

likewise ensure that those covered by the [TNC] Drivers Labor Relations Act also have the right to appeal a decision or order from [PERB].

This bill is sponsored by SEIU California.

- 2) **TNC Drivers.** In 2020, TNCs and other app-based delivery companies, such as Doordash, supported Proposition 22, which exempted drivers from AB 5 (Gonzalez), Chapter 296, Statutes of 2019, and classified drivers as independent contractors. Proposition 22 also authorized the Legislature to amend the measure’s provisions with a seven-eighths vote and specified topics that would be considered an “amendment” to the measure, such as a statute authorizing an organization to represent the interests of app-based drivers in connection with a driver’s contractual relationship with a TNC, compensation, benefits, or working conditions.

In 2023, an appellate court ruled that the section of Proposition 22 deeming legislation on specified topics to be an “amendment” to the measure unconstitutionally impeded the Legislature’s authority. AB 1340 (Wicks), Chapter 335, Statutes of 2025, subsequently established the Act, giving TNC drivers, despite their independent contractor status, the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of TNC driver organizations, bargain through representatives of their own choosing, engage in concerted activities for the purpose of bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, and refrain from such activities. The Act also empowered PERB to adjudicate related unfair practice charges. This bill authorizes an aggrieved party under the Act to seek judicial review of PERB’s final decision or order on an unfair practice, in conformity with other collective bargaining statutes administered by PERB.

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