

Current Legislative Updates and Board Legislative Positions as of July 17, 2026

2025–2026 LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

The Speech–Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board took the following positions on pending legislation during the 2025–2026 legislative session.

AB 322 (Ward) Precise geolocation information.

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

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

Position: Watch

AB 346 (Nguyen) In-home supportive services: licensed health care professional certification.

Status: 8/29/2025–Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law defines supportive services for purposes of the county–administered In–Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program to include those necessary paramedical services that are ordered by a licensed health care professional, which persons could provide for themselves, but for their functional limitations. Current law requires an applicant for, or recipient of, in–home supportive services, as a condition of receiving these services, to obtain a certification from a licensed health care professional declaring that the applicant or recipient is unable to perform some activities of daily living independently, and that without services to assist the applicant or recipient with activities of daily living, the applicant or recipient is at risk of placement in out–of–home care, and defines a licensed health care professional for this purpose to mean an individual licensed in California by the appropriate California regulatory agency, acting within the scope of their license or certificate as defined in the Business and Professions Code. This bill would use the above–described definition of "licensed health care professional" for purposes of the provisions relating to paramedical services, and would, for purposes of the certification requirement, add to the above–described definition of "licensed health care professional" that the licensed individual has primary responsibilities to diagnose or provide treatment and care for physical or mental impairments that cause or contribute to an individual's functional limitations.

Position: Watch

AB 410 (Wilson) Bots: disclosure.

Status: 8/29/2025–Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: : Current law makes it unlawful for any person to use a bot to communicate or interact with another person in this state online with the intent to mislead the other person about its artificial identity for the purposes of knowingly deceiving the person about the content of the communication in order to incentivize a purchase or sale of goods or services in a commercial transaction or to influence a vote in an election, unless the person using the bot discloses that it is a bot. Current law defines a "bot" as an automated online account where all or substantially all of the actions or posts of that account are not the result of a person. This bill would require a person who uses a bot to autonomously communicate with another to ensure that the bot discloses to any person with whom the bot communicates when the bot first communicates with the person that the bot is a bot and not a human being, answers truthfully any query from a person regarding its identity as a bot or a human, and refrains from attempting to mislead a person regarding its identity as a bot.

Position: Watch

AB 485 (Ortega) Labor Commissioner: unsatisfied judgments: nonpayment of wages.

Status: 8/29/2025–Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Summary: Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to take various actions against an employer with respect to unpaid wages. Current law generally prohibits an employer with an unsatisfied final judgment for nonpayment of wages from continuing to conduct business in California, unless that employer has obtained a bond from a surety company and filed that bond with the Labor Commissioner, as prescribed. Under current law, if an employer in the long–term care industry that is also required to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health or the State Department of Social Services has violated the above provision governing unsatisfied judgments (unsatisfied judgment provision), either of those departments may deny a new license or the renewal of an existing license for that employer. Current law further requires the Labor Commissioner, upon finding that an employer in the long–term care

industry is violating the unsatisfied judgment provision, to notify those departments. This bill would repeal the above-described provision applicable to employers in the long-term care industry. The bill would require a state agency, if an employer that is required to obtain a license or permit from that state agency is found to have violated the unsatisfied judgment provision, to deny a new license or permit or the renewal of an existing license or permit for that employer.

Position: Watch

AB 667 (Solache) Professions and vocations: license examinations: interpreters.

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

Summary: Would require various boards under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs, by January 1, 2027, to include an additional section in a license application for an applicant to identify their preferred written, spoken, and signed languages. The bill would require each board, beginning on July 1, 2027, to conduct an annual review of applicants' language preferences, and, by July 1, 2027, to also determine whether there is a substantial number of non-English-speaking applicants, as defined, who require the services of an interpreter. The bill would require each board to report the determinations to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, and, beginning January 1, 2029, to annually report to specified legislative committees on the language preference data collected from license applications.

Position: Watch

AB 1542 (Ward) Sensitive personal information.

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

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

Position: Watch

AB 1564 (Ahrens) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

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

Summary: Existing law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation.

Position: Watch

AB 1566 (Jackson) Crimes: mandated reporters: severe neglect.

Status: 05/28/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/28/2026)

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Existing law, for the purposes of the act, defines "severe neglect" as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to protect the child from severe malnutrition or medically diagnosed nonorganic failure to thrive, as well as those situations of neglect where any person having the care or custody of a child willfully causes or permits the person or health of the child to be placed in a situation such that their person or health is endangered as proscribed by specified law, including the intentional failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. Under existing law, prosecution of a misdemeanor must generally be commenced within one year of the commission of the offense, unless otherwise specified. Under existing law, if a mandated reporter intentionally conceals their failure to report an incident known by the mandated reporter to be abuse or severe neglect, it is a continuing offense until discovered by the appropriate law enforcement agency and may be prosecuted within one year of the discovery of the offense, but not later than 4 years after the commission of the offense. This bill would recast the definition of "severe neglect" for the purposes described above.

Position: Watch

AB 1593 (Dixon) State agencies: revenue: report.

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

Summary: Existing law imposes various reporting requirements on state agencies. This bill would require state agencies that impose monetary charges, as defined, to report the revenue generated from those charges on their internet website on or before January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter. The bill would require the reports to be made available for download in machine-readable format, as specified.

Position: Watch

AB 1652 (Patterson) State agencies: regulations and legislation: nondisclosure agreements.

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

Summary: Existing law prohibits Members of the Legislature from entering into, or requesting that another party enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation, and makes any nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation void and unenforceable. Existing law provides an exception for nondisclosure agreements, or portions thereof, that prevent only the disclosure of trade secrets, financial information, or proprietary information, as specified. This bill would prohibit an elective or appointive officer of a state agency acting in their official capacity from entering into, or requesting that another party enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of a proposed regulation or legislation.

Position: Watch

AB 1671 (Tangipa) Rural medical services grant program.

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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Rural Health within the California Health and Human Services Agency to promote a strong working relationship between state government and local and federal agencies, universities, private and public interest groups, rural consumers, health care providers, foundations, and other offices of rural health, as well as to develop health initiatives and maximize the use of existing resources without duplicating existing effort. Existing law requires the office to serve as a key information and referral source to promote coordinated planning for the delivery of health services in rural California. This bill would require the office to develop and administer, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a competitive grant program for the delivery of, or the support, sustenance, or expansion of the delivery of, medical services, as defined, to individuals who reside in rural areas, as defined.

Position: Watch

AB 1688 (Carrillo) Child abuse or neglect: reporting.

Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as "mandated reporters," to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Existing law requires an employee of those agencies, in certain circumstances, to send or have sent, within 36 hours, a copy of a report made pursuant to these provisions to the attorney who represents the child, who is the subject of the report, in dependency court. Existing law requires the agency to maintain a copy of the written report and provide all information requested by the attorney for the child or the child's guardian ad litem within 30 days of the request. If an incident occurs in an out-of-home placement, this bill would require a county welfare agency to send notice of the report to the attorney who represents a parent or legal guardian of the child in dependency court. The bill would make that requirement inapplicable to a parent whose parental rights have been terminated. The bill would prohibit the notice from disclosing the substance of the report, as specified. If the suspected abuse or neglect occurred in a placement, the bill would require a county welfare agency to send a copy of the report to all attorneys who represent a child with an open dependency case in that placement, as provided.

Position: Watch

AB 1775 (Ward, D) Veterans.

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs under the direction of the Director of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the administration of the various boards under its jurisdiction that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires those boards to expedite, and authorizes them to assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that the applicant has served as an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States and was honorably discharged. This bill would extend that requirement and authorization to also include members who were discharged or received a discharge solely as a result of a specified executive order. The bill would make additional conforming changes.

Position: Oppose Unless Amended

AB 1803 (Lowenthal) Employment: sexual harassment training and education: anti-hate speech training.

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

Summary: Existing law requires a specified employer with 5 or more employees to, by January 1, 2021, provide at least 2 hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all nonsupervisory employees in California and, after that date, once every 2 years. Existing law requires an employer to include prevention of abusive conduct as a component of that training and education. This bill would additionally require that, beginning January 1, 2028, the above-described training and education include, as a component of the training and education, anti-hate speech training.

Position: Watch

AB 1811 (Rogers) Health professionals.

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing federal law requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate health professional shortage areas and requires the secretary, in establishing criteria for the designation of those areas, to consider, among other things, the ratio of available health manpower to the number of individuals in an area or population group and indicators of a need for health services, as specified. Existing state law makes references to federally recognized or designated health professional shortage areas in various contexts, including, among others, the California Physician Corps Program, the California Reproductive Health Services Corps, the Oral Health Program, the Virtual Health Hub for Rural Communities Pilot Program, and health professions planning grants. This bill, until January 1, 2035, would define the term “health professional shortage area” to mean (1) an area determined by the Department of Health Care Access and Information to have a shortage of health professionals, (2) a health professional shortage area designated or recognized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or (3) an area designated or recognized as a health professional shortage area by the United States Department of Health and Human Services on January 1, 2025, regardless of whether that area remains designated or recognized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services as a health professional shortage area.

Position: Oppose Unless Amended

AB 1898 (Schultz) Workplace artificial intelligence tools.

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2026)

Summary: Would require an employer to provide a written notice to a worker that a workplace AI tool, as defined, was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to be given to a worker within a specified time and would require the notice to contain specified information, including the specific employment-related decisions likely to be affected by the use of the workplace AI tool. The bill would require an employer to maintain an updated list of all workplace AI tools currently in use and their impact on jobs, as specified, and to provide the list to workers annually. The bill would provide for enforcement by the Labor Commissioner or a public prosecutor, and alternatively would authorize any worker who has suffered damages, or their exclusive representative, to file a civil action for damages caused by the adverse action. The bill would establish remedies and penalties for violations, including a penalty of up to \$500 for each violation.

Position: Watch

AB 1979 (Bonta) Health care services: artificial intelligence.

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA) prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, a contractor, or a corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates from intentionally sharing, selling, using for marketing, or otherwise using any medical information, as defined, for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient, except as provided. Existing law deems a business that offers a mental health digital service or reproductive or sexual health digital service to a consumer for the purpose of allowing the individual to manage the individual's information, or for the diagnosis, treatment, or management of a medical condition of the individual, to be a provider of health care subject to the requirements of the CMIA. The bill would additionally deem a business that offers a health care chatbot, as defined, to a consumer for the above-described purposes to be a provider of health care subject to the requirements of the CMIA.

Position: Watch

AB 2021 (Schiavo) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: whistleblower complaints.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/2/2026)

Summary: The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA). The CCPA establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. The CCPA law makes a business, service provider, contractor, or other person that violates the CCPA liable for an administrative fine, as provided. The CCPA creates the Consumer Privacy Fund in the State Treasury and makes moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Current law requires 95% of any administrative fine assessed, and of the proceeds of any

settlement, to be deposited into the Consumer Privacy Subfund, which is created within the Consumer Privacy Fund. The CCPA law requires the funds to be used exclusively by the agency in carrying out its duties under the CCPA. The CCPA requires the other 5% of any administrative fine, and of the proceeds of any settlement, to be deposited into the Consumer Privacy Grant Subfund, also within the Consumer Privacy Fund, to be used exclusively by the agency to administer and distribute grants to promote and protect consumer privacy, as provided. This bill would authorize a person to submit to the agency, a whistleblower complaint, as defined, and would make the whistleblower eligible for an award if the agency designates a complaint for administrative enforcement and certain requirements are met. The bill would require an eligible whistleblower to receive at least 15% but not more than 33% of the fines collected through an administrative enforcement action or settlement, calculated after the allocation to Consumer Privacy Grant Subfund described above. The bill would require the agency to consider certain factors in determining the amount of the award.

Position: Watch

AB 2027 (Ward) Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence.

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 Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would prohibit an employer from using a worker's personal information, as defined, to train an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, and would prohibit an employer from selling, disclosing, or otherwise providing access to a worker's personal information to a third party for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job. The bill would prohibit a vendor providing services to an employer under a contract from providing access to the personal information of an employer's worker to a third party or using the personal information of an employer's worker to train artificial intelligence, as specified.

Position: Watch

AB 2063 (Wallis) Legislative information system: bill position letters.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Legislative Counsel, with the advice of the Assembly Committee on Rules and the Senate Committee on Rules, to make certain legislative information available to the public in electronic form, including the text, bill history, and bill status of each bill introduced and amended in each current legislative session and all bill analyses prepared by legislative committees in connection with each bill in each current legislative session. This bill would add all letters submitted through the Legislature's internet portal in connection with each bill, commencing with bills introduced during the 2027–28 Regular Session, to the information the Legislative Counsel is required to make publicly available in electronic form.

Position: Watch

AB 2064 (Sharp–Collins) Discrimination: criminal history.

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

Summary: The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to full and equal accommodations in all business establishments regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status. This bill would add criminal history, as defined, to the list of protected characteristics under the Unruh Civil Rights Act.

Position: Watch

AB 2095 (Lee) Employment discrimination: conviction history.

Status: 05/28/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/28/2026)

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act, except as specified, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer with 5 or more employees to include on any application for employment, before the employer makes a conditional offer of employment to the applicant, any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's conviction history, to consider the conviction history of the applicant until after the employer has made a conditional offer of employment to the applicant, or to distribute information about an arrest not followed by conviction, referral to or participation in a pretrial or posttrial diversion program, or convictions that have been sealed, dismissed, expunged, or statutorily eradicated or any conviction for which the convicted person has received a full pardon or has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation while conducting a conviction history background check in connection with an application for employment, as specified. This bill would define the term "conviction or arrest record," for these purposes. The bill would include among those things that it is unlawful for an employer with 5 or more employees to do while conducting a conviction history background check in connection with an application for employment, asking any question that directly or indirectly seeks consent for a conviction history background check or requesting consent for or beginning a conviction history background check before providing the applicant with a list of all essential job duties.

Position: Watch

AB 2140 (Johnson) Healing arts: reports: claims against licensees.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/2/2026)

Summary: Current law makes failure of a licensee of the Medical Board of California, the Podiatric Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the Dental Board of California, the Dental Hygiene Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the Board of Registered Nursing, the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California, the State Board of Optometry, the Veterinary Medical Board, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Physical Therapy Board of California, the California State Board of Pharmacy, the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board, the California Board of Occupational Therapy, the Acupuncture Board, or the Physician Assistant Board, a claimant, or their counsel to report a settlement, judgment, or arbitration award over \$3,000 of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by negligence, error or omission in practice, or by the unauthorized rendering of professional services, by a person who holds a license, certificate, or other similar authority from one of those boards, who does not possess professional liability insurance as to the claim, within 30 days to the agency that issued the license, certificate, or similar authority, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, as specified. This bill would increase the minimum fine for a violation of that provision to \$100.

Position: Watch

AB 2190 (Wallis, R) Internet website accessibility.

Status: 05/28/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/21/2026)

Summary: The Unruh Civil Rights Act requires persons within the jurisdiction of the state to be free and equal and, regardless of the person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status, to be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments, as prescribed, and makes a violation of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) a violation of the act. Existing law imposes liability upon a person who denies, aids, or incites a denial of, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to, rights afforded by law for actual damages suffered, exemplary damages, a civil penalty, and attorney's fees, as specified, to any person who was denied the specified rights. Existing law also imposes liability upon a person, firm, or corporation that denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified, for damages and attorney's fees to a person who was denied those rights. This bill would grant to an entity an affirmative defense to a claim seeking statutory damages under the provisions described above on the basis of a specific accessibility barrier on the entity's internet website, as defined, if the entity provided evidence to the plaintiff demonstrating within 30 days of receiving a written prelawsuit demand from the plaintiff that either (1) the entity published a digital accessibility report on the accessibility page of its internet website disclosing the specific access barrier and updated that report to reflect remediation of the access barrier or (2) that various things were true regarding the entity's efforts to identify and remediate access barriers on its internet website, including the entity had a reasonable and good faith basis to believe that the internet website was accessible and conformed with the internet website accessibility standard, as specified.

Position: Watch

AB 2195 (Rodriguez, Celeste) Child support: license suspensions.

Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law delegates to the Department of Child Support Services and local child support agencies the responsibility for collecting and enforcing child support obligations, including child support delinquencies, as defined. Existing law requires a local child support agency to maintain a list of those persons included in certain child support cases. Existing law requires the Department of Child Support Services to consolidate and certify the local child support agency lists and provide the consolidated list to specified state entities that are responsible for the regulation of licenses, including, but not limited to, the Department of Motor Vehicles. Existing law requires those entities, prior to the issuance or renewal of a license, to determine whether the applicant is on the most recent certified consolidated list provided by the department, and authorizes the entity to withhold issuance or renewal of the license of an applicant on the list, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local child support agency from issuing a release removing an obligor from license suspension or denial if the obligor is not in compliance with a judgment or order for support. Existing law prohibits the department from including in the list sent to the Department of Motor Vehicles, for the purpose of denying, withholding, or suspending a driver's license, the information of a support obligor whose annual household income is at or below 70% of the median income for the county in which the department or the local child enforcement agency believes the support obligor resides. Commencing January 1, 2027, existing law would only apply this prohibition to noncommercial driver's licenses. This bill would expand the prohibition on the department to also prohibit the department from sending the above-described income information to all boards, as defined, that issue a license, certificate, credential, permit, registration, or any other authorization to engage in a business, occupation, or profession, or operate a motor vehicle, for the purpose of denying, withholding, or suspending a license. The bill would remove the prohibition on local child support agencies to issue a release removing an obligor from license suspension or denial if the obligor is out of compliance with a judgment or order for support.

Position: Watch

AB 2233 (Ta) Behavioral health treatment plans.

Status: 06/16/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to provide coverage for behavioral health treatment for pervasive developmental disorder or autism. Existing law requires this treatment to

be provided under a prescribed treatment plan that is reviewed no less than every 6 months by the qualified autism service provider. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from imposing restrictions on the utilization of authorized treatment hours within the treatment plan's 6-month authorization period. The bill would require authorized hours to remain available for use throughout the authorization period if the use of the hours is consistent with the treatment plan and clinical guidelines, and is documented in the treatment plan and progress reports.

Position: Support

AB 2360 (Arambula) State agencies: governmental linguistics.

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

Summary: Existing law requires each department, commission, office, or other administrative agency of state government to write each document, as defined, that it produces in plain, straightforward language, avoiding technical terms as much as possible, and using a coherent and easily readable style. This bill would instead require each state agency, as described above, to write each document it produces after January 1, 2027, either digitally or in print, in plain language, as specified, and would define "plain language" for purposes of that provision. The bill would authorize a state agency, as described above, to use standards created by the Office of Data and Innovation that identify how a state agency incorporates plain language principles and practices.

Position: Watch

AB 2366 (Ávila Farias) Administrative Procedure Act: proposed regulations: cost-of-living impact on residents of the state.

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

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. The act requires a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal any administrative regulation to assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals and requires the state agency to adhere to specified requirements in making that assessment. This bill would include among those requirements for assessing the potential for adverse economic impact the consideration of the proposal's cost-of-living impacts on residents of the state, as defined.

Position: Watch

AB 2412 (Ta) State agencies or departments: public communications.

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P., D.T., & C.P. on 6/9/2026)

Summary: Existing law requires a state agency or department that utilizes generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) to directly communicate with a person regarding government services and benefits to ensure that those communications include a disclaimer that indicates to the person that the communication was generated by GenAI, as specified, and information describing how a person may contact a human employee of the state agency or department. This bill would instead require that disclaimer when a state agency or department uses GenAI to directly communicate with the public and would define "directly communicate" to mean to use GenAI, instead of a natural person, to communicate directly with a specific member of the public or to communicate a general public announcement, as specified.

Position: Watch

AB 2414 (Nguyen) Developmental services: direct support professionals.

Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers for the provision of community services and supports for persons with developmental disabilities and their families. Existing law finds and declares that direct service professionals are critical to the provision of services and supports to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. Existing law requires the department to develop or utilize existing curriculum to implement enhanced direct service professional training that promotes services that are person centered and culturally and linguistically sensitive, and that improve outcomes for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. This bill would change the title of direct service professionals to instead be direct support professionals, and would define that latter term as an individual who receives compensation to provide direct support to children or adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities, is employed by a service provider receiving regional center funding, and spends at least 50% of their working time completing direct support tasks, as specified.

Position: Watch

AB 2557 (Bauer-Kahan) Legislative information system: bill position letters.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PRINT on 2/20/2026)

Summary: Current law requires the Legislative Counsel, with the advice of the Assembly Committee on Rules and the Senate Committee on Rules, to make certain legislative information available to the public in electronic form, including the text, bill history, and bill status of each bill introduced and amended in each current legislative session and all bill analyses prepared by legislative committees in connection with each bill in each current legislative session. This bill would add all position letters submitted through the Legislature's internet portal in connection with each bill in each current legislative session to the information the Legislative Counsel is required to make publicly available in electronic form.

Position: Watch

AB 2575 (Ortega) Health care services: artificial intelligence.

Status: 06/29/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (June 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses generative artificial intelligence to generate written or verbal patient communications pertaining to patient clinical information, as defined, to ensure that those communications include both a disclaimer that indicates to the patient that a communication was generated by generative artificial intelligence, as specified, and clear instructions describing how a patient may contact a human health care provider, employee, or other appropriate person. This bill would require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses or deploys a clinical decision support system, as defined, for patient care, on or before July 1, 2027, to make available, upon request from a licensed health care professional or other person using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs from a clinical decision support system, an inventory of all clinical decision support systems currently in use or deployed for patient care. The bill would require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses a clinical decision support system for patient care to make specified information about the clinical decision support system upon request from a licensed health care professional or other person using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs from a clinical decision support system, including, among other things, a summary of how the clinical decision support system generates outputs. The bill would also require a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice subject to these provisions to notify a licensed health care professional or other person whose duties include using a clinical decision support system or viewing outputs from a clinical decision support system upon being hired and annually of their right to request the above-described information.

Position: Watch

AB 2680 (Arambula) Deaf and Disabled Telecommunications Program: certification.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was C. & C. on 3/19/2026)

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to design and implement a program to provide a telecommunications device capable of serving the needs of individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired, together with a single party line, at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate, to any subscriber who is certified as an individual who is deaf or hearing impaired by a licensed physician and surgeon, audiologist, or a qualified state or federal agency, as determined by the commission. Existing law authorizes a physician assistant or nurse practitioner to certify the needs of an individual who has been diagnosed by a physician and surgeon as being deaf or hard of hearing to participate in the program after reviewing the medical records or copies of the medical records containing that diagnosis. Existing law requires the commission to design and implement a program whereby specialized or supplemental telephone communications equipment may be provided to a subscriber who is certified to be disabled at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate. Existing law requires that the certification, including a statement of visual or medical need for specialized telecommunications equipment, be provided by a licensed optometrist, physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner, acting within the scope of practice of the applicable license, or by a qualified state or federal agency as determined by the commission. Existing law requires the commission to design and implement a program to provide access to a speech-generating device to a subscriber who is certified as having a speech disability at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate. Existing law requires that the certification be provided by a licensed physician, licensed speech-language pathologist, nurse practitioner, or qualified state or federal agency. This bill would remove all of the above-described certification requirements for a subscriber and would make conforming changes.

Position: Watch

AB 2746 (Schiavo) Consumer debt: medical credit cards and medical debt.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B. & F. on 4/14/2026)

Summary: Existing law regulates the issuance, use, and processing of credit cards and credit card transactions. Existing law, the Areias Credit Card Full Disclosure Act of 1986, requires a credit card issuer, with each billing statement provided to a cardholder in this state, to provide certain information on the front of the first page of the billing statement. This bill would regulate offers for a medical credit card, which the bill would define as a credit card issued under an open-end or closed-end plan offered specifically for the payment of medical services, products, or devices. Specifically, the bill would require an entity that offers a medical credit card to provide a clear and conspicuous disclosure to an individual stating that the product is a credit card and not a payment plan. The bill would require the disclosure to include the annual percentage rate applicable to the medical credit card.

Position: Watch

SB 435 (Wahab) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: personal information: exemptions.

Status: 06/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 6.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected by a business, including the right to delete personal information. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. The CCPA excludes from the definition of “personal information” publicly available information. Existing law defines “publicly available” for these purposes to include 3 types of information. One type is information that a business has a reasonable basis to believe is lawfully made available to the general public by the consumer or from widely distributed media. This bill would revise that part of the definition of “publicly available” by removing the condition that the business have a reasonable basis to believe the information is lawfully made available.

Position: Watch

SB 923 (Becker) Consumer privacy requests: deletion request records and request submission methods.

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

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

Position: Watch

SB 980 (Hurtado) Access to medical records.

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/11/2026)

Summary: Existing law governs a patient’s access to their health records. Existing law requires a health care provider, as defined, to provide a patient or the patient’s representative with all or any part of the patient’s medical records that the patient has a right to inspect, subject to the payment of clerical costs incurred in locating and making the records available, following a written request from the patient. Existing law entitles a patient, employee of a nonprofit legal services entity representing the patient, or the personal representative of a patient, to a copy, at no charge, of the relevant portion of the patient’s records upon written request. Existing law also prohibits a health care provider from charging a fee to a patient for filling out forms or providing information responsive to forms that support a claim or appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program. Existing law makes a willful violation of these provisions by specified health care providers an infraction. This bill would additionally prohibit a health care provider from charging a fee to a patient for completing health-related forms required by an educational institution or childcare provider for participation in school, childcare, or school-sponsored activities.

Position: Watch

SB 986 (Seyarto) Major regulations.

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2026)

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

Position: Watch

SB 1050 (Ashby) False advertising: synthetic performers.

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 1.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person or a firm, corporation, or association, or any employee thereof, to engage in false or misleading advertising practices. Existing law makes various unfair competition practices unlawful, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. This bill would make it an unlawful advertising practice for a person to create and cause to be published in an advertising medium an advertisement that prominently includes a synthetic performer without a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the advertisement includes a synthetic performer. The bill would prohibit an advertising medium from transmitting, distributing, displaying, airing, or otherwise making available an advertisement containing a synthetic performer if a court of competent jurisdiction has issued an order finding that the advertisement violates the bill’s provisions or enjoining the creator from publishing the advertisement, and the advertising medium is served with the order, as specified.

Position: Watch

SB 1130 (Reyes) Invasion of privacy: wearable recording devices.

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

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

Position: Neutral

SB 1146 (Gonzalez) Advertisement claims: health-related consumer products and services: digital replicas and synthetic performers.

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 1.) (June 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing unfair competition laws make various unfair competition practices unlawful, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. Existing law makes it unlawful for any person doing business in California and advertising to consumers in California to make any false or misleading advertising claim. Existing law makes it unlawful for healing arts licensees, as specified, to disseminate or cause to be disseminated any form of public communication containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement, claim, or image in order to induce the provision of services or products in connection with their licensed professional practice or business. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable as a misdemeanor and, in the case of a licensed person, provides that a violation constitutes unprofessional conduct and grounds for suspension or revocation of a license by the relevant board. This bill would require a person who creates or causes to be created an advertisement that includes a digital replica or synthetic performer depicted as a health care provider to promote the sale of a health-related consumer product or service to include a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the health care provider depicted in the advertisement was generated or substantially altered by artificial intelligence or that no human health care provider is depicted.

Position: Watch

SB 1159 (Cabaldon) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

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

Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines "person" to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Coastal Act of 1976, and CEQA, "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, or robots, whether physical or digital.

Position: Watch

SB 1204 (Ochoa Bogh) Administrative regulations.

Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 104, Statutes of 2026.

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

Position: Watch

SB 1248 (Cabaldon) State agencies: automated decision systems.

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2026)

Summary: This bill would impose certain restrictions on the use of an automated decision system by a state agency to confer services, defined as, among other things, the issuance of professional licenses and provision of public benefits. Among the restrictions, the bill would include a prohibition on using an output from the system as the sole basis for an adverse service determination affecting a natural person, except as specified. The bill would require the state agency to verify the accuracy of the system's outputs and to promote nondiscrimination in its use, as specified. The bill would require the director or designee of a state agency to provide for quality control review of the outputs, as specified, to assure acceptable accuracy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

SB 1368 (Wahab) Speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and hearing aid dispensers.

Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists and Hearing Aid Dispensers Licensure Act, until January 1, 2027, establishes the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of speech-language pathologists, speech-language pathology aides, speech-language pathology assistants, audiologists, dispensing audiologists, and hearing aid dispensers. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the board to appoint a person designated as the executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board and vested in them in the act. Existing law makes a violation of the act a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operation of the board and authorization to appoint an executive officer until January 1, 2031.

Position: Support

SB 1391 (Wahab) Department of Consumer Affairs: retired category licenses.

Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes any of the boards within the department, except as specified, to establish by regulation a system for a retired category of license for persons who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession or vocation. This bill would additionally require a board that offers a retired category of licensure to disclose that information on its internet website.

Position: Watch