STATE OF CALIFORNIA GAVIN NEWSOM., *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
COMMISSION ON HEALTH AND SAFETY AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION
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DATE: August 3, 2026

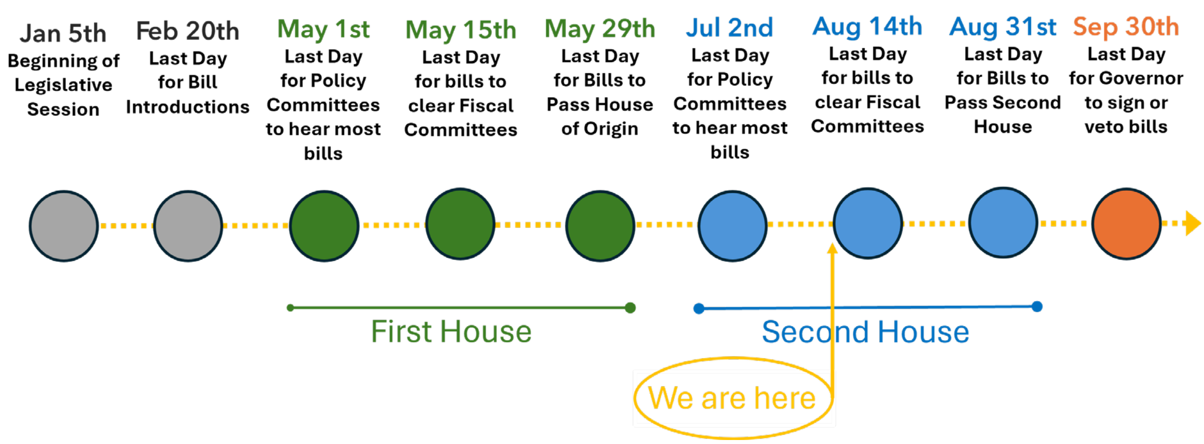
TO: CHSWC Commissioners

Nicholas Roxborough, Chair
Jen Hamelin
Shelley Kessler
Kristi Montoya
Chris Pedroza
Mitch Steiger
Meagan Subers

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 were two proposals that we were monitoring, as part of this comprehensive bill covering many issues:
  - SB 171 - Subsequent Injuries Payments. The Governor signed this bill into law on July 13, 2026.
    - The Administration made key changes to reform 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.

  - SB 171 - Petition for reconsideration. The Governor signed this bill into law on July 13, 2026.
    - Labor Code 5909 was amended to remove a sunset date for existing law which allows a petition for reconsideration to be deemed to have been denied by the appeals board unless it is acted upon within 60 days from the date a trial judge transmits a case to the appeals board.

- **AB 1683 (Ortega)** – The Governor signed this bill into law on July 6, 2026. Removes the sunset date and makes the Prepaid Card option indefinitely permanent. The legislation that becomes law aligns with CHSWC's recommendations included in the *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.

- **AB 1576 (Ortega)** – Bill sent to Suspense File on June 29, 2026. Proposed to make changes to 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.

- **AB 2488 (Shiavo)** – Bill sent to Suspense File on April 22, 2026. Proposed to require DIR, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program (LOHP) and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health (LOSH) Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the DOSH (Cal/OSHA) 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.

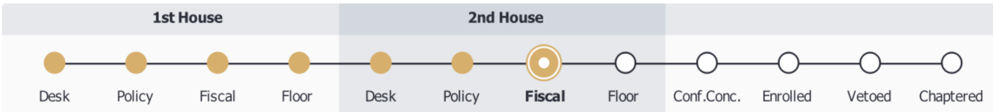
CHSWC staff, in consultation with DIR's Office of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs (OLRA), have prepared a broader list of pending bills of special and general interest to the Commission that are related to occupational health and safety and workers' compensation. The attached list provides individual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

AB 1048 **(Chen, R)** **Workers' compensation.**

Introduced: 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. Existing law requires every contracting agent, that sells, leases, assigns, transfers, or conveys its list of contract health care providers and their contracted reimbursement rates to a payor, to comply with certain requirements. Existing law also requires a payor to, among other things, provide an explanation of benefits or explanation of review that identifies the name of the network that the payor has an agreement with that entitles them to pay a preferred rate for the services rendered. This bill would require the explanation of review or explanation of benefits to include the state assigned medical provider network identification number and an email address that the rendering medical provider may use to request a copy of the underlying contract that entitles them to take the preferred rate. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement. The bill would require the payor, upon request, to provide the rendering provider or their agent with a copy of the underlying contract once per 365-day period. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

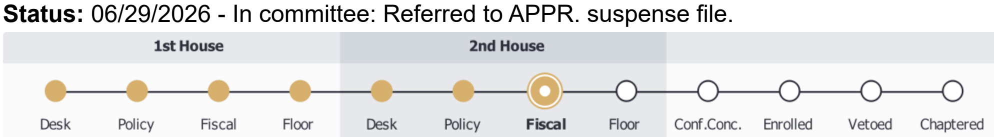
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1576 **(Ortega, D)** **Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.**

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 04/20/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

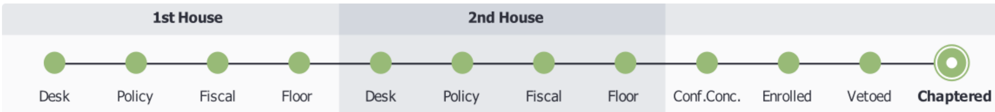
Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1683 **(Committee on Insurance) Workers' compensation: prepaid cards.**

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Status: 07/06/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 59, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/06/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 07/06/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

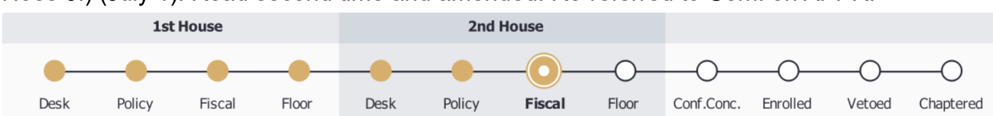
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 1795 **(Gipson, D) Smoke Damage Recovery Act.**

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations

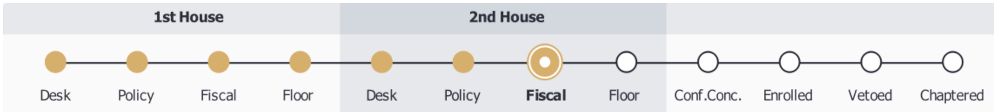
Summary: Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet 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 (CalEPA), 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 CalEPA to impose additional sampling, testing, or chemical screening requirements pertaining to a specific wildfire. This bill would require CalEPA, 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 CalEPA 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 07/02/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

AB 2150 (**Haney, D**) **Employment: training requirements: opioid overdose reversals.**

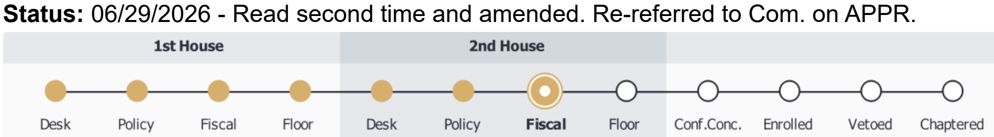
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations
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. Exiting 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, except as specified, 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 that 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 related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 2321 (**Ortega, D**) **Bureau of Investigations.**

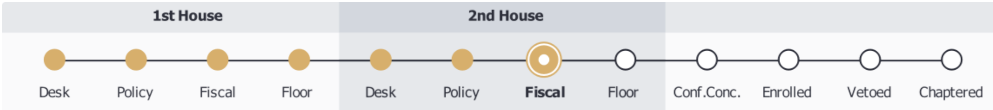
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Last Amended: 06/29/2026
Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations, which includes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. 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 incidents with nonfatal injuries so that the bureau can review them. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

AB 2499 (**Gipson, D**) **Health care coverage: claims payments.**

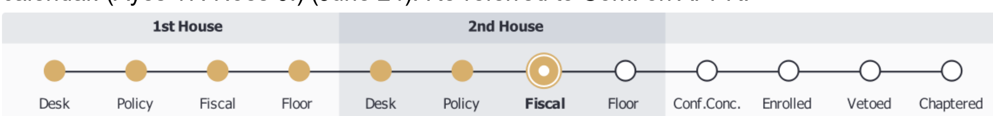
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate Appropriations
Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer to reimburse a complete claim or a portion thereof within 30 calendar days after receipt of the claim, or, if a claim or portion thereof does not meet the criteria for a complete claim or the criteria for coverage under the plan or insurance contract, to notify the claimant in writing that the claim or portion thereof is contested or denied as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the claim by the plan or insurer. This bill would, commencing May 26, 2028, require a plan or insurer to accept electronic medical records and supporting documentation necessary to process a claim through a standard electronic submission method, as defined, and would prohibit a plan or insurer from denying, pending, or delaying a claim solely because the plan's or insurer's systems are unable to accept documentation that otherwise meets the plan's or insurer's requirements. The bill would specify that if a state or federal standard is adopted that is specific to file size, number, or other capacity requirements for claims-related supporting documentation submissions, that standard would apply. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 536 **(Archuleta, D) Workers' compensation insurance fraud reporting.**

Introduced: 02/20/2025
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

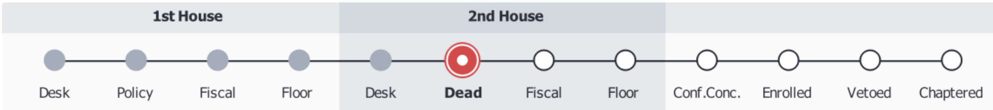


Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony to engage in specified acts of fraud or material misrepresentation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation, as specified. Existing law, the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud Reporting Act (the act), requires insurers and licensed rating organizations to release upon request to an authorized governmental agency, as defined, relevant information deemed important to the authorized governmental agency that the insurer or licensed rating organization may possess relating to any specific workers' compensation insurance fraud investigation. The act requires, under specified circumstances, an insurer or licensed rating organization to notify the local district attorney's office and the Fraud Division of the Department of Insurance, and requires that entity, unless specified circumstances exist, to notify any other authorized governmental agency of suspected fraud, as specified. The act also requires the Employment Development Department (EDD) to release, upon written request, to an authorized governmental agency relevant information that the EDD may possess relating to any specific workers' compensation insurance fraud investigation. The act requires, unless specified circumstances exist, an authorized governmental agency that is provided with information pursuant to those provisions to release or provide that information in a confidential manner to any other authorized governmental agency for purposes of investigation, prosecution, or prevention of insurance fraud or workers' compensation fraud. This bill would require an insurer or licensed rating organization to notify the EDD, in addition to the local district attorney's office and Fraud Division on the Department of Insurance, of suspected fraud when the fraudulent act relates to premium fraud. The bill would authorize an insurer to submit wage records and employee counts for an employer to the EDD and would require the EDD to identify discrepancies in the submitted information, as specified, and report any discrepancies back to the submitting insurer. Upon request by an insurer, the bill would require the EDD to release or provide detailed payroll information, including payroll summary totals, allowing the requester to compare the records with the information they are otherwise entitled to receive from employers in workers' compensation claims or pursuant to workers' compensation policies, unless doing so would violate federal law or compromise an ongoing investigation. The bill would require the EDD to only provide the information if specified requirements are met, and the requesting insurer to reimburse the department's actual, direct costs of releasing or providing this information. The bill would prohibit the provided documents from being used for specified purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 555 **(Caballero, D) Workers' compensation: average annual earnings.**

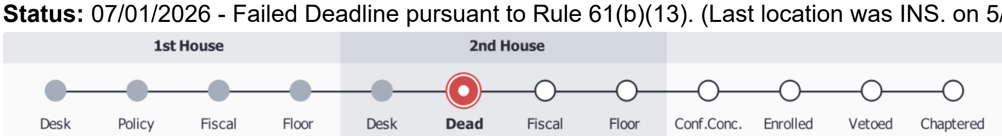
Introduced: 02/20/2025
Last Amended: 06/01/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INS. on 5/4/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
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)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 795 **(Richardson, D) Workers' compensation: professional athletes.**

Introduced: 02/21/2025
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INS. on 5/18/2026)

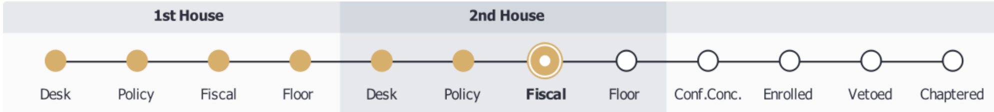


Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides that an injury may be either "specific," occurring as the result of one incident or exposure that causes disability or need for medical treatment, or "cumulative," occurring as repetitive mentally or physically traumatic activities extending over a period of time, the combined effect of which causes any disability or need for medical treatment. Existing law exempts an employee hired outside of this state and their employer from the occupational disease and cumulative injury provisions of this state's workers' compensation laws if (1) the employee is a professional athlete, defined for purposes of these provisions to include an athlete who is employed at the minor or major league level in the sport of baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey, or soccer, (2) that professional athlete is temporarily within this state doing work for their employer, and (3) the employer has furnished workers' compensation insurance under the laws of the state other than California that covers the professional athlete's employment while in this state, except as specified. Existing law deems a professional athlete to be temporarily within the state doing work for their employer if, during the 365 consecutive days immediately preceding the professional athlete's last day of work for the employer within the state, the professional athlete performs less than 20% of their duty days, as defined, in the state. This bill would revise and recast the above provisions to state that the professional athlete and their employer are exempt from the workers' compensation system for any claim that involves occupational disease or cumulative injury made by the athlete, if the athlete did not perform any work in California or the athlete was temporarily within the state working for their employer. The bill would state that a professional athlete is temporarily within this state if the professional athlete performs less than 20% of their duty days in California, during the last 365 consecutive days of their career. The bill would define a professional athlete as anyone who is paid to play baseball, flag or tackle football, basketball, hockey, soccer, lacrosse, softball, volleyball, rugby, or cricket. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: N

SB 828 **(Cabaldon, D) Fireworks licenses and permits: disqualifying conditions: local jurisdictions.**

Introduced: 02/21/2025

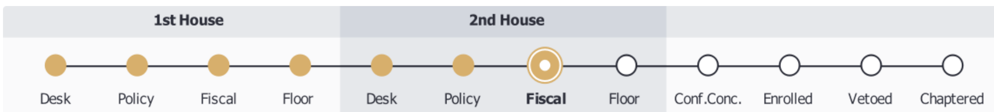
Last Amended: 06/17/2026
Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
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. A violation of the State Fireworks Law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto is a misdemeanor. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations that include provisions for determining when a license is required for fireworks shipped to a California port that will not be sold in California. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 966 **(Gonzalez, D) Refinery and chemical plants.**

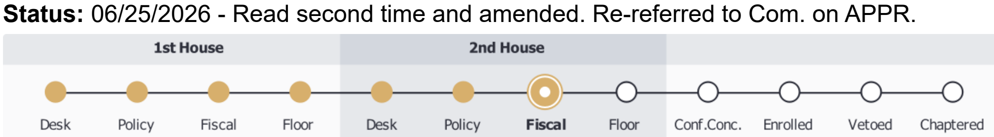
Introduced: 02/03/2026
Last Amended: 03/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
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)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 1004 **(Wiener, D) Law enforcement: masks.**

Introduced: 02/09/2026
Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
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 intended to conceal or obscure 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 06/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

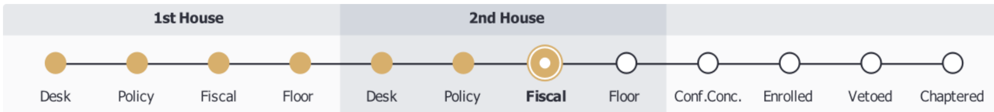
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 1032 **(Reyes, D)** **Staffing agencies: registration.**

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 3.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires a person engaged in certain businesses to register with the Labor Commissioner, as provided. This bill would require a staffing agency, as defined, to register, as prescribed, with the commissioner before conducting any business in this state and annually thereafter. The bill would prohibit the commissioner from registering or renewing a registration, unless the staffing agency satisfies certain conditions, including submitting an application that is certified under penalty of perjury to the commissioner for registration or renewal of registration and providing the commissioner proof of a current workers’ compensation policy in effect for all employees, as provided. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. If the commissioner, at any time, finds that the staffing agency does not have the current workers’ compensation insurance policy in effect for all employees, this bill would require the commissioner to deny, suspend, or revoke the registration, after a hearing, and notify the Director of Industrial Relations of that matter. The bill would also require the commissioner to post a specified list of registered staffing agencies on the internet website of the Department of Industrial Relations. The bill would prohibit a business from using the services of a staffing agency without a registration pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize a registered staffing agency to bring an action against an unregistered staffing agency or a business that uses the services of a staffing agency without a registration, as provided, and would authorize the court to enter into an order to enjoin the defendant from engaging in any business as a staffing agency without a registration or using the services of a staffing agency without a registration. The bill would authorize the commissioner to promulgate regulations and rules necessary to carry out these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

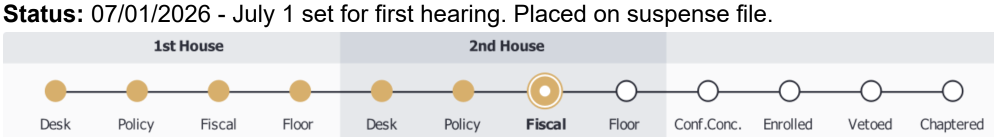
Is Fiscal: Y

SB 1046 **(Blakespear, D)** **Occupational safety: transboundary pollution.**

Introduced: 02/11/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

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



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

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)

Is Urgency: N

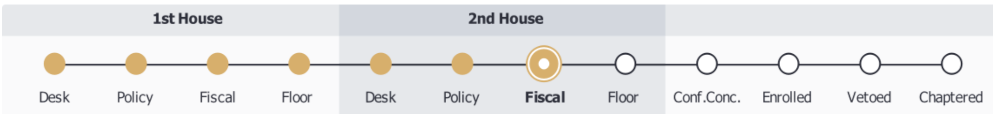
Is Fiscal: Y

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 06/25/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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 06/11/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Total Measures: 16
Total Tracking Forms: 16