defendant, not the attorney, to complete the certificate. The bill would specify required elements of the certificate pertaining to the licensure and experience of the practitioner, their lack of interest in the litigation, and their professional opinion regarding the reasonableness and merit of the action. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026 **Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned          |
|----------|-------------------|
| Watch    | Canright, Rosales |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations to adopt occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with exposure to harmful airborne contaminants. Existing law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the department to enforce all occupational safety and health standards, as specified. Existing law imposes restrictions on specified high-exposure trigger tasks on artificial stone, as those terms are defined. Specifically, a person or entity engaged in high-exposure trigger tasks is prohibited from using dry methods, and is required to use effective wet methods when

engaging in any high-exposure trigger tasks. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a fabrication shop, or any individual who will employ another individual to perform high-exposure trigger tasks in a fabrication shop, to ensure that an employee who will perform high-exposure tasks receives specified training and to annually attest to the division that these employees have been trained. Existing law requires the division to enforce these provisions by issuing a citation alleging a violation and a notice of civil penalty. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the department to develop an application and certification process for fabrication shops to lawfully engage in slab solid surface product fabrication activities. The bill would authorize fabrication shops to engage in those fabrication activities during the pendency of the application development and certification process. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

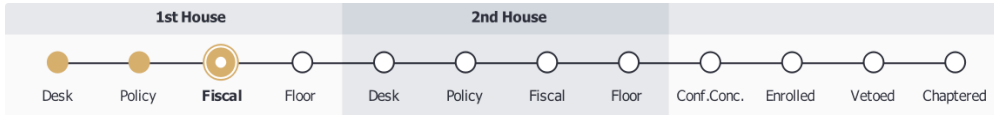
**Current Text:** 04/15/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/15/2026

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

**Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

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

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

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

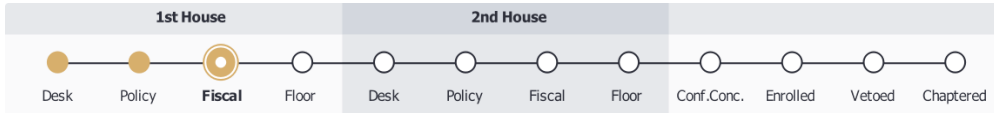
**Current Text:** 03/19/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/19/2026

**AB 2170** **Boerner, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**California Environmental Quality Act: overburdened communities: notices and hearings: translations.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned  |
|----------|-----------|
| Watch    | Sumeshwar |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

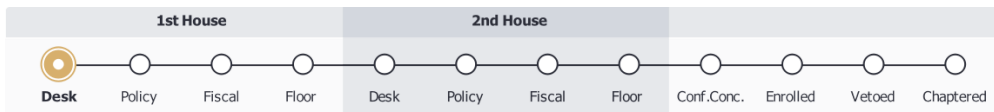
**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law requires a lead agency to be responsible for determining whether the project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration is required, as provided. Existing law, for certain projects, establishes a ministerial review process with modified environmental assessment procedures, as provided. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described provisions relating to determinations by a lead agency, would require an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration, as determined by the lead agency, for any project, except as provided, that includes the development, intensification, or substantial expansion of an industrial use if the project is located in or within 1/2 mile of an overburdened community, as defined. The bill would disqualify these projects from receiving a statutory exemption or ministerial review process. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026      **Current Text:** 04/22/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/22/2026

[AB 2183](#)
[Alanis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Pest control.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

**Summary:** Current law sets forth the purposes of certain provisions governing pest control operations. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those purposes. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

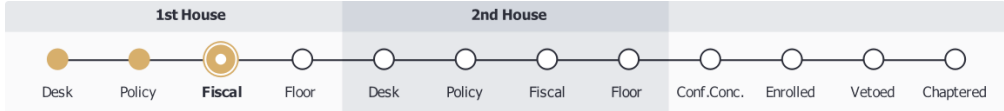
Introduced: 02/19/2026

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced

[AB 2231](#)
[Ahrens, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned  |
|----------|-----------|
| Watch    | Sumeshwar |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also 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 establishes administrative procedures for the review and certification of the EIR for a project and judicial review procedures for any action or proceeding brought to challenge the lead agency's decision to certify the EIR or to grant project approvals. This bill would establish streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership hospital campus project, defined by the bill as a construction project of a hospital campus in the City of Emeryville or of the City of Santa Clara, under certain conditions. The bill would require the city council of the City of Emeryville or of Santa Clara, as the lead agency for the hospital campus project, to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review, as specified, if it finds the project will meet those conditions. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership hospital campus project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

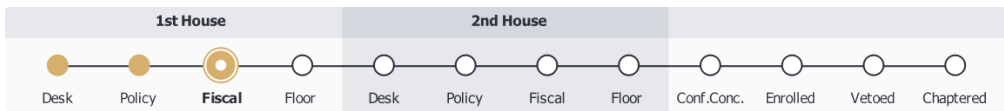
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/22/2026

[AB 2249](#)
[Irwin, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Davis    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/16/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA prohibits a person engaged in commercial cannabis activity, whether licensed or unlicensed, from engaging in specified advertising or marketing activities, including publishing or disseminating advertising or marketing that is attractive to children. MAUCRSA also places specified requirements on the packaging and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products, including prohibiting packages and labels from being made to be attractive to children. This bill would prohibit the sale, distribution, or manufacture of cannabis, cannabis products, packaging, or labeling that are attractive to children, as defined. The bill would define the term “attractive to children” to include images of real or fictional humans and would create an exception to that prohibition in advertising or marketing, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2027, to develop, adopt, and implement by regulation a standardized rubric for determining whether cannabis goods, including their packaging and labeling, are attractive to children, subject to certain requirements, including that the rubric identifies and describes prohibition design elements, as specified. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

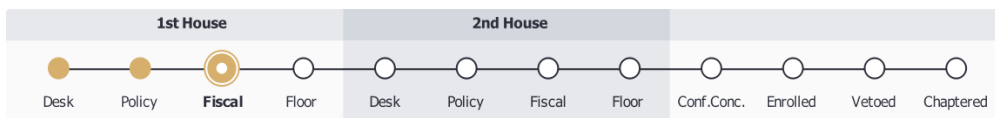
**Current Text:** 04/15/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/15/2026

[AB 2250](#)
[Aguiar-Curry, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Cannabis: cannabinoids.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Davis    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/21/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Chapter 248 of the Statutes of 2025 (AB 8) revised the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law to prohibit industrial hemp raw extract from being incorporated into food, food additives, beverages, or dietary supplements unless the industrial hemp raw extract is comprised of cannabidiol (CBD) or cannabinol (CBN) isolate with a purity level greater than 99% and does not contain any tetrahydrocannabinols or synthetic cannabinoids. AB 8, beginning January 1, 2028, revises and recasts various provisions in conformity with that prohibition. Among those conforming changes, AB 8 excludes CBD isolate from the definition of “cannabis concentrate” for purposes of the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, which imposes various penalties for the unlawful possession or sale of

cannabis concentrate. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2028, would also exclude CBN isolate from that definition of “cannabis concentrate.” (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 03/11/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/11/2026

[AB 2302](#)

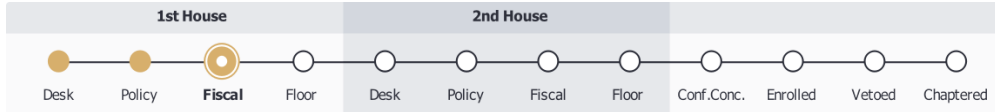
[Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Food safety: infant Formula.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Peroni   |

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Would require a manufacturer of infant formula for sale or distribution in this state to test its final infant formula product for aluminum, 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 aluminum, 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 State Department of Public Health upon request, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

[AB 2321](#)

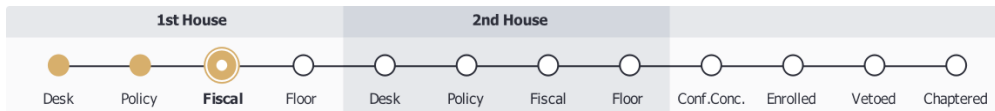
[Ortega, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Bureau of Investigations.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Chan     |

#### Bill information

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

**Summary:** Existing law makes the Bureau of Investigations within the Division of Occupational Safety and Health responsible for directing accident investigations involving violations of laws, standards, and orders in which there is a serious injury, death, or request for prosecution by a division representative, reviewing inspection reports involving a serious violation if there have been serious injuries or a serious exposure, and preparing cases for the purpose of prosecution, as specified. Existing law requires the bureau to refer the results of investigations it is required to conduct to the appropriate prosecuting authority having jurisdiction for appropriate action unless it determines that there is legally insufficient evidence of a violation of the law. This bill would require the bureau to establish written policies and procedures for the process of reviewing cases and whether to investigate or refer them for prosecution. The bill would, upon appropriation of sufficient funding, remove the bureau's investigation responsibility for violations in which there is a death or permanent total disability, as defined, and would instead require the appropriate prosecuting authority to be responsible for directing those investigations, as specified. The bill would require the division to notify the prosecuting authority and provide information to the authority, as specified. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 03/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/16/2026

[AB 2322](#)

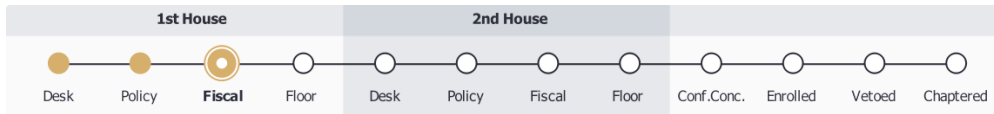
[Papan, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Water discharge: commercial, industrial, or institutional sites.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

#### Bill information

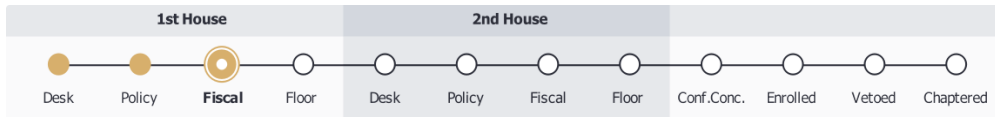
**Status:** 04/15/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater by municipalities and industries in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program, established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under existing law, the state board and the 9 regional water quality control boards issue permits for the discharge of stormwater from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). For purposes of issuing permits for the discharge of stormwater from MS4s, this bill define "commercial, industrial, or institutional site" or "CII site" as a privately owned parcel or contiguous parcels of land that are commercial, industrial, or institutional based on the appropriate county tax assessor land use codes, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 04/06/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/06/2026

**Public health: cold spas and cold plunge tubs.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

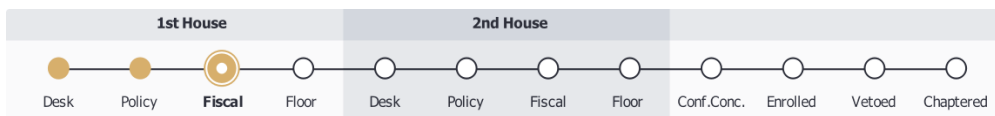
**Status:** 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law requires that every person, including both public and private entities, operating or maintaining a public swimming pool do so in a sanitary, healthful, and safe manner, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to supervise the sanitation, healthfulness, and safety of public swimming pools. Existing law requires the department to make and enforce regulations pertaining to public swimming pools as it deems proper and to enforce specified building standards relating to public swimming pools. Existing law also requires every health officer to enforce the specified building standards relating to swimming pools and other regulations adopted by the department. Existing law defines public swimming pool for these purposes. Existing law makes a person who violates these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a specified fine or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. This bill would expand the definition of a public swimming pool to include a cold spa. The bill would define a cold spa for these purposes, and would require cold spas to be subject to specified requirements related to the construction and operation of a spa or spa pool, except as specified. Because this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also establish requirements for a cold plunge tub, including, among other things, that the cold plunge tub is prohibited from being placed or used within the same enclosure as a public pool or spa. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

**Health care: workforce training programs.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rosales  |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The Song-Brown Health Care Workforce Training Act declares the intent of the Legislature to increase the number of students and residents receiving quality education and training in specified primary care specialties and as primary care physician's assistants, primary care nurse practitioners, and registered nurses. This bill would require the Department of Health Care Access and Information to maintain a New Nursing Graduate Support and Placement Program to award program grants to community college associate degree of nursing programs, through which support grants would be awarded to recent graduates for loan repayment assistance, relocation, transportation, housing assistance, childcare, and other financial support. The bill would specify grant eligibility criteria for community colleges and recent graduates. The bill would require the department to consider labor standards of hospital sites that employ support grant applicants when determining grant distribution. Implementation of these provisions would be contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/09/2026

AB 2466

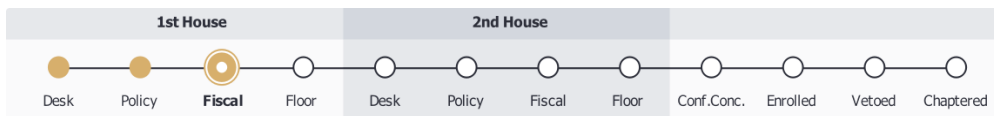
Fong, D

HTML

PDF

**Strong Workforce Program: work-based learning opportunities: regional consortia.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rinck    |

**Bill information**

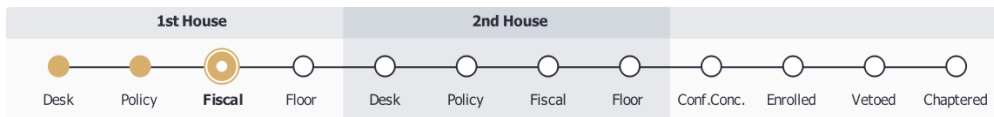
**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Strong Workforce Program to provide funding to career technical education regional consortia made up of community college districts and local educational agencies, as specified. Existing law authorizes a community college district to use the funds apportioned directly to the community college district to provide direct support to students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning to increase employability and employment, as provided. Existing law requires the chancellor's office to revise, no later than June 30, 2026, policies, regulations, and guidance necessary to provide students, employers, or both, with paid work-based learning opportunities, as provided. This bill would extend the deadline for the chancellor's office to revise the policies, regulations, and guidance described above by one year. The bill would additionally authorize funds apportioned directly to regional consortia to be used to provide direct support to students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning to increase employability and employment, as specified, and would make conforming changes. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 04/23/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/23/2026

**Data centers: water use disclosures.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

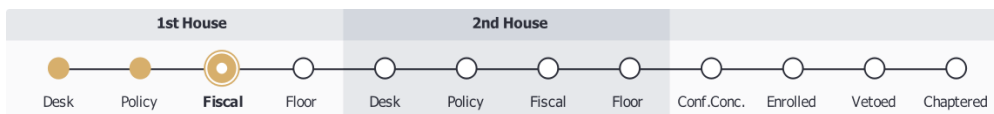
**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, businesses, residences, and open space, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan, a water supply assessment, and a water use assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the construction or expansion is not within the boundaries of a groundwater basin designated as critically overdrafted by the Department of Water Resources, except as specified. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 04/08/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/08/2026

**Department of Industrial Relations: occupational safety and health.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Spielman |

**Bill information**

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

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and charges the division with the enforcement of various laws

affecting safe working conditions, including the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Current law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the division, as specified. Current law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Current law requires the department to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center, to conduct a study evaluating opportunities to improve worker safety and safeguard employment rights, as specified. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the division and make recommendations to the department, the Department of Human Resources, and the Legislature on policies the state shall use to inform the consideration and establishment of career pathways to the Compliance Safety and Health Officer classification. The bill would authorize the University of California, as defined, to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the department to cooperate and collaborate with the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, in the conduct of the study. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

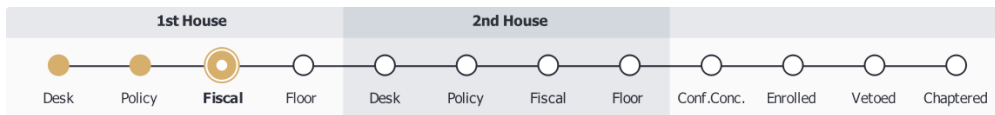
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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

[AB 2489](#)
[Lowenthal, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Controlled substances: research.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Davis    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/13/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law creates the Research Advisory Panel, as specified, to conduct hearings on, and in other ways study, research projects concerning controlled substances. Existing law authorizes the panel to approve research projects that have been registered with the Attorney General concerning the nature and effects of cannabis or hallucinogenic drugs and the treatment of abuse of controlled substances. Existing law authorizes a person who, under federal law, is entitled to use controlled substances for the purpose of research, instruction, or analysis to lawfully obtain and use those controlled substances upon approval by the panel, as specified. This bill, the California Veterans' Right to Try Act, would, until January 1, 2032, authorize the Research Advisory Panel to submit an investigational new drug application to the United States Food and Drug Administration requesting approval for a clinical trial of Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substances to study the administration and efficacy of those compounds among a patient pool comprised exclusively of veteran subjects with comorbidities that commonly overlap with the incidence of suicidality among veterans. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

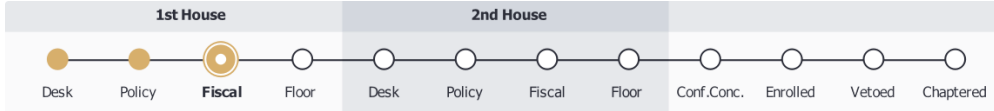
**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended

[AB 2499](#)
[Gipson, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Corrections: prison conditions.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned    |
|----------|-------------|
| Watch    | Chan, Rinck |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

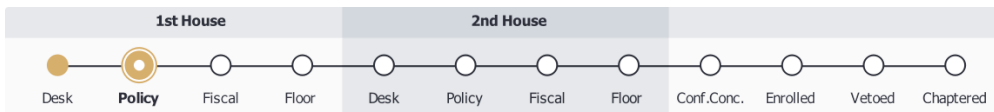
**Summary:** Under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of those provisions or a standard, order, or special order authorized by those provisions are a crime. Existing law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the administration of correctional facilities and the care and custody of inmates. Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to be responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. This bill, Adrienne’s Act, would require the division, by July 1, 2027, to submit a rulemaking proposal for the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board’s review and adoption, specifically applicable to workers in any prison or institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, as specified. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026      **Current Text:** 04/13/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/13/2026

[AB 2503](#)
[Wallis, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**California Interscholastic Federation: pupil health: heat illness: guidelines.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned      |
|----------|---------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Peroni |

**Bill information**

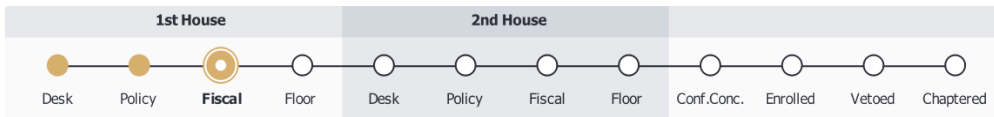
**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 22).  
**Summary:** Existing law requires the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF), in consultation with the State Department of Education, to develop guidelines, procedures, and safety standards for the prevention and management of exertional heat illness. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, the CIF to review and update as necessary the guidelines, procedures, and safety standards, with special consideration for regions of the state with higher average temperatures. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026  
**Current Text:** 04/13/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/13/2026

[AB 2537](#) [Chen, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Davis    |

**Bill information**

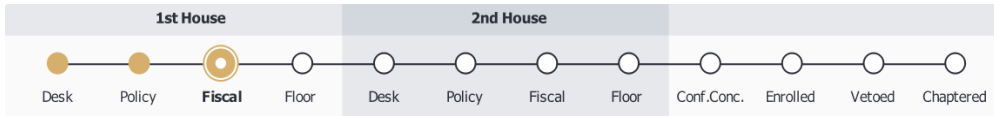
**Status:** 04/16/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  
**Summary:** The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing law gives the Department of Cannabis Control the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state. Existing law authorizes the department to take disciplinary actions against a licensee, as provided. Existing law requires the department to prepare and disseminate, as specified, an annual report relating to the department’s activities, including, among other things, the amount of funds allocated and spent by the department for cannabis licensing, enforcement, and administration, and the number of state licenses issued, renewed, denied, suspended, and revoked. This bill, the Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026, would require the department to prioritize its enforcement of MAUCRSA in a manner consistent with an enforcement prioritization policy, as defined, based on specified categories, that are listed from highest to lowest priority, based on conduct or conditions, as specified, that create a risk of harm, as described. The bill would define “risk of harm” as the likelihood of, among other things, interference with enforcement of state law. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026  
**Current Text:** 04/15/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/15/2026

[AB 2550](#) [Caloza, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Women in the construction industry: report.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rosales  |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Employment Development Department, among other duties, to establish, in conjunction with other state entities, a systemwide policy of actively promoting the training of women in nontraditional occupations. Existing law defines “nontraditional occupations” as any job classification in which not more than 25% of the employees are women, according to the statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This bill would require the department to collect specified data on construction workers, including, among other data, the training and educational capacity to produce trained, certified, and licensed construction workers. This bill would also require the department to work with the Department of Industrial Relations’ Division of Apprenticeship Standards to determine this capacity within state-registered construction preapprenticeship and apprenticeship programs and to determine the number of construction preapprentices and apprentices in any given year who are women. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

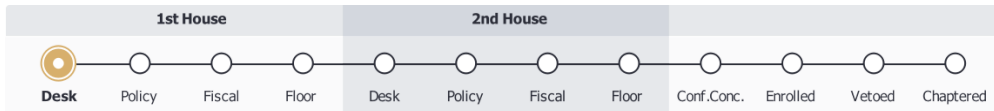
**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

[AB 2586](#)
[Rodriguez, Celeste, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Fire prevention: air quality and smoke monitoring.**

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned       |
|----------|----------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Rosales |

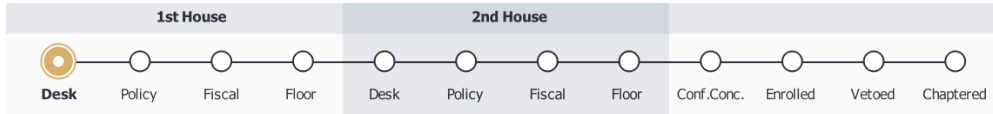
Bill information

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the State Air Resources Board to develop and fund a program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enhance air quality and smoke monitoring, and to provide a public awareness campaign regarding prescribed burns. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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

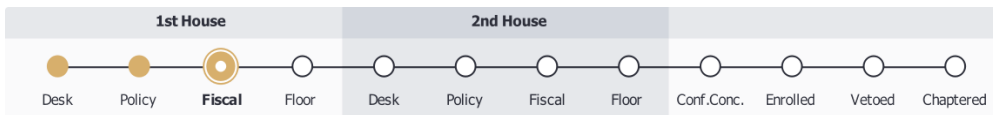
[AB 2587](#)[Tangipa, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Food and agriculture: pesticide residue monitoring program.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

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

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to conduct a pesticide residue monitoring program for produce destined for processing to determine which pesticides are most likely to leave a residue and to what extent it is necessary to monitor the produce. Existing law requires the director to continuously interpret the results of the pesticide residue monitoring program in order to assess its general effectiveness at preventing public exposure to illegal pesticide residues, to release comprehensive summaries of the results of the pesticide residue monitoring program, and to identify in the reports the specific county where unprocessed agricultural foods have been discovered to contain illegal pesticide residue levels, the specific commodity, and the county where the commodity was produced, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that latter provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced[AB 2667](#)[Hadwick, R](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Berman   |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 19. Noes 0.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Would require, until January 1, 2030, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a

permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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

**AB 2736**

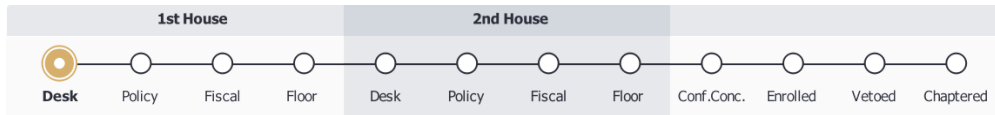
**Johnson, R**

**HTML**

**PDF**

### California Environmental Quality Act.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned  |
|----------|-----------|
| Watch    | Sumeshwar |

#### Bill information

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

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also 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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations and to the statement of intent. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

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

**SB 6**

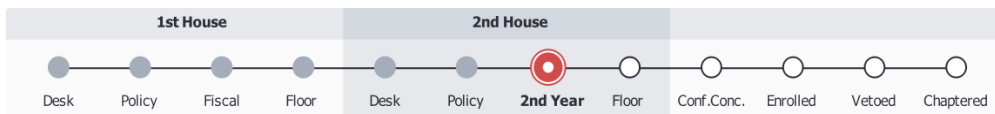
**Ashby, D**

**HTML**

**PDF**

### Controlled substances: xylazine.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Davis    |

#### Bill information

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

**Summary:**

The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act categorizes controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I. Under existing law, the substances in Schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use while substances in Schedules II through V are substances that have an accepted medical use, but have the potential for abuse. Current law restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. Current law defines drug paraphernalia and prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, sale, and possession, as specified, of drug paraphernalia. Current law excludes from these prohibitions any testing equipment that is designed, marketed, used, or intended to be used to analyze a substance for the presence of fentanyl, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any analog of fentanyl. This bill would add xylazine to the list of Schedule III substances, as specified. If an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the bill would create an exception for a substance that is intended to be used to compound an animal drug, as specified. The bill would exclude from the prohibitions on paraphernalia any testing equipment to analyze a substance for the presence of xylazine. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

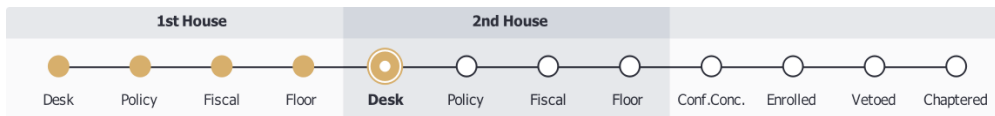
**Introduced:** 12/02/2024

**Current Text:** 12/02/2024 - Introduced

SB 58
Padilla, D
HTML
PDF

**Air quality: standard: hydrogen sulfide.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies. Current law requires the state board to adopt standards of ambient air quality for each air basin in consideration of the public health, safety, and welfare, including, but not limited to, health, illness, irritation to the senses, aesthetic value, interference with visibility, and effects on the economy. Current law authorizes these standards to vary from one air basin to another. Current law requires the standards relating to health effects to be based upon the recommendations of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2030, the office to develop health-based threshold levels for hydrogen sulfide. The bill would further authorize the office to develop threshold levels for additional air pollutants with the considerations specified for hydrogen sulfide upon an appropriation

for this purpose from the Legislature. The bill would require the office to conduct at least 3 public workshops, including at least one located in the Tijuana River Valley region, at least one located in the Salton Sea region, and at least one selected in consultation with a community that has experienced significant hydrogen sulfide exposure. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 01/08/2025

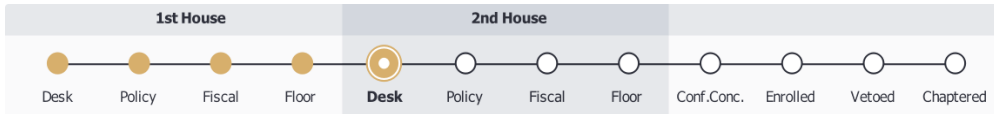
**Current Text:** 01/14/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 01/14/2026

SB 811
Caballero, D
HTML
PDF

**Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Berman   |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC’s jurisdiction, as provided. Current law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous waste, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. The bill would require the department to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant’s facility after receipt of the permit application. The bill would provide that certain materials related to metal shredding are not hazardous waste if they meet specified requirements. The bill would require any report required to be submitted by a metal shredding facility pursuant to a permit issued to be signed by the owner or operator and certified under penalty of law, including criminal penalties, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

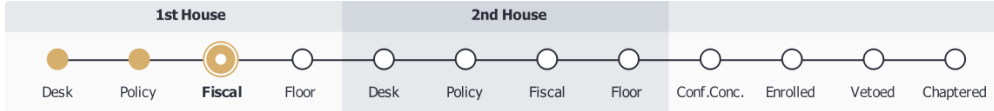
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended

[SB 899](#)
[Grove, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned       |
|----------|----------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Rosales |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state’s “Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan,” as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the task force, on or before July 1, 2028, and in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the State Department of Public Health, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, as provided. The bill would require the task force, in developing this assessment, to, among other things, develop a model to determine the approximate health benefits of achieving the goals identified in the action plan and make recommendations on how the action plan can increase its health benefits. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 01/20/2026

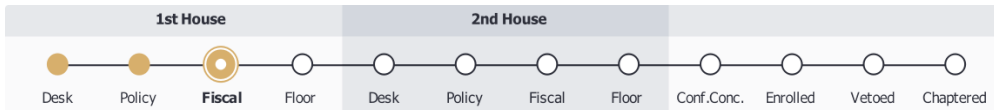
**Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/18/2026

[SB 966](#)
[Gonzalez, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Refinery and chemical plants.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

**Summary:** The California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990 requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board and the Division of Occupational Safety

and Health to promote worker safety through implementation of training and process safety management practices in refineries, chemical plants, and other appropriate facilities, including by adopting process safety management standards and regulations. The act defines “process safety management” and other terms for its purposes. The act also requires an employer to develop and maintain written safety information, emergency action plans, operating procedures, procedures to manage changes, and inspection and testing programs. This bill would require an employer, in consultation with employees and employee representatives, to develop, implement, and maintain a written plan to effectively provide for employee participation in all process safety management elements. The bill would also require, on or before April 1, 2027, an employer, in consultation with employee and employee representatives, to develop and implement stop work procedures and procedures for reporting and responding to hazards, as specified. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/03/2026

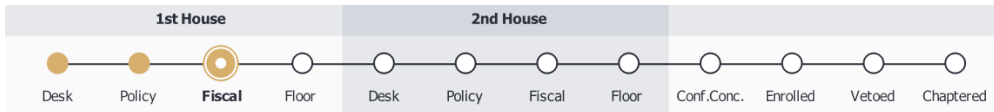
**Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/25/2026

[SB 973](#)
[Becker, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Wildfire County Coordinator Program.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned       |
|----------|----------------|
| Watch    | Islam, Rosales |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and requires the task force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. The Budget Act of 2025 provided for a community hardening program in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection that includes home hardening certification and a wildfire county coordinator program, appropriated \$9,500,000 to the department to make available to the California Fire Safe Council for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, and required the county coordinators to prioritize home hardening, defensible space, planning, and education for community-level wildfire mitigation efforts. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to (1) establish recommended standards for wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development, updating, or procurement of county-level wildfire risk assessments, and (4) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire resilience prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

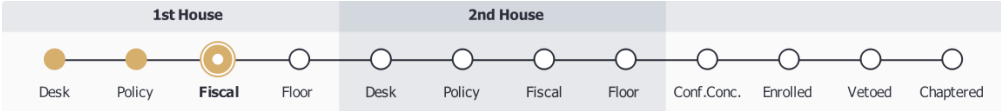
**Introduced:** 02/04/2026

**Current Text:** 04/13/2026 - Amended

[SB 986](#)
[Seyarto, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Major regulations.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Chan     |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/17/2026 - Set for hearing April 27.

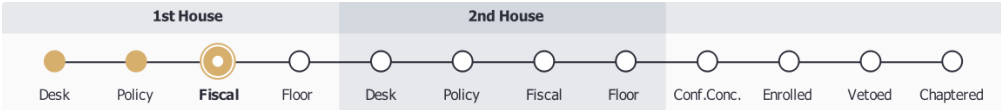
**Summary:** The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The APA requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation to, among other things, assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, and requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to prepare and submit to the Department of Finance for review, a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as provided. The APA defines "major regulation," for purposes of the act, to mean any proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation subject to review by the OAL that will have an economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000, as provided. The APA provides exceptions for emergency regulations in the case of a situation that calls for immediate action to avoid serious harm to the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare. This bill would prohibit a major regulation from taking effect until submission to, and expiration of a 60-day review period by, the Legislature, except as provided for emergency regulations. The bill would, prior to the expiration of the 60-day review period, require the Legislature to hold an informational hearing on the major regulation. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026      **Current Text:** 04/15/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/15/2026

[SB 995](#)
[Pérez, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Involuntary residential facilities: health and safety inspections.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
|          |          |

Watch

Chan

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the operator of a private detention facility, as defined, to comply with, and adhere to, the detention standards of care and confinement agreed upon in the facility's contract for operations, as specified. Existing law requires a private detention facility operator to comply with, and adhere to, all local and state public health orders and occupational safety and health regulations. This bill, the Masuma Khan Justice Act, would authorize the State Department of Public Health to inspect an involuntary residential facility, defined as a facility that houses more than 50 individuals overnight, restricts residents' ability to enter or leave, as specified, and provides specified onsite services, for the limited purpose of ensuring sanitary, hygienic, and safe conditions, using standards and inspection protocols consistent with those applied to licensed residential health facilities. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026

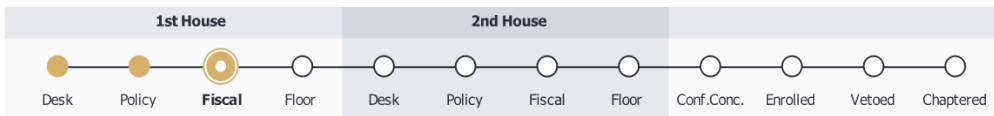
**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

[SB 1039](#)
[Grove, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Air resources: refinery-related community air monitoring system.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Spielman |

**Bill information**

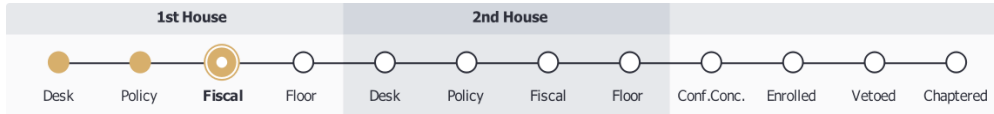
**Status:** 04/20/2026 - April 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** Existing law requires a refinery-related community air monitoring system to be installed near each refinery, as provided, and requires the monitoring system to include equipment capable of measuring compounds emitted to the atmosphere from refinery processes. Existing law requires owners or operators of petroleum refineries to develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate regional air pollution control district or regional air quality management district. This bill would require guidance adopted to implement the fence-line monitoring system to include a process for a petroleum refinery to provide substantial evidence to the appropriate air district to exclude a pollutant for monitoring in a fence-line monitoring system and would authorize the air district to exclude a pollutant for monitoring at a petroleum refinery fence-line monitoring system if the air district determines that substantial evidence supports certain considerations. Because the bill would require air districts to revise their guidance related to the fence-line monitoring system, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2026

**Current Text:** 03/19/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/19/2026

[SB 1046](#)[Blakespear, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Chan     |

**Bill information****Status:**

04/20/2026 - April 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:**

The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 exists for the purpose of assuring safe and healthful working conditions for all California workers by authorizing the enforcement of effective standards, assisting and encouraging employers to maintain safe and healthful working conditions, and providing for research, information, education, training, and enforcement in the field of occupational safety and health. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations for the adoption of occupational safety and health standards and establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in that department for the enforcement of those occupational safety and health standards, as prescribed. This bill would require the division, on or before January 1, 2030, to propose to the board for its review and adoption, a standard that protects the health and safety of employees who risk high or prolonged exposure to transboundary pollution, as defined, in outdoor occupational environments, as specified. The bill would require the board to consider identifying an exposure threshold for hydrogen sulfide at which acute or chronic health effects occur to reference in the standards and may consider exposure thresholds for other relevant pollutants. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Introduced:**

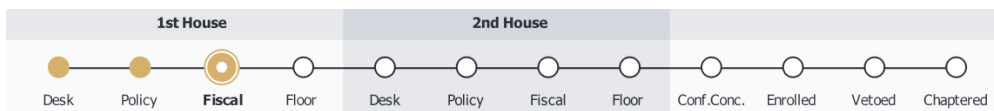
02/11/2026 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:**

04/09/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:**

04/09/2026

[SB 1075](#)[Reyes, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Beach    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

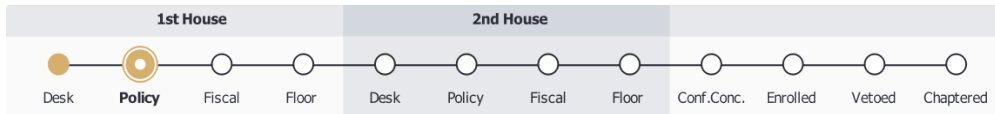
**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden that includes an assessment and identification of those communities. Existing law requires the statewide strategy to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires the assessment and identification to prioritize disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law requires the regional air quality management district or the regional air pollution control district encompassing the location selected by the state board, within one year of selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of the statewide strategy. Under this existing regulatory authority, the state board provides grants to development and implement local community emissions reduction plans. This bill would revise the definition of “disadvantaged community” to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community. By expanding the definition of “disadvantaged community,” this bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2026 **Current Text:** 04/23/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/23/2026

[SB 1121](#) [Seyarto, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Vehicles: commercial electric vehicle safety.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Islam    |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

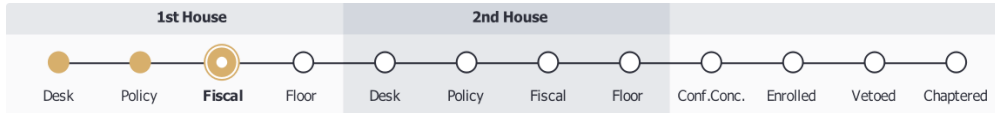
**Summary:** Would require the Office of Emergency Services, on or before January 1, 2028, to develop and post on its internet website an action plan for responding to electric commercial motor vehicle battery fires that covers specified topics, including best practices for reducing wildfire risk and mitigating the risk of battery reignition. The bill would require the office, in developing the action plan, to consult with certain stakeholders, including the Department of the California Highway Patrol, electric truck manufacturers, and labor organizations. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026 **Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1132](#) [Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

## Workforce development: workplace rights training.

### Progress bar



### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rinck    |

### Bill information

**Status:** 04/13/2026 - April 13 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Current law requires the board to assist the Governor in specified activities for this purpose. Current law requires each local workforce development board to develop and submit to the Governor a comprehensive 4-year local plan and to establish at least one full service one-stop career center, as specified. This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board to develop a workplace rights curriculum in partnership with subject matter experts and would require the local boards to ensure provision of a workplace rights training consistent with that curriculum to individuals receiving services through the California workforce system. The bill would require each local plan to include a description of how the local board plans to comply with this training requirement. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to provide this training to individuals receiving services through the one-stop system, as specified. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/17/2026

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced

[SB 1184](#)

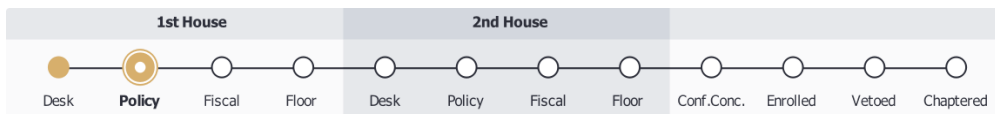
[McGuire, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

## California Environmental Quality Act.

### Progress bar



### Tracking form

| Position | Assigned  |
|----------|-----------|
| Watch    | Sumeshwar |

### Bill information

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

**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. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to environmental quality. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced

**SB 1227**

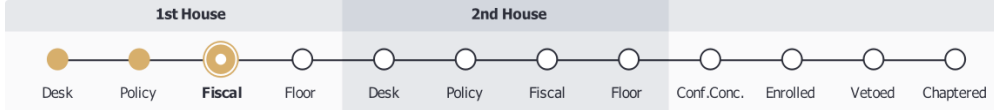
**Durazo, D**

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Department of Industrial Relations: apprenticeship pilot program.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Spielman |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

**Summary:** Would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) and the Department of Human Resources to partner with the bargaining units representing employees of DIR to design and develop an apprenticeship pilot program that addresses DIR’s staffing challenges. The bill would require the design, development, and administration of the program to meet specified requirements, including being consistent with the constitutional merit principle applicable to civil service employment. The bill would require the program to meet specified requirements, including that the apprenticeship program classification pay scales be determined by the collective bargaining process. The bill would include related legislative findings and declarations. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Current Text:** 04/16/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/16/2026

**SB 1241**

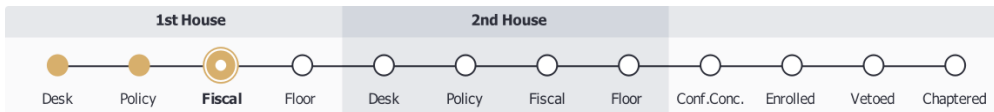
**Smallwood-Cuevas, D**

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

**Skilled and trained workforce requirements.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Chan     |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/13/2026 - April 13 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

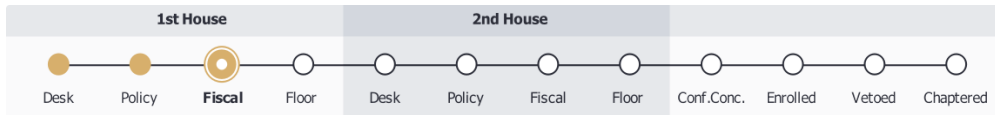
**Summary:** Existing law establishes requirements with respect to public contracts that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, as specified. Existing law requires a public entity subject to skilled and trained workforce requirements to include a specified notice in all bid documents. Existing law specifies that a failure of a public entity to include the required notice that a project is subject to the skilled and trained workforce requirement does not excuse a public entity from those requirements. This bill would expand the circumstances under which those requirements apply to specified instruments and laws, including development agreements and resolutions, as provided. The bill would make various technical and conforming changes. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026 **Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/26/2026

**SB 1313** **McNerney, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Canright |

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22). (Amended text released 4/27/2026)

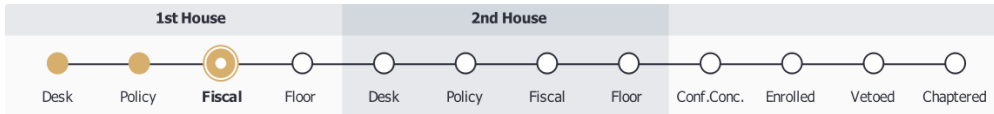
**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board for the provision of grants and revolving fund loans to provide for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would provide that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be considered eligible and expended for projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water. By expanding the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be expended, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026 **Current Text:** 04/27/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 04/27/2026

**SB 1316** **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Employment.**

**Progress bar**



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned   |
|----------|------------|
| Watch    | Klinenberg |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/24/2026 - Set for hearing May 4.

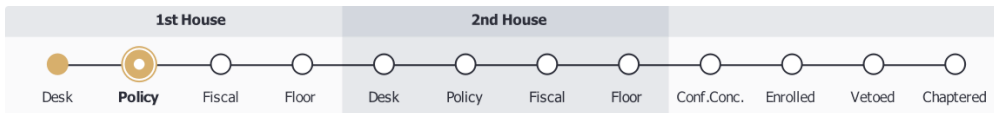
**Summary:** Existing law sets forth the Labor Commissioner’s duties, including investigating employee complaints and providing for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner, as an alternative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

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026      **Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/25/2026

[SB 1377](#)
[Jones, R](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Immunizations: medical exemptions.**

Progress bar



Tracking form

| Position | Assigned |
|----------|----------|
| Watch    | Rosales  |

Bill information

**Status:** 04/16/2026 - April 15 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 4.)

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from unconditionally admitting any person as a pupil unless, before the person’s admission to that institution, the person has been fully immunized against various diseases, including any disease deemed appropriate by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law provides for medical exemptions from immunization requirements. Existing law requires the department to develop and make available for use by licensed physicians and surgeons an electronic, standardized, statewide medical exemption certification form to be transmitted directly to the department’s California Immunization Registry (CAIR) and submitted directly to the school or institution at which the child will attend, submitted directly to the governing authority of the school or institution, or submitted to that

governing authority through the CAIR where applicable. Existing law requires the form to be the only documentation of a medical exemption that the governing authority may accept. Existing law requires the department to identify medical exemption forms that do not meet specified criteria for appropriate medical exemptions. Existing law requires inappropriate or otherwise invalid exemptions to be reviewed by the State Public Health Officer or a physician and surgeon, and authorizes the revocation of the medical exemption. Existing law requires the department to notify the Medical Board of California or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, as appropriate, of any physician and surgeon who has 5 or more medical exemption forms in a calendar year that are revoked. Existing law authorizes the appeal of a revoked medical exemption by a parent or guardian, as specified. This bill would repeal these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/25/2026

---

**Total Measures: 58**

**Total Tracking Forms: 58**