

Current Legislative Updates as of July 17, 2026

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

Assembly Bill (AB) 322 (Ward) Precise geolocation information.

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

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. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)

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. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

Position: Watch

AB 410 (Wilson) Bots: disclosure.

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

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. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

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. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2025)

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. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

Position: Watch

AB 1542 (Ward) Sensitive personal information.

Status: 09/27/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

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, except as specified. (Based on 09/03/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

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. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 08/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 130, Statutes of 2026.

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. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Position: Watch

AB 1775 (Ward) Veterans.

Status: 09/26/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 467, Statutes of 2026.

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 extend the requirement and authorization for the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board, commencing June 1, 2027. (Based on 09/26/2026 text)

Position: Neutral

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

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 547, Statutes of 2026.

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, as specified. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Position: Watch

AB 1811 (Rogers) Health professionals.

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 549, Statutes of 2026.

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 currently 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. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Position: Neutral

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

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 854, Statutes of 2026.

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. (Based on 09/30/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/18/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 291, Statutes of 2026.

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 delete the provision making this prohibition applicable only to noncommercial driver's licenses. The bill would instead prohibit an obligor from being included on the list sent to the Department of Motor Vehicles for purposes of denying, withholding, or suspending a noncommercial driver's license, if the support obligor's annual income is 70% or less of the median income for a household of one person within the applicable county, as specified. (Based on 09/18/2026 text)

Position: Watch

AB 2233 (Ta) Behavioral health treatment plans.

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 591, Statutes of 2026.

Summary: 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. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Position: Support

AB 2360 (Arambula) State agencies: governmental linguistics.

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

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. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

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. (Based on 06/16/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 603, Statutes of 2026.

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. The bill would also make various technical, conforming changes. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: Existing law charges the Labor Commissioner with enforcement of various labor laws, including investigation of employee complaints. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state that a worker providing direct patient care be free to use their professional judgment to make assessments and decisions within their scope of practice as appropriate for their patients. The bill would prohibit an employer from retaliating or discriminating against a worker providing patient care, as specified. The bill would authorize a worker who is subject to retaliation or discrimination in violation of these provisions to file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce these provisions, as specified. (Based on 09/04/2026 text)

Position: Watch

Senate Bill (SB) 435 (Wahab) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: sensitive personal information.

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)

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. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 482, Statutes of 2026.

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. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

Position: Watch

SB 1050 (Ashby) False advertising: synthetic performers.

Status: 09/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 246, Statutes of 2026.

Summary: 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. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/16/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Existing law prohibits the intentional use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop upon or record a confidential communication, as specified, without the consent of all parties to the communication. Existing law additionally 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. The bill would exempt from these provisions the use of hearing aids, augmentative and alternative communication devices, and similar devices by persons with impaired hearing or communication disorders. (Based on 09/04/2026 text)

Position: Neutral

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)

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. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 863, Statutes of 2026.

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. (Based on 09/30/2026 text)

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. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

Position: Watch

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

Status: 09/14/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 234, Statutes of 2026.

Summary: 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. This bill would extend the operation of the board and authorization to appoint an executive officer until January 1, 2031. (Based on 09/14/2026 text)

Position: Support

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 6/30/2026)

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. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Position: Watch