

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
**COMMISSION ON HEALTH AND SAFETY AND
 WORKERS' COMPENSATION**
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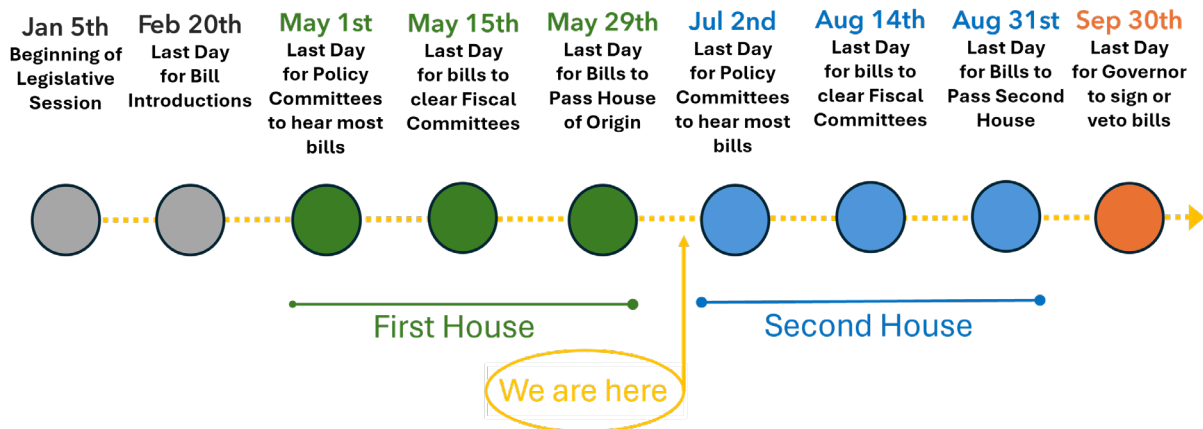
DATE: June 5, 2026

TO: CHSWC Commissioners
 Nicholas Roxborough, Chair
 Jen Hamelin
 Shelley Kessler
 Kristi Montoya
 Chris Pedroza
 Mitch Steiger
 Meagan Subers
 Sidharth Voorakkara

FROM: Melissa Flores, Executive Officer, CHSWC

SUBJECT: Legislative Update

The abbreviated legislative calendar below provides a reference to this point in time in the 2026 legislative cycle.



We are tracking several bills with special interest to the Commission, although there are no pending bills with the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation (CHSWC) directly named.

- **Budget Trailer Bills** – There are two proposals that we are continuing to monitor. Negotiations about the budget priorities between the legislature and the Administration may be finalized by the end of June or July:
 - Subsequent Injuries Payments – The Administration proposed key changes to the SIBTF Program to clearly define terms of eligibility, align

SIBTF with workers' compensation processes and controls, establish clear timelines for qualification, and provide technical clarity for SIBTF operations. The Governor's January budget proposal released on January 16, 2026 requested allocations of \$12.7 million for 57 positions in FY 2026/27, increasing year-over-year to \$36.5 million and 177 positions for FY 2030/31 for staffing increases to address the backlog of claims.

- Labor Code 5909 (2024) - The removal of the sunset date. Existing law permits an aggrieved party to seek reconsideration of a workers' compensation decision by petitioning the appeals board, and such a petition is deemed denied if not acted upon within 60 days of filing. The 60-day period begins upon transmission of the case to the appeals board by the trial judge. This section remains in effect only until July 1, 2026 unless removed as proposed.
- **AB 1576 (Ortega)** – Changes the calculation of disability ratings for SIBTF claims and related benefits to the updated DFEC adjustment factor to 1.4 already being used for other claims, adds new medical evidentiary requirements, and changes the named trustee of the SIBTF from State Fund to DIR. Recent 4/20/2026 amendment removed five-year limit to apply to this fund.
- **AB 1683 (Ortega)** - Removes the sunset date and makes the Prepaid Card option indefinitely permanent. The proposed legislation aligns with CHSWC's recommendations included in its *Report on Employer Use of Prepaid Card Account Programs for Workers' Compensation Disability Indemnity Payments in California: California Senate Bill 880 (2018) and California Labor Code §4651* approved at the February 18, 2026 CHSWC Public Meeting.
- **SB 555 (Caballero)** – Increases computing average of annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity using average weekly earnings taken between \$363 and \$658 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2027.

Several bills missed deadlines to proceed to the next house or remained in the Suspense File.

- AB 2098 (Kalra) – Would have required injured employee to notice employer and require employer to provide leave for employee medical treatment during work hours, making denial of leave for treatment a misdemeanor.
- AB 2137 (Chen) – Would have required Cal/OSHA to develop a certification process for fabrication shops that work with dangerous (airborne silica contaminants) artificial stone/slab solid surface products.
- AB 2488 (Schiavo) – Would have required a study by UC-Berkeley's LOHP and UCLA's LOSH to review Cal/OSHA understaffing and vacancies with recommendations on policies to establish career pathways for compliance safety and health officer job classifications.

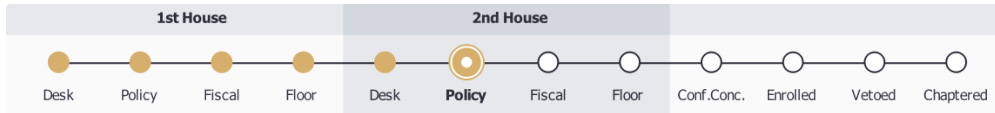
- SB 442 (Smallwood-Cuevas) – Would have required noticing employees of implementation of self-service check out, and related IIPP provisions.
- SB 632 (Arreguin) – Would have created a rebuttable presumption for hospital workers for various injuries and specified diseases.

CHSWC staff, in consultation with DIR's Office of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs (OLRA), have prepared a broader list of pending bills of special and general interest to the Commission that are related to occupational health and safety and workers' compensation. The attached list provides individual bill details including summary and status (as of the date of the report).

[AB 1048](#) [Chen, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation.

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Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

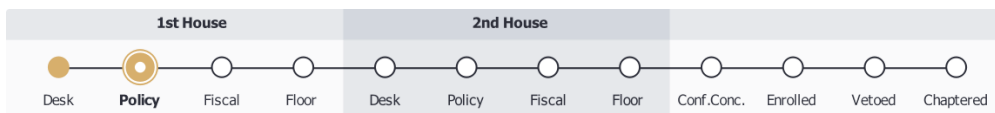
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Upon payment, adjustment, or denial of a complete or incomplete itemization of medical services, existing law requires an employer to provide an explanation of review that includes, among other information, the amount paid and the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of the item or procedure billed. This bill would, when the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of an item or procedure is a contract, require the explanation of review to include information on that underlying contract, including whom the rendering medical provider may contact to seek a copy of the underlying contract. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement and would state that if the contract is not sent to the rendering provider or their agent within 30 business days of the provider's request, the bill shall be reprocessed and paid, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Location:	05/27/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement	Current Text:	01/22/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	01/22/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 1563](#) [Gabriel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Budget Act of 2026.

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Bill information

Status: 04/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

Location:	04/06/2026 - Assembly Budget	Current Text:	01/09/2026 - Introduced
Introduced:	01/09/2026		

Is Urgent: Y
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1576

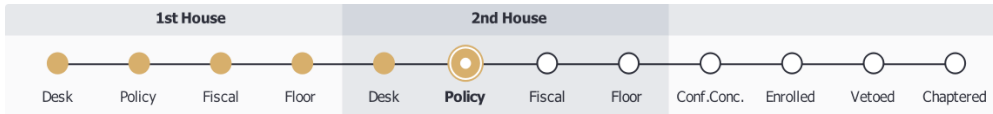
Ortega, D

HTML

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Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or the worker's dependents for purposes of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability that include a determination of the percentage of permanent disability incurred. Existing law requires that, for injuries incurred before January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, account be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and the injured employee's age at the time of the injury, and requires that specified factors be considered in determining an employee's diminished earning capacity for these purposes. For purposes of these provisions, "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" incorporates the descriptions and measurements of physical impairment and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition). For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, existing law requires the same factors be taken into account but removes from consideration the employee's diminished future earning capacity and, instead, incorporates an adjustment factor of 1.4, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Under existing law, if a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a subsequent compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee receives compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. Existing law requires, when applicable, the additional permanent disability resulting from the subsequent injury to be equal to 35% or more of total, when considered alone and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or the age of the employee. For purposes of determining permanent disability resulting from a subsequent injury, this bill would measure permanent disability, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, by the whole person impairment rating as determined in accordance with the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition), after adjustment for diminished future earning capacity and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or age of the employee. For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, the bill would measure permanent disability in the same manner as an injury occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, except that an adjustment for diminished future earning capacity is replaced by the 1.4 adjustment factor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Location: 06/03/2026 - Senate Labor,
Public Employment and
Retirement

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2026

Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1683

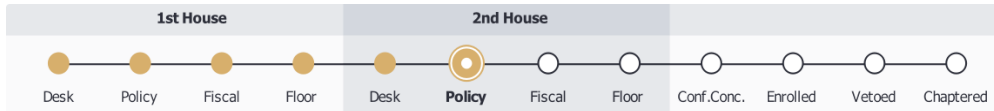
Committee on Insurance

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Workers' compensation: prepaid cards.

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Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment, which, in the case of the death of an employee, includes a death benefit. Existing law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments and prohibits a payment made by a written instrument unless it is immediately negotiable and payable in cash, among other things. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, allows an employer to commence a program under which disability indemnity payments are deposited in a prepaid card account for employees. This bill would extend the authorization to deposit indemnity payments in a prepaid card account indefinitely. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

Location: 05/20/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Current Text: 02/02/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Is Urgent: N

Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1795

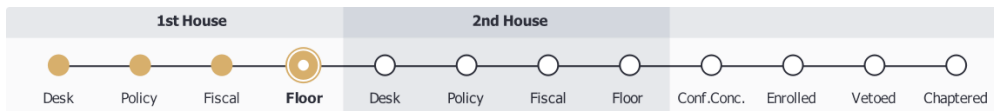
Gipson, D

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Smoke Damage Recovery Act.

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Bill information

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

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, to develop health-based standards and requirements

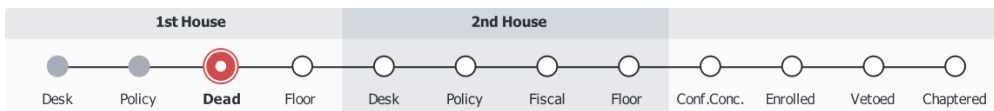
for minimum sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire, as defined. The bill would additionally authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to impose additional sampling, testing, or chemical screening requirements pertaining to a specific wildfire. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2028, and in consultation with state and local agencies, to establish training and certification requirements for a person who inspects, evaluates, samples, tests, analyzes, remediates, or restores residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate regulations to implement, administer, and enforce the training and certification requirements, establish rules for noncompliance, and determine which governmental entity or entities shall have jurisdiction over the different categories of persons who will be subject to the requirements. The bill would require the regulations to establish the fees that will be required for the certifications, and limit the fees to the amount sufficient to cover the costs of administering and enforcing these requirements. The bill would establish the Wildfire Remediation and Restoration Certification and Training Fund in the State Treasury, require fees collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited into the fund, and make these funds available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for use in administering the training and certification requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	Y		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 2098](#)
[Kalra, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: medical treatment.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law requires employers to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, licensed clinical social worker, and hospital treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against, or for an insurer to advise, direct, or threaten an insured to discharge, an employee because they have filed or made known their intention to file a claim for compensation, or an application for adjudication, or because the employee has received a rating, award, or settlement, as specified. This bill would require an employee, when possible, to make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment outside of work hours. The bill would require the employee, if the timing of the treatment is foreseeable, to provide notice if treatment occurs during work hours, as specified, and require the employer to provide this leave during work hours unless business necessity requires the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day. The bill would require that the leave taken by an employee

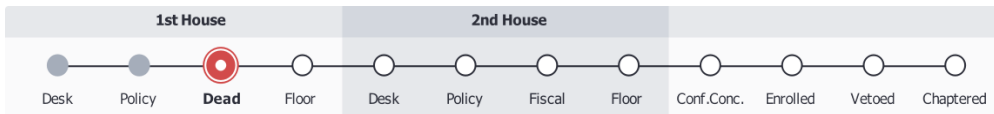
pursuant to these provisions run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and the California Family Rights Act if the employee would have been eligible for that leave. If an employer denies an employee's request to attend scheduled treatment, and the employer knows or should know that a business necessity does not require the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day, the bill would make that denial a misdemeanor. The bill would also make it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against an employee because the employee requested or took leave pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Location:	05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD	Current Text:	03/26/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026	Last Amend:	03/26/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

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

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: 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. The bill would require the department to develop an initial deposit process for fabrication shops to, during the pendency of the application development and certification process, submit a deposit fee for the application and certification subject to specified requirements, including that the deposit amount goes towards the initial certification fee collected by the department. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2028, the department to grant a 3-year certification to a fabrication shop that demonstrates satisfaction of specified criteria involving workplace safety conditions and precautions, and would authorize certification renewal, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/15/2026

AB 2150

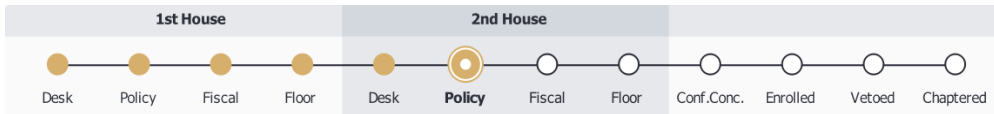
Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.

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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. The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority to review and approve the online video module trainings to ensure the training content meets certain minimum standards. The bill would require the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to enforce these provisions in accordance with the division's existing authority under OSHA. By expanding the scope of a crime under OSHA, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location: 05/27/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/18/2026

AB 2321

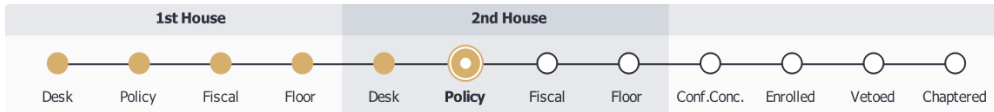
Ortega, D

HTML

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Bureau of Investigations.

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Bill information

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

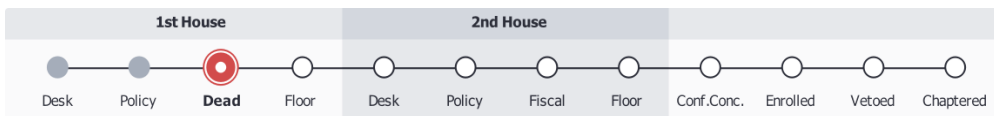
Summary: Existing law makes the Bureau of Investigations within the Division of Occupational Safety and Health responsible for directing accident investigations involving violations of laws, standards, and orders in which there is a serious injury to 5 or more employees, death, or request for prosecution 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. The bill would authorize moneys in the Occupational Safety and Health Fund or the Labor and Workforce Development Fund to be expended by the Alameda County District Attorney or the Santa Clara County District Attorney, upon appropriation, for the support of these investigatory activities. By imposing new responsibilities on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	05/27/2026 - Senate Rules	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 2488](#)
[Schiavo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Department of Industrial Relations: occupational safety and health.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and charges the division with the enforcement of various laws affecting safe working conditions, including the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and

submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the division, as specified. Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Existing law requires the department to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center, to conduct a study evaluating opportunities to improve worker safety and safeguard employment rights, as specified. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the division and make recommendations to the department, the Department of Human Resources, and the Legislature on policies the state shall use to inform the consideration and establishment of career pathways to the Compliance Safety and Health Officer classification. The bill would authorize the University of California, as defined, to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the department to cooperate and collaborate with the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, in the conduct of the study. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, as part of the study, to hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located meeting to provide an opportunity for comment by stakeholders and the public on the issues addressed in the study. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, to issue a report that includes certain information about the understaffing and vacancies of Compliance Safety and Health Officers within the division. The bill would require the report to be completed in 18 months, posted on the division's internet website, and forwarded to the Governor and the chairs of specified legislative committees. The bill would define terms for these purposes. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

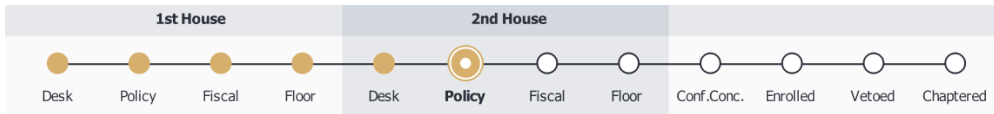
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

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

Corrections: prison conditions.

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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. Because a violation of the standard would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make related

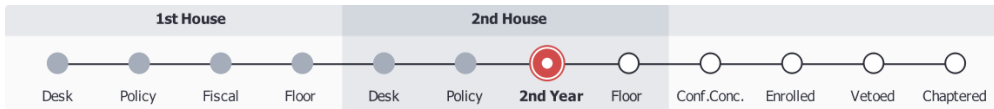
findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	06/01/2026 - Senate Rules	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

SB 442 **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

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Bill information

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

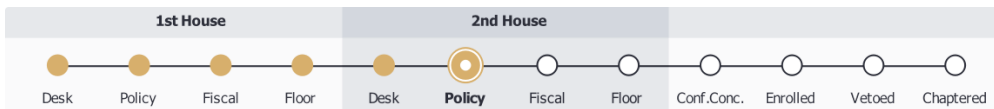
Summary: Existing law imposes certain requirements on grocery employers, as defined, upon the purchase or change in control of a grocery establishment, including requiring a successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a specified period after transfer of the grocery establishment. This bill would prohibit a grocery retail store or a retail drug establishment, as those terms are defined, from providing a self-service checkout option for customers unless specified conditions are satisfied, including having at least one manual checkout station staffed by an employee who is available to any given customer at the time that a self-service checkout option is made available to that customer. This bill would require a grocery retail store or retail drug establishment that offers self-service checkout to include self-service checkout in the employer's illness and prevention program, as required by regulations of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill also would require a grocery retail store or retail drug establishment that intends to implement self-checkout to notify workers and their collective bargaining representatives at least 60 days in advance of the implementation, as specified. The bill would not preempt any city, county, or city and county ordinance that provides equal or greater protection to workers. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

SB 555 **Caballero, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: average annual earnings.

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Bill information

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides for temporary disability, permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability benefits, among other benefits, for an injured employee and requires the computation of an injured employee's average annual earnings and average weekly earnings for purposes of determining those disability benefits. Existing law requires, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at various amounts, including between \$240 and \$435 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2014, except as specified. This bill would require, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at between \$363 and \$658 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Location: 05/04/2026 -
Assembly Insurance

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Is Urgent: N

Is Fiscal: Y

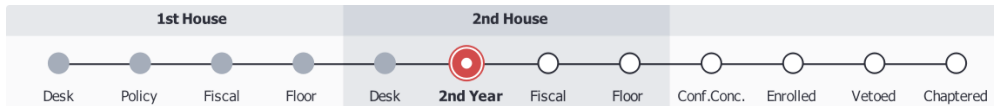
Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/01/2026

[SB 632](#) [Arreguín, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: hospital employees.

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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was INS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a rebuttable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. Prior existing law, until January 1, 2024, created a rebuttable presumption of injury for various employees, including an employee who works at a health facility, as defined, that included an illness or death resulting from COVID-19, if specified circumstances applied. This bill would define "injury," for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would include the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) from SARS-CoV-2 and its variants, among other conditions, in the definitions of infectious and respiratory diseases. The bill would create rebuttable presumptions that these injuries that develop or manifest in a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital arose out of and in the course of the employment. The bill would extend these presumptions for specified time periods after the hospital employee's termination of employment. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

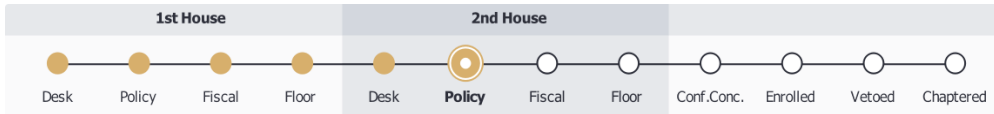
Last Amend: 04/10/2025

Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 828 Cabaldon, D HTML PDF

Fireworks licenses and permits: disqualifying conditions: storage facilities: local jurisdictions.

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Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and L. GOV.

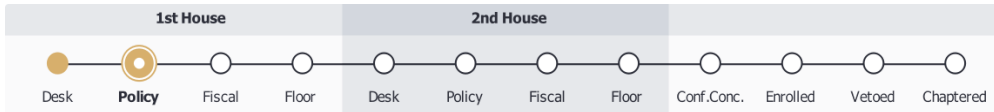
Summary: The State Fireworks Law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to fireworks as may be necessary for the protection of life and property. Existing law requires these regulations to include, among other things, provisions for the granting of licenses and permits for the manufacture, wholesale, import, export, and sale of all classes of fireworks. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to deny or revoke a fireworks license for specified reasons. A violation of the State Fireworks Law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto is a misdemeanor. Existing law requires fireworks licensees seeking authorization for specified activities related to fireworks to submit a written application for a permit to the chief of the fire department or the chief fire prevention officer of the city or county, or to another issuing authority that may be designated by the governing body of the city or county, or, in the event there is no officer or person appointed within the area, to the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's deputy, as provided. This bill would require applicants for a wholesaler's license, a manufacturer's license, an importer's license, or an exporter's license to disclose the complete street addresses of any intended storage facilities on their initial application. The bill would also require holders of those licenses to notify the Office of the State Fire Marshal and specified local entities of the complete street addresses of intended storage facilities for any fireworks or materials to build fireworks. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would subject licensees who violate that notification requirement to a fine of no less than \$10,000, and would authorize the State Fire Marshal to revoke their license. The bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal, upon approval of an application for a wholesaler's license, a manufacturer's license, an importer's license, or an exporter's license, to notify specified local entities of any storage site reported on the application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Location:	05/18/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management	Current Text:	01/05/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/21/2025	Last Amend:	01/05/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

SB 879 Laird, D HTML PDF

Budget Act of 2026.

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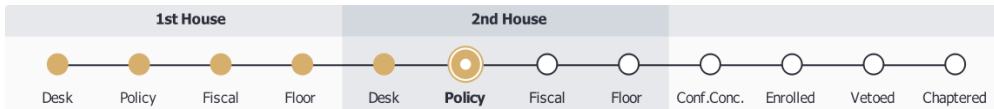
Bill information

Status: 01/12/2026 - Read first time.
Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)
Location: 01/09/2026 - Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 01/09/2026
Is Urgent: Y
Is Fiscal: Y

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

Refinery and chemical plants.

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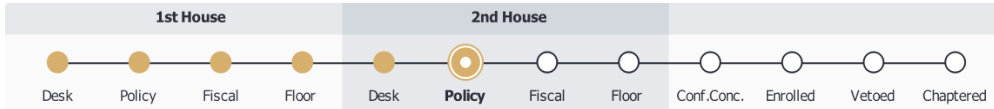
Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.
Summary: Existing law, 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. The bill would require an employer to document specific information relating to a partial or complete shut down of an operation or process and reports of hazards. The bill would provide how employees who are and who are not represented by an authorized collective bargaining agent participate in the development of these plans and procedures. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)
Location: 06/04/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/25/2026
Introduced: 02/03/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

[SB 1004](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Law enforcement: masks.

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Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

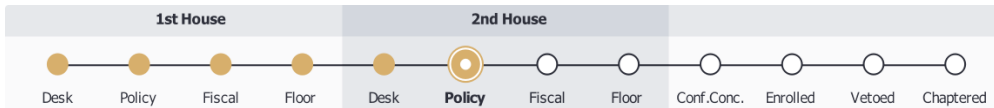
Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as specified. Existing law defines law enforcement officer for these purposes as anyone designated by California law as a peace officer who is employed by a city, county, or other local agency, and any officer or agent of a federal law enforcement agency, agency or law enforcement agency of another state, or any person acting on behalf of a federal law enforcement agency. This bill would add peace officers employed by a state agency to the definition of law enforcement officers, thereby making those law enforcement officers subject to those criminal penalties. The bill would specify that facial coverings does not include certain items, including, among other things, sunglasses. The bill would, for all of the items excluded from the definition of facial coverings, limit that exclusion if the items are combined or otherwise used in a manner that results in, or is intended to result in, concealing or obscuring an officer's identity. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location:	05/26/2026 - Assembly Public Safety	Current Text:	05/14/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/09/2026	Last Amend:	05/14/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[SB 1046](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law, 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

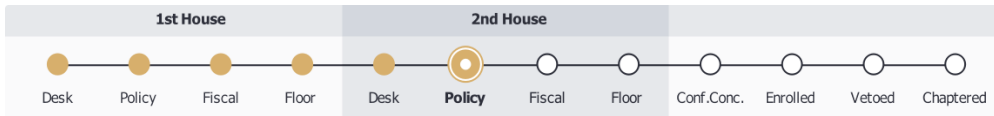
health effects occur to reference in the standards and may consider exposure thresholds for other relevant pollutants. The bill would authorize the board to develop the standard in consultation with other specified groups. The bill would authorize the board to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Location:	05/26/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	Current Text:	04/09/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/11/2026 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	04/09/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

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

Department of Industrial Relations: apprenticeship pilot program.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 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)

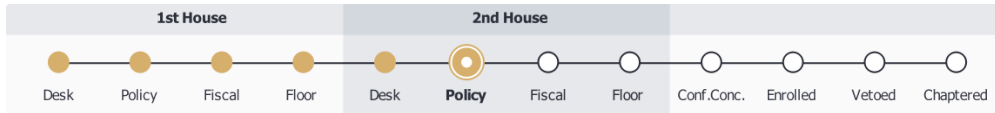
Location:	06/01/2026 - Assembly Public Employment and Retirement	Current Text:	04/16/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026	Last Amend:	04/16/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

Total Measures: 20
Total Tracking Forms: 18

[AB 1048](#) [Chen, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation.

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Bill information

Status: 05/27/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

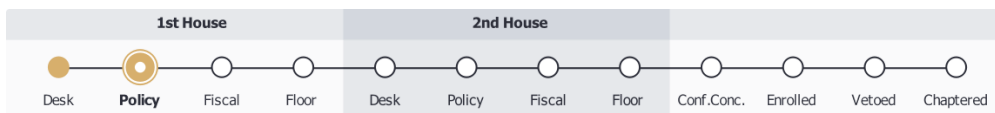
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Upon payment, adjustment, or denial of a complete or incomplete itemization of medical services, existing law requires an employer to provide an explanation of review that includes, among other information, the amount paid and the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of the item or procedure billed. This bill would, when the basis for any adjustment, change, or denial of an item or procedure is a contract, require the explanation of review to include information on that underlying contract, including whom the rendering medical provider may contact to seek a copy of the underlying contract. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement and would state that if the contract is not sent to the rendering provider or their agent within 30 business days of the provider's request, the bill shall be reprocessed and paid, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Location:	05/27/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement	Current Text:	01/22/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2025 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	01/22/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 1563](#) [Gabriel, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Budget Act of 2026.

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Bill information

Status: 04/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

Location:	04/06/2026 - Assembly Budget	Current Text:	01/09/2026 - Introduced
Introduced:	01/09/2026		

Is Urgent: Y
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1576

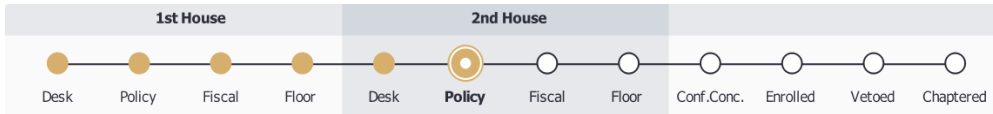
Ortega, D

HTML

PDF

Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or the worker's dependents for purposes of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability that include a determination of the percentage of permanent disability incurred. Existing law requires that, for injuries incurred before January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, account be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and the injured employee's age at the time of the injury, and requires that specified factors be considered in determining an employee's diminished earning capacity for these purposes. For purposes of these provisions, "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" incorporates the descriptions and measurements of physical impairment and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition). For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, existing law requires the same factors be taken into account but removes from consideration the employee's diminished future earning capacity and, instead, incorporates an adjustment factor of 1.4, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Under existing law, if a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a subsequent compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee receives compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. Existing law requires, when applicable, the additional permanent disability resulting from the subsequent injury to be equal to 35% or more of total, when considered alone and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or the age of the employee. For purposes of determining permanent disability resulting from a subsequent injury, this bill would measure permanent disability, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, by the whole person impairment rating as determined in accordance with the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition), after adjustment for diminished future earning capacity and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or age of the employee. For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, the bill would measure permanent disability in the same manner as an injury occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, except that an adjustment for diminished future earning capacity is replaced by the 1.4 adjustment factor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Location: 06/03/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2026

Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1683

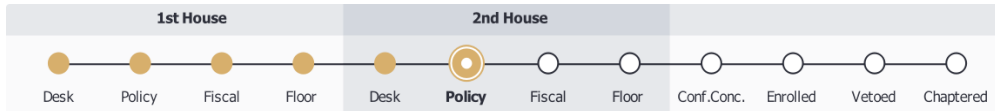
Committee on Insurance

HTML

PDF

Workers' compensation: prepaid cards.

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Bill information

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment, which, in the case of the death of an employee, includes a death benefit. Existing law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments and prohibits a payment made by a written instrument unless it is immediately negotiable and payable in cash, among other things. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, allows an employer to commence a program under which disability indemnity payments are deposited in a prepaid card account for employees. This bill would extend the authorization to deposit indemnity payments in a prepaid card account indefinitely. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

Location: 05/20/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Current Text: 02/02/2026 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Is Urgent: N

Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1795

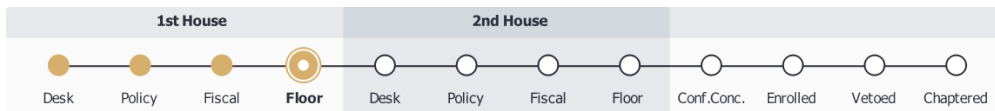
Gipson, D

HTML

PDF

Smoke Damage Recovery Act.

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Bill information

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

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, to develop health-based standards and requirements

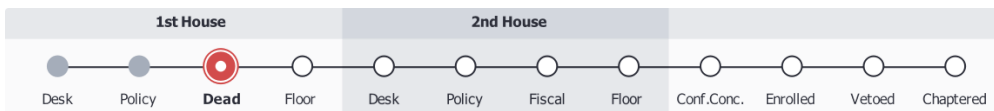
for minimum sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire, as defined. The bill would additionally authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to impose additional sampling, testing, or chemical screening requirements pertaining to a specific wildfire. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2028, and in consultation with state and local agencies, to establish training and certification requirements for a person who inspects, evaluates, samples, tests, analyzes, remediates, or restores residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate regulations to implement, administer, and enforce the training and certification requirements, establish rules for noncompliance, and determine which governmental entity or entities shall have jurisdiction over the different categories of persons who will be subject to the requirements. The bill would require the regulations to establish the fees that will be required for the certifications, and limit the fees to the amount sufficient to cover the costs of administering and enforcing these requirements. The bill would establish the Wildfire Remediation and Restoration Certification and Training Fund in the State Treasury, require fees collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited into the fund, and make these funds available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for use in administering the training and certification requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/10/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	Y		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 2098](#)
[Kalra, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: medical treatment.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law requires employers to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, licensed clinical social worker, and hospital treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against, or for an insurer to advise, direct, or threaten an insured to discharge, an employee because they have filed or made known their intention to file a claim for compensation, or an application for adjudication, or because the employee has received a rating, award, or settlement, as specified. This bill would require an employee, when possible, to make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment outside of work hours. The bill would require the employee, if the timing of the treatment is foreseeable, to provide notice if treatment occurs during work hours, as specified, and require the employer to provide this leave during work hours unless business necessity requires the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day. The bill would require that the leave taken by an employee

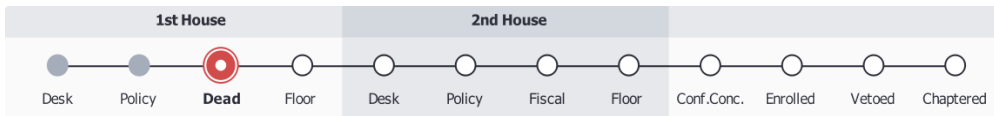
pursuant to these provisions run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and the California Family Rights Act if the employee would have been eligible for that leave. If an employer denies an employee's request to attend scheduled treatment, and the employer knows or should know that a business necessity does not require the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day, the bill would make that denial a misdemeanor. The bill would also make it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against an employee because the employee requested or took leave pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Location:	05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD	Current Text:	03/26/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2026	Last Amend:	03/26/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

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

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

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Bill information

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

Summary: 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. The bill would require the department to develop an initial deposit process for fabrication shops to, during the pendency of the application development and certification process, submit a deposit fee for the application and certification subject to specified requirements, including that the deposit amount goes towards the initial certification fee collected by the department. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2028, the department to grant a 3-year certification to a fabrication shop that demonstrates satisfaction of specified criteria involving workplace safety conditions and precautions, and would authorize certification renewal, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 04/15/2026

AB 2150

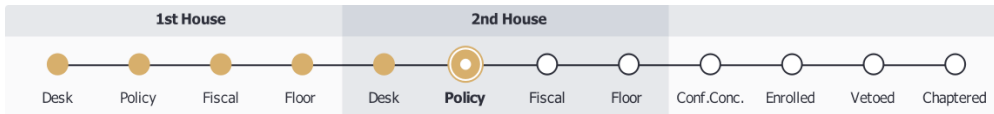
Haney, D

HTML

PDF

Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.

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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. The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority to review and approve the online video module trainings to ensure the training content meets certain minimum standards. The bill would require the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to enforce these provisions in accordance with the division's existing authority under OSHA. By expanding the scope of a crime under OSHA, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location: 05/27/2026 - Senate Rules
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/18/2026

AB 2321

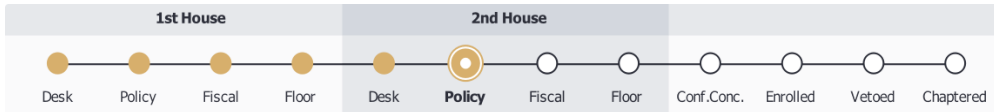
Ortega, D

HTML

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Bureau of Investigations.

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Bill information

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

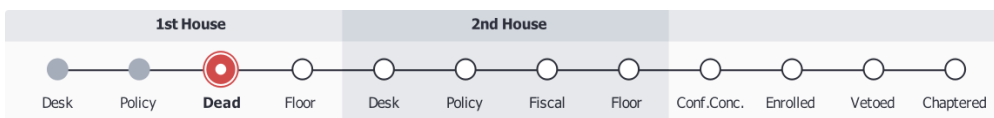
Summary: Existing law makes the Bureau of Investigations within the Division of Occupational Safety and Health responsible for directing accident investigations involving violations of laws, standards, and orders in which there is a serious injury to 5 or more employees, death, or request for prosecution 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. The bill would authorize moneys in the Occupational Safety and Health Fund or the Labor and Workforce Development Fund to be expended by the Alameda County District Attorney or the Santa Clara County District Attorney, upon appropriation, for the support of these investigatory activities. By imposing new responsibilities on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	05/27/2026 - Senate Rules	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[AB 2488](#)
[Schiavo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Department of Industrial Relations: occupational safety and health.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and charges the division with the enforcement of various laws affecting safe working conditions, including the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and

submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the division, as specified. Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Existing law requires the department to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center, to conduct a study evaluating opportunities to improve worker safety and safeguard employment rights, as specified. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the division and make recommendations to the department, the Department of Human Resources, and the Legislature on policies the state shall use to inform the consideration and establishment of career pathways to the Compliance Safety and Health Officer classification. The bill would authorize the University of California, as defined, to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the department to cooperate and collaborate with the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, in the conduct of the study. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, as part of the study, to hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located meeting to provide an opportunity for comment by stakeholders and the public on the issues addressed in the study. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, to issue a report that includes certain information about the understaffing and vacancies of Compliance Safety and Health Officers within the division. The bill would require the report to be completed in 18 months, posted on the division's internet website, and forwarded to the Governor and the chairs of specified legislative committees. The bill would define terms for these purposes. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

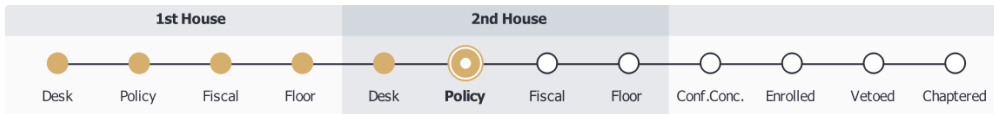
Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced

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

Corrections: prison conditions.

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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. Because a violation of the standard would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make related

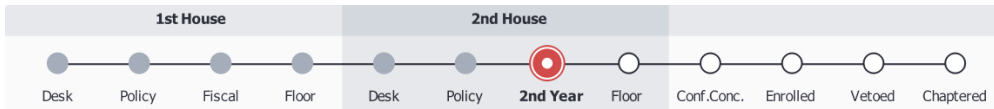
findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Location:	06/01/2026 - Senate Rules	Current Text:	05/18/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/20/2026	Last Amend:	05/18/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

SB 442 **Smallwood-Cuevas, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

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Bill information

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

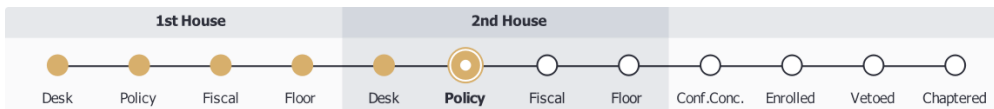
Summary: Existing law imposes certain requirements on grocery employers, as defined, upon the purchase or change in control of a grocery establishment, including requiring a successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a specified period after transfer of the grocery establishment. This bill would prohibit a grocery retail store or a retail drug establishment, as those terms are defined, from providing a self-service checkout option for customers unless specified conditions are satisfied, including having at least one manual checkout station staffed by an employee who is available to any given customer at the time that a self-service checkout option is made available to that customer. This bill would require a grocery retail store or retail drug establishment that offers self-service checkout to include self-service checkout in the employer's illness and prevention program, as required by regulations of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill also would require a grocery retail store or retail drug establishment that intends to implement self-checkout to notify workers and their collective bargaining representatives at least 60 days in advance of the implementation, as specified. The bill would not preempt any city, county, or city and county ordinance that provides equal or greater protection to workers. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Location:	08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR	Current Text:	04/21/2025 - Amended
Introduced:	02/18/2025	Last Amend:	04/21/2025
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

SB 555 **Caballero, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: average annual earnings.

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Bill information

Status: 06/01/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides for temporary disability, permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability benefits, among other benefits, for an injured employee and requires the computation of an injured employee's average annual earnings and average weekly earnings for purposes of determining those disability benefits. Existing law requires, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at various amounts, including between \$240 and \$435 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2014, except as specified. This bill would require, for computing average annual earnings for purposes of permanent partial disability indemnity, that average weekly earnings be taken at between \$363 and \$658 for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Location: 05/04/2026 -
Assembly Insurance

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Is Urgent: N

Is Fiscal: Y

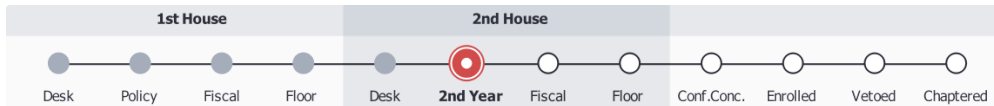
Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/01/2026

[SB 632](#) [Arreguín, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Workers' compensation: hospital employees.

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Bill information

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was INS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a rebuttable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. Prior existing law, until January 1, 2024, created a rebuttable presumption of injury for various employees, including an employee who works at a health facility, as defined, that included an illness or death resulting from COVID-19, if specified circumstances applied. This bill would define "injury," for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would include the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) from SARS-CoV-2 and its variants, among other conditions, in the definitions of infectious and respiratory diseases. The bill would create rebuttable presumptions that these injuries that develop or manifest in a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital arose out of and in the course of the employment. The bill would extend these presumptions for specified time periods after the hospital employee's termination of employment. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/10/2025

Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 828

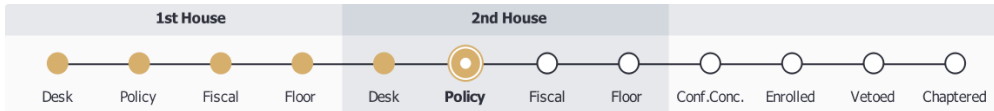
Cabaldon, D

HTML

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Fireworks licenses and permits: disqualifying conditions: storage facilities: local jurisdictions.

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Bill information

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M and L. GOV.

Summary: The State Fireworks Law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to fireworks as may be necessary for the protection of life and property. Existing law requires these regulations to include, among other things, provisions for the granting of licenses and permits for the manufacture, wholesale, import, export, and sale of all classes of fireworks. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to deny or revoke a fireworks license for specified reasons. A violation of the State Fireworks Law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto is a misdemeanor. Existing law requires fireworks licensees seeking authorization for specified activities related to fireworks to submit a written application for a permit to the chief of the fire department or the chief fire prevention officer of the city or county, or to another issuing authority that may be designated by the governing body of the city or county, or, in the event there is no officer or person appointed within the area, to the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's deputy, as provided. This bill would require applicants for a wholesaler's license, a manufacturer's license, an importer's license, or an exporter's license to disclose the complete street addresses of any intended storage facilities on their initial application. The bill would also require holders of those licenses to notify the Office of the State Fire Marshal and specified local entities of the complete street addresses of intended storage facilities for any fireworks or materials to build fireworks. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would subject licensees who violate that notification requirement to a fine of no less than \$10,000, and would authorize the State Fire Marshal to revoke their license. The bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal, upon approval of an application for a wholesaler's license, a manufacturer's license, an importer's license, or an exporter's license, to notify specified local entities of any storage site reported on the application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Is Urgent: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/05/2026

SB 879

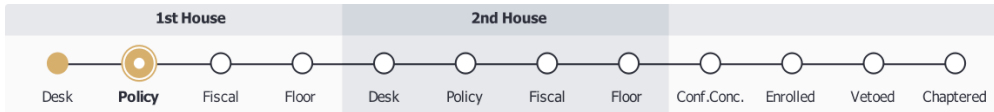
Laird, D

HTML

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Budget Act of 2026.

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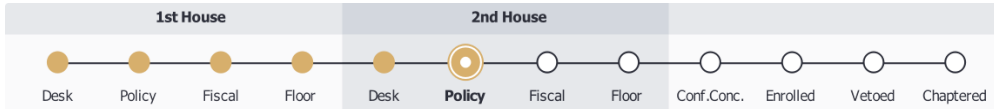
Bill information

Status: 01/12/2026 - Read first time.
Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)
Location: 01/09/2026 - Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced
Introduced: 01/09/2026
Is Urgent: Y
Is Fiscal: Y

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

Refinery and chemical plants.

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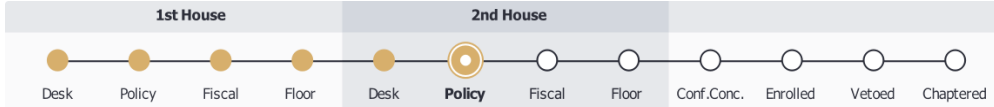
Bill information

Status: 06/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.
Summary: Existing law, 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. The bill would require an employer to document specific information relating to a partial or complete shut down of an operation or process and reports of hazards. The bill would provide how employees who are and who are not represented by an authorized collective bargaining agent participate in the development of these plans and procedures. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)
Location: 06/04/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/25/2026
Introduced: 02/03/2026
Is Urgent: N
Is Fiscal: Y

[SB 1004](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Law enforcement: masks.

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Bill information

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

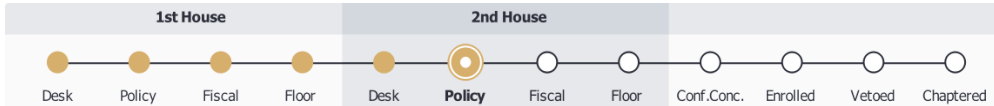
Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as specified. Existing law defines law enforcement officer for these purposes as anyone designated by California law as a peace officer who is employed by a city, county, or other local agency, and any officer or agent of a federal law enforcement agency, agency or law enforcement agency of another state, or any person acting on behalf of a federal law enforcement agency. This bill would add peace officers employed by a state agency to the definition of law enforcement officers, thereby making those law enforcement officers subject to those criminal penalties. The bill would specify that facial coverings does not include certain items, including, among other things, sunglasses. The bill would, for all of the items excluded from the definition of facial coverings, limit that exclusion if the items are combined or otherwise used in a manner that results in, or is intended to result in, concealing or obscuring an officer's identity. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Location:	05/26/2026 - Assembly Public Safety	Current Text:	05/14/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/09/2026	Last Amend:	05/14/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

[SB 1046](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law, 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

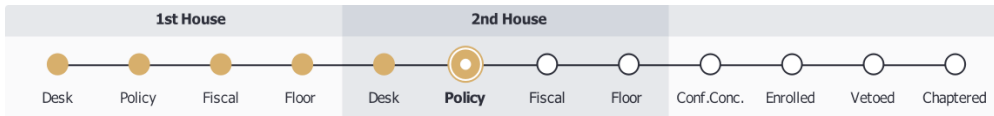
health effects occur to reference in the standards and may consider exposure thresholds for other relevant pollutants. The bill would authorize the board to develop the standard in consultation with other specified groups. The bill would authorize the board to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Location:	05/26/2026 - Assembly Labor and Employment	Current Text:	04/09/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/11/2026 (Spot bill)	Last Amend:	04/09/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

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

Department of Industrial Relations: apprenticeship pilot program.

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Bill information

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

Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 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)

Location:	06/01/2026 - Assembly Public Employment and Retirement	Current Text:	04/16/2026 - Amended
Introduced:	02/19/2026	Last Amend:	04/16/2026
Is Urgent:	N		
Is Fiscal:	Y		

Total Measures: 20
Total Tracking Forms: 18