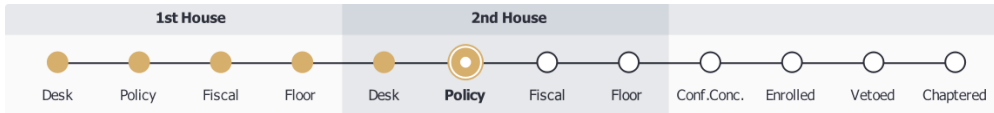


[AB 805](#) [Fong, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Career Apprenticeship Bridge Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Rinck

Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

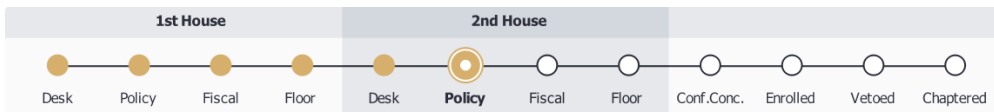
Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations and requires the division, among other things, to evaluate apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs to ensure that the program evaluated is complying with its standards, as specified. This bill would establish the Career Apprenticeship Bridge Program to be administered by the division for specific purposes, including, among other purposes, to coordinate and establish apprenticeships for high school students and to identify resources to support youth apprenticeships. 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 06/02/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2025	Current Text: 06/02/2026 - Amended
	Last Amend: 06/02/2026

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

Wildfires: contamination standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Rosales, Spielman

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: 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 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/27/2026

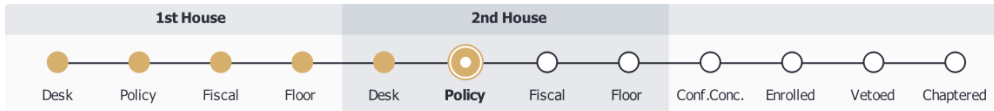
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

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

Pupil instruction: health framework: heat illness.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Islam, Peroni

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

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

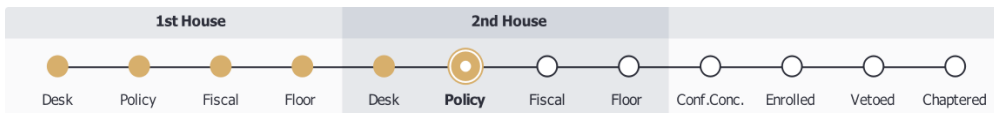
Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/23/2026

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

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

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Bill information

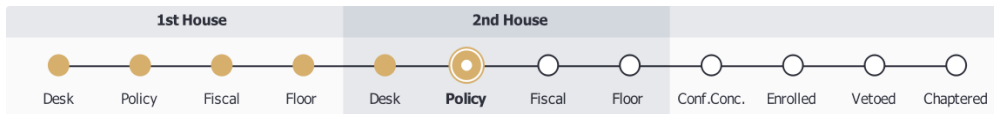
Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.

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

[AB 1883](#)
[Bryan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)
Workplace surveillance tools.**Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Klinenberg, Peroni

Bill information

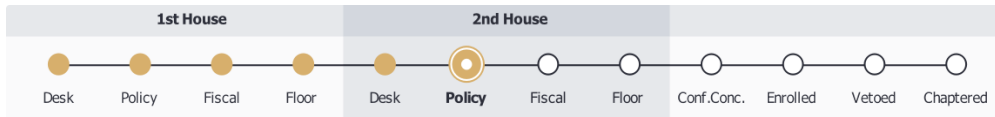
Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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 to make inferences about a worker for firing, deactivation, or disciplinary purposes. The bill would, with certain exceptions, 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 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

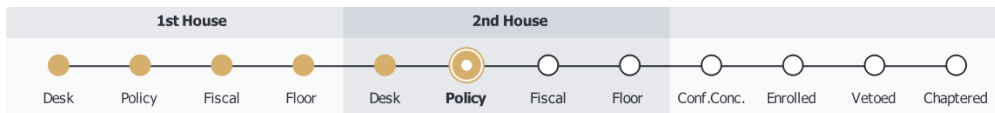
Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 1961](#)[Ahrens, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

Bill information**Status:** 06/03/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

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:** 06/03/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

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 authorize the grants to be used only 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. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026 (Spot bill)

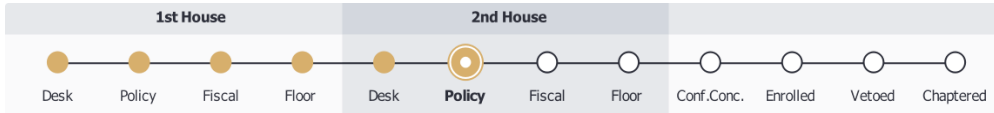
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2106](#) [Patel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Malpractice actions: architects, engineers, or surveyors.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing 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. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

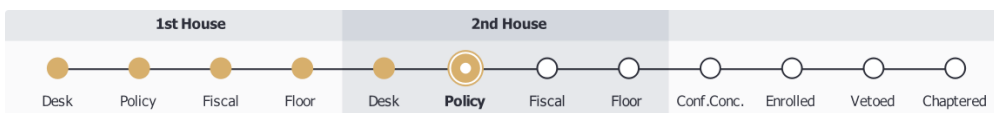
Current Text: 04/29/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/29/2026

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

Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority and requires the authority to coordinate state activities concerning emergency medical services. Existing law grants the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, which is within the Department of Industrial Relations, jurisdiction over all employment and places of employment, and the power necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and standards. Existing law, 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. Under OSHA, certain violations of the act are punishable as a crime. Existing law requires the division, 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. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

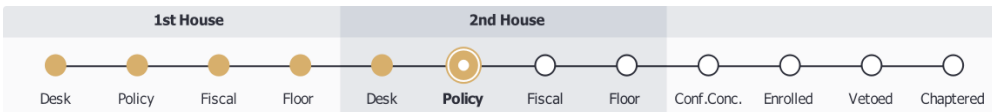
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

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

California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Sumeshwar

Bill information

Status: 05/12/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

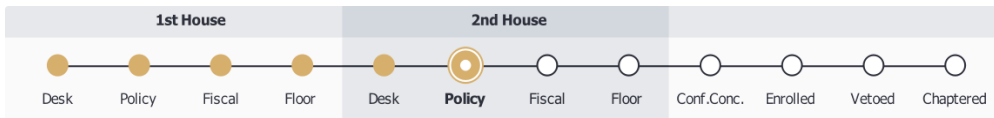
Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended

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: 06/03/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

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 authorize a licensee, until January 1, 2028, to continue to distribute or sell cannabis or cannabis products, and any associated packaging or labeling, that were manufactured, packaged, or labeled in compliance with applicable law as it existed prior to January 1, 2027. The bill would define the term “attractive to children” to include, among other things, the use of images that are designed or likely to appeal to children, as specified. The bill would authorize a licensee to publish or disseminate advertising or marketing that contains images of real humans under specified circumstances. 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 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

AB 2250

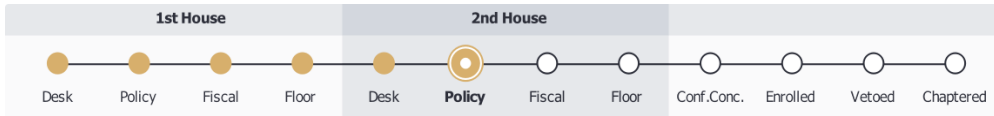
Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Cannabis: cannabinoids.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

Bill information

Status: 06/03/2026 - Referred to Coms. on B. P. & E.D. and REV. & TAX.

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

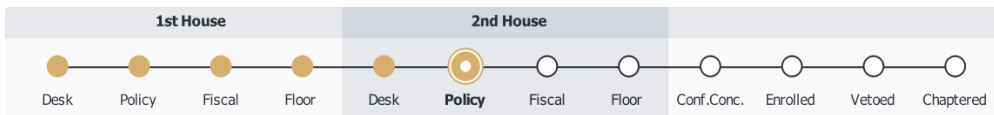
Rodriguez, Celeste, D

HTML

PDF

Food safety: infant formula.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Peroni

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require a manufacturer of infant formula for sale or distribution in this state to test its final infant formula product for arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury at least once per month. The bill also would, commencing on January 1, 2028, require a brand owner, as defined, to provide information to consumers on its internet website or package label regarding specific information about its infant formula that includes, among other things, certain test results for arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury. The bill would specifically prohibit a person from selling in the state or manufacturing, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in the state any infant formula that does not comply with these requirements. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

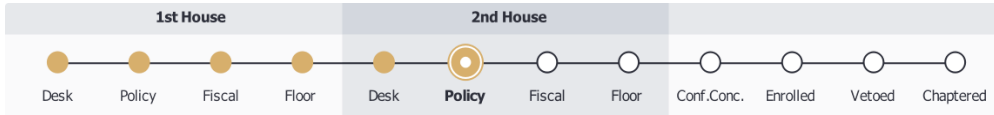
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2321](#)
[Ortega, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Bureau of Investigations.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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 to 5 or more employees, death, or request for prosecution by a division representative. Existing law requires the bureau to review inspection reports involving a serious violation if there have been serious injuries to one to 4 employees or a serious exposure, and authorizes the bureau to investigate 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 deciding whether to investigate or refer them for prosecution. The bill would also require the division to establish a routine or automated process for transmitting information to the bureau about accidents with nonfatal injuries so that the bureau can review them. For an accident in the County of Alameda or the County of Santa Clara resulting in a death or permanent total disability of one or more employees, the bill would make the Alameda County District Attorney or the Santa Clara County District Attorney, based on the county in which the accident occurred, until January 1, 2032, responsible for directing accident investigations and preparing cases for prosecution, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature of sufficient funding for this purpose. The bill would also require the division to immediately notify the Alameda County District Attorney or the Santa Clara County District Attorney and provide it with certain relevant information about the accident. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

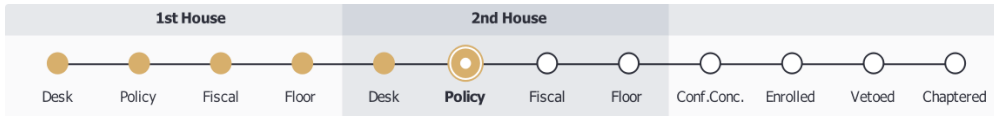
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[AB 2322](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Water discharge: commercial, industrial, or institutional sites.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright

Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

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

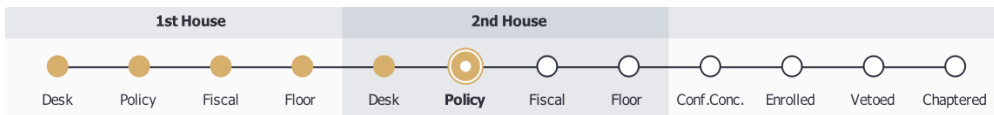
Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/06/2026

[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: 05/27/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

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

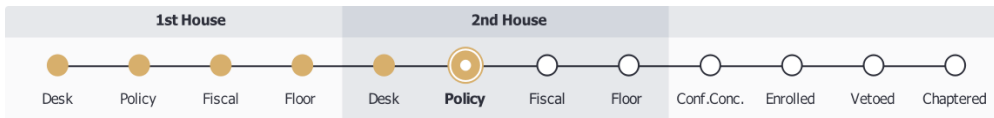
Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/23/2026

[AB 2469](#)
[Papan, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Data centers: water use disclosures.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: 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 applicant assumes responsibility for the full cost of any required water conveyance, treatment or storage, or distribution infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the project, as determined by the Department of Water Resources or the applicable water supplier. By expanding the duties of local agencies to administer these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

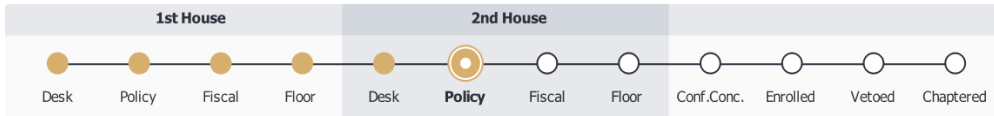
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

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

Corrections: prison conditions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan, Rinck

Bill information

Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Under existing law, 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. 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 05/18/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

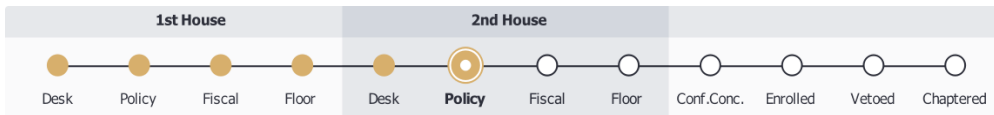
Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2026

[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: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.

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

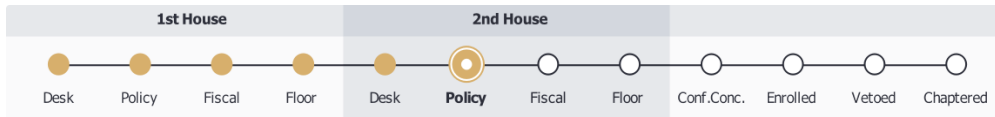
Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended

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: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

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

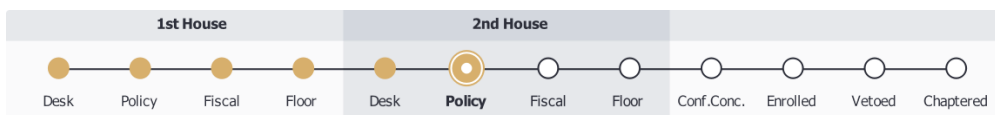
Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended

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: 05/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

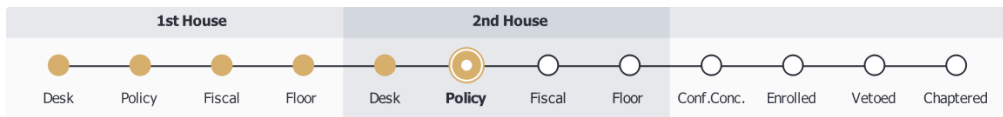
Summary: Existing law requires the Employment Development Department, among other duties, to establish, in conjunction with other state entities, a systemwide policy of actively promoting the training of women in nontraditional occupations. Existing law defines “nontraditional occupations” as any job 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 2667 **Hadwick, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

Bill information

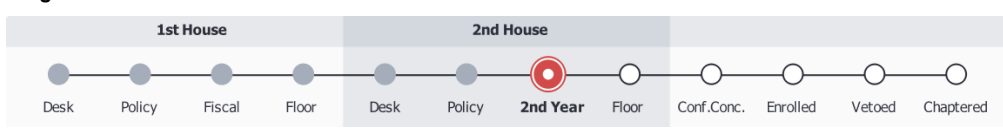
Status: 06/01/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Summary: Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, including permanent and temporary household hazardous waste collection facilities, under permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, the department 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. (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)

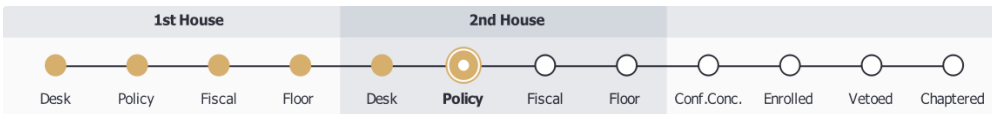
Introduced: 12/02/2024

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: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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

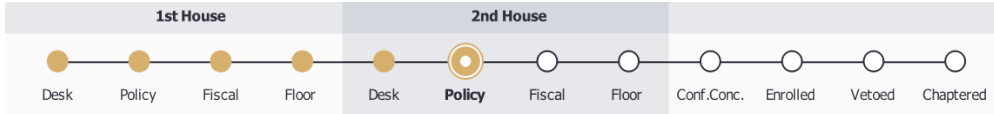
Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended

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: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

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

Last Amend: 01/22/2026

[SB 899](#)

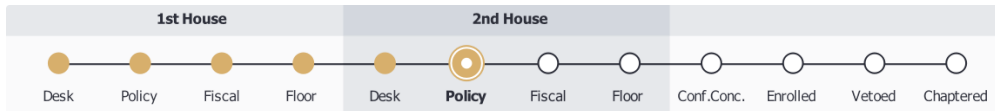
[Grove, R](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Islam, Rosales

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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, the State Air Resources Board, 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 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

[SB 966](#)

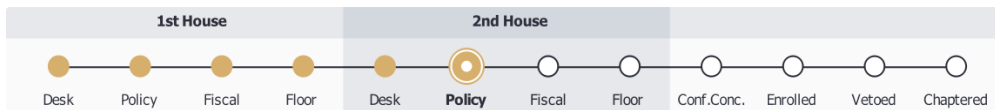
[Gonzalez, D](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

Refinery and chemical plants.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
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Watch

Beach

Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

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

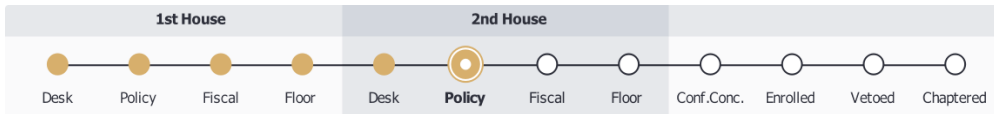
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended

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: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.M.

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 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 995

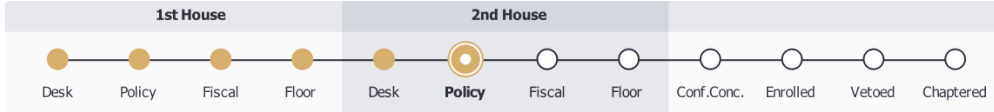
Pérez, D

HTML

PDF

Involuntary residential facilities: health and safety inspections.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.

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. The bill would authorize unnoticed inspections under specified conditions. The bill would require the department, within 30 days of completing an inspection, to submit a report to the Legislature. The bill would require the operator of a facility to provide access to the department for an inspection described above, to maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with the above-described standards, and to correct any violation identified by the department, as specified. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/05/2026

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/14/2026

SB 1046

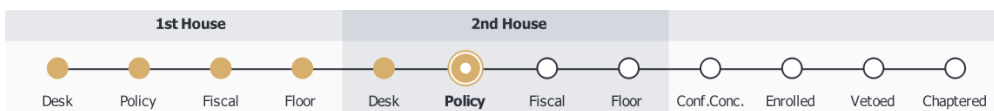
Blakespear, D

HTML

PDF

Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

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)

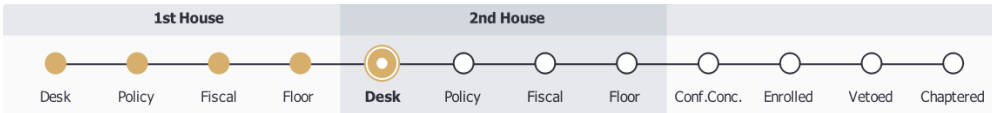
Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended

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: 05/27/2026 - Amendments by Senator Strickland tabled on motion of Senator Ashby. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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,” the bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/22/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

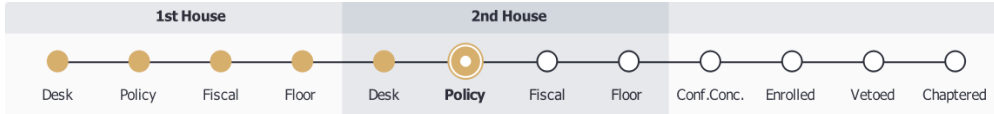
Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/22/2026

SB 1227 **Durazo, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Industrial Relations: apprenticeship pilot program.

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Spielman

Bill information

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Coms. on P. E. & R. and L. & E.

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

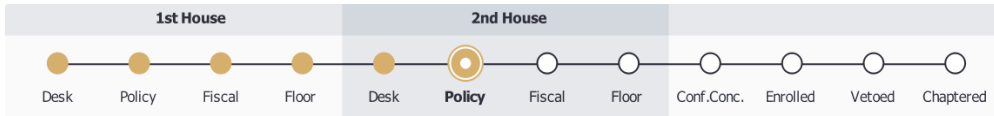
Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/16/2026

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

Employment.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Klinenberg

Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

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

Total Measures: 33
Total Tracking Forms: 33