

CRA Master List

Friday, June 25, 2021

1

[AB 331](#) **(Jones-Sawyer D) Organized theft.**

Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2021-S. APPR.

Summary: Current law, until July 1, 2021, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft until January 1, 2026.

Position	Priority
Sponsor	1

[AB 701](#) **(Gonzalez, Lorena D) Warehouse distribution centers.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/9/2021-Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Current law relating to employment regulation and supervision imposes special provisions on certain occupations and industries. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner and the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement with the enforcement of labor laws. This bill, among other things, would require specified employers to provide to each employee, defined as a nonexempt employee who works at a warehouse distribution center, upon hire, with a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject, including the quantified number of tasks to be performed, or materials to be produced or handled, within the defined time period, and any potential adverse employment action that could result from failure to meet the quota.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	1

[AB 1084](#) **(Low D) Gender neutral retail departments.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/21/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. B., P. & E.D.

Summary: Would require a retail department store with 500 or more employees that sells childcare items or toys to maintain a gender neutral section or area, to be labeled at the discretion of the retailer, in which a reasonable selection of the items and toys for children that it sells shall be displayed, regardless of whether they have been traditionally marketed for either girls or for boys.

Position	Priority
Neutral	1

[AB 1182](#) **(Stone D) Product liability: products purchased online.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law exempts a manufacturer or seller from liability, except as provided, in any action for injury or death caused by a product, other than an action based on a manufacturing defect or breach of an express warranty, if the product is inherently unsafe and the product is known to be unsafe by the ordinary consumer who consumes the product with the ordinary knowledge common to the community and the product is a common consumer product intended for personal consumption, as specified. This bill would, in any strict products liability action, make an electronic place that, by contract or other arrangement with one or more third parties, engages in specified acts strictly liable for all

damages proximately caused by a defective product that is purchased or sold through the electronic place to the same extent as a retailer would be liable for selling the defective product in the retailer's physical store, regardless of whether the electronic place ever takes physical possession of, or title to, the defective product.

Position	Priority
Neutral	1

AB 1287 (**Bauer-Kahan D**) **Price discrimination: gender.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would prohibit a person, firm, partnership, company, corporation, or business from charging a different price for any 2 goods that are substantially similar, as defined, if those goods are priced differently based on the gender of the individuals for whom the goods are marketed and intended. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to seek an injunction to enjoin and restrain the continuance of those violations, and would authorize the court, in addition to granting the injunction, to impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$250 for a first violation, and a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for each subsequent violation.

Position	Priority
Watch	1

AB 1371 (**Friedman D**) **Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers, as defined. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	1

SB 54 (**Allen D**) **Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.**

Current Text: Amended: 2/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.

Position	Priority
Oppose Unless Amended w/Coalition Letter	1

SB 289 (**Newman D**) **Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of June 30, 2025, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2026. The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	1

SB 301 (Skinner D) Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

Current Text: Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would, commencing July 1, 2022, require online marketplaces, as defined, to regulate high-volume third party sellers, as defined, on the online marketplace by requiring a high-volume third-party seller to provide to the online marketplace specified information, including contact information, a business tax identification number or, if the high-volume third-party seller does not have a business tax identification number, a taxpayer identification number, and keep that information provided by a third-party seller for no less than 5 years on a secured server.

Position	Priority
Watch	1

SB 324 (Limón D) Unsolicited commercial mail advertisements.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 2/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require a company that sends one or more unsolicited commercial mail advertisements to the same address in a year to include specified information on those advertisements, including a toll-free number that can be used to opt out from or cease receiving commercial mail advertisements from the company. The bill would require a company, upon receiving a request from a recipient to opt out from or cease receiving advertising, to remove the recipient's mailing address from the company's internal mailing lists and to contact any mail delivery service or third party to ensure that the recipient no longer receives the company's commercial mail advertisements. This bill would subject a company that knowingly violates those provisions to a civil fine of at least \$1,000 and up to \$1,000,000 for each violation, and would specify factors to be used to determine the amount of the fine.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	1

SB 409 (Caballero D) Pharmacy practice: SARS-CoV-2 and influenza testing.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & P.

Location: 5/13/2021-A. B.&P.

Summary: The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensing and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy in the Department of Consumer Affairs. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. Current law authorizes a pharmacist to independently initiate and administer any COVID-19 vaccines approved or authorized by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or vaccines listed on the routine immunization schedules recommended by the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) in compliance with individual ACIP vaccine recommendations and published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for persons 3 years of age or older. This bill would also authorize a pharmacist or a pharmacy to perform, under specified conditions, any aspect of any FDA-approved or authorized point-of-care test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, or influenza that is classified as waived under CLIA

Position	Priority
Support	1

SB 792 (Glazer D) Sales and use tax: returns: online transactions: local jurisdiction schedule.

Current Text: Amended: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/10/2021-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 6/10/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law, administered and enforced by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Current law authorizes the department to require the filing of reports by any person or class of persons with information relating to sales of tangible personal property the storage,

use, or other consumption of which is subject to the use tax, as specified. Current law requires a retailer or purchaser subject to the sales and use tax to file, on or before the last day of the month following each quarterly period, a return for the preceding quarterly period. This bill, for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would require a qualified retailer whose annual qualified sales of tangible personal property transacted online exceeded \$1,000,000 for the previous calendar year to include with each tax return a schedule that reports for each local jurisdiction the gross receipts from the qualified sale of tangible personal property shipped or delivered to a purchaser in that jurisdiction.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Letter	1

2

AB 13 (Chau D) Public contracts: automated decision systems.

Current Text: Amended: 6/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/23/2021-S. JUD.

Summary: Would enact the Automated Decision Systems Accountability Act and state the intent of the Legislature that state agencies use an acquisition method that minimizes the risk of adverse and discriminatory impacts resulting from the design and application of automated decision systems. The bill would define "automated decision system" to mean a computational process, including one derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence, that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is used to support or replace human decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 19 (Santiago D) Unemployment insurance compensation: COVID-19 pandemic: temporary benefits.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. INS.

Summary: The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) temporarily provides for expanded unemployment benefits through the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) provisions of the CARES Act. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to provide, until July 1, 2022, following the termination of assistance pursuant to PUA and PEUC or any other federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to an individual's weekly benefit amount as otherwise provided for by existing unemployment compensation law, unemployment compensation benefits equivalent to the terminated federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for the remainder of the duration of time the individual is unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding the weekly benefit cap. The bill would prohibit any unemployment compensation benefits authorized by the bill from being charged against the reserve account of any employer.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 20 (Lee D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign contributions: The Corporate-Free Elections Act.

Current Text: Amended: 3/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ELECTIONS on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor and subject to specified penalties. This bill, the Corporate-Free Elections Act, would prohibit a candidate for elective office from receiving a contribution from a business entity, and a business entity from making a contribution to a candidate for elective office, and would make related findings and declarations.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 62 (Gray D) Income taxes: credits: costs to comply with COVID-19 regulations.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the total amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer to comply with the regulations adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on November 19, 2020, relating to COVID-19 prevention and approved by the Office of Administrative Law. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.

Position	Priority
Support	2

AB 65 (Low D) California Universal Basic Income Program: Personal Income Tax.

Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require the Franchise Tax Board to administer the California Universal Basic Income (CalUBI) Program, under which a California resident who is 18 years of age or older and who meets specified requirements, would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month. The bill would require, among other things, that the resident has lived in the state for at least the last 3 consecutive years and that the resident's income not exceed 200% of the median per capita income for the resident's current county of residence, as determined by the United States Census Bureau. The bill would define universal basic income to mean unconditional cash payments of equal amounts issued monthly to individual residents of California with the intention of ensuring the economic security of recipients. The bill would authorize the Franchise Tax Board to adopt regulations to implement the program.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 71 (Rivas, Luz D) Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/3/2021-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Luz Rivas.

Location: 6/3/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Current federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 75 (O'Donnell D) Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022.

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/18/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. ED.

Summary: The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 provides for the adoption of rules, regulations, and procedures, under the administration of the Director of General Services, for the allocation of state funds by the State Allocation Board for the construction and modernization of public school facilities. This bill would add provisions to the act to require the Department of General Services to process all applications received under the act on and after an unspecified date and to present those applications to the State Allocation Board within 120 days of receipt. The bill would require applicants for bond funding to supply designated information to the State Department of Education. The bill would authorize school districts to receive a supplemental grant to expand an existing, or construct a new, gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen under specified conditions.

Position	Priority
Support w/Letter	2

[AB 95](#)

(Low D) Employees: bereavement leave.

Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2021. The bill would require an employer with 25 or more employees to grant a request made by any employee to take up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would require an employer with fewer than 25 employees to grant a request by any employee to take up to 3 business days of leave, in accordance with these provisions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee’s right to take this leave.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[AB 100](#)

(Holden D) Drinking water: endpoint devices: lead content.

Current Text: Amended: 6/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Current law prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. Current law defines “lead free” for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2023, prohibit a person from manufacturing, and offering for sale in the state, an endpoint device, as defined, that does not meet a certain lead leaching standard. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2023, prohibit a person from introducing into commerce or offering for sale in the state an endpoint device that does not meet that lead leaching standard.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[AB 217](#)

(Valladares R) Sales and use taxes: exemption: tax holiday: school supplies.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: Would exempt from Sales and Use taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified school supplies, as defined, for the three-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on July 30, 2022, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on August 1, 2022.

Position	Priority
Support w/Letter	2

[AB 219](#)

(Villapudua D) Personal income tax: credit: back-to-school items.

Current Text: Amended: 2/23/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. Current law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, in an amount equal to the amount of sales tax collected from a qualified taxpayer during the first week of August of the taxable year for purchases of back-to-school items, as defined, not to exceed \$2,500 per taxable year per household.

Position	Priority
Support w/Letter	2

[AB 247](#)

(Ramos D) COVID-19 emergency: small businesses: nonprofit organizations: immunity from civil liability.

Current Text: Amended: 3/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would exempt a small business or nonprofit organization with 100 or fewer employees from liability for an injury or illness to a consumer, as defined, due to coronavirus (COVID-19) based on a claim that the consumer contracted COVID-19 while at that small business or nonprofit organization, or due to the actions of that small business or nonprofit organization. The bill would require the small business or nonprofit organization, for this exemption to apply, to have implemented and substantially complied with all applicable state and local health laws, regulations, and protocols.

Position	Priority
Support	2

[AB 255](#) (Muratsuchi D) COVID-19 Emergency Small Business Eviction Relief Act.

Current Text: Amended: 6/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/3/2021-Reconsideration granted. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Muratsuchi.

Location: 6/3/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Current law provides that a tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer if the tenant continues to possess the property without permission of the landlord in specified circumstances, including when the tenant has violated the lease or rental agreement by defaulting on rent, and requires the tenant be served a 3 days' notice in writing to cure the default, as specified. Current law provides that an unlawful detainer action is subject to the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, which provides tenants with specified temporary protections from eviction, if the default in the payment of rent is based upon COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. This bill, the COVID-19 Emergency Small Business Eviction Relief Act, would, until July 1, 2025, require a landlord, who receives a statement signed by a commercial tenant, as defined, and supported by documentary evidence that evidences that the tenant requests emergency rent relief because the business of the commercial tenant has experienced a decrease in average monthly gross revenue of at least 50%, which is reasonably attributable to public health regulations adopted to address the COVID-19 pandemic, during the qualifying time period, as defined, as compared with the 12 months immediately preceding the qualifying time period, to conduct a good faith negotiation to form a plan to allow the commercial tenant a reasonable opportunity to repay COVID-19 lease debt while minimizing the hardship to the landlord.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[AB 281](#) (Burke D) Personal income taxes: corporation taxes: gross income.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 1/21/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would bring California's tax treatment of covered Paycheck Protection Program loans into conformity with federal tax laws.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[AB 332](#) (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards.

Current Text: Amended: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/23/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/23/2021-S. APPR.

Summary: Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and handling of hazardous waste. Under current law, certain wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, is exempt from the hazardous waste control laws, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of treated wood waste, as provided.

Position	Priority
Support w/ Coalition Letter	2

[AB 426](#)

(Bauer-Kahan D) Toxic air contaminants.

Current Text: Amended: 3/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the attainment of state ambient air quality standards, to adopt and implement regulations that accomplish certain objectives. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to require data regarding air pollution within the district’s jurisdiction from indirect and areawide sources of air pollution, including mobile sources drawn by those sources, to enable the calculation of health risks from toxic air contaminants. This bill would additionally authorize the districts to adopt and implement regulations to accomplish these objectives in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the reduction of health risks from toxic air contaminants.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[AB 478](#)

(Ting D) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates.

Current Text: Amended: 6/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/17/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: Would, on and after January 1, 2024, require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and packages an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[AB 488](#)

(Irwin D) Charitable organizations: charitable fundraising platforms and platform charities.

Current Text: Amended: 6/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/18/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. JUD.

Summary: The Supervision of Trustees and Fundraisers for Charitable Purposes Act governs charitable corporations, unincorporated associations, trustees, commercial fundraisers, fundraising counsel, commercial coventurers, and other legal entities holding or soliciting property for charitable purposes over which the state or the Attorney General has enforcement and supervisory powers. The act requires certain entities to register with and to file specified items with the Attorney General’s Registry of Charitable Trusts. Additionally, the act requires registration forms and written reports to be filed with the Attorney General under oath, in accordance with rules and regulations. Under the act, any person who violates any of the act’s provisions with intent to deceive or defraud any charity or individual is liable for a specified civil penalty. The act also authorizes the Attorney General to impose other specified civil penalties for related acts and omissions. This bill, beginning January 1, 2023, would establish that charitable fundraising platforms and platform charities are trustees for charitable purposes subject to the Attorney General’s supervision. The bill would define 'charitable fundraising platform' to mean certain legal entities that use the internet to provide a website, service, or other platform to persons in this state, and perform, permit, or otherwise enable certain acts of solicitation to occur.

Position	Priority
Oppose Unless Amended	2

[AB 530](#)

(Fong R) Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: filing requirements.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee

on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act requires compliance with specified filing requirements by the aggrieved employee in order to bring the action, including providing notice to the agency and the employer with the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, and the facts and theories that support the alleged violations. This bill would also require the aggrieved employee to inform the employer which specific violations of the code are being brought under each subdivision of the act and to inform the employer if statutory right to cure provisions apply.

Position	Priority
Support w/ Coalition Letter	2

AB 537 (Quirk D) Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.

Current Text: Amended: 5/27/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 6/21/2021-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Current law requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the time period has lapsed. Under existing law, eligible facilities requests, defined to include any request for modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that involves collocation of new transmission equipment, removal of transmission equipment, or replacement of transmission equipment, are exempt from these requirements. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules.

Position	Priority
Support w/ Coalition Letter	2

AB 598 (Rivas, Robert D) Unflavored tobacco list.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.

Location: 2/25/2021-A. HEALTH

Summary: Would require the Attorney General to establish and maintain on the Attorney General's internet website a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, as defined. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to require a manufacturer or importer of tobacco products to submit a list of all brand stages of tobacco products they manufacture or import to the Attorney General. The bill would authorize manufacturers and importers of tobacco products to submit to the Attorney General a list of all brand styles, as defined, of tobacco products that they manufacture or import for sale or distribution in or into California that lack a characterizing flavor. The bill would require a manufacturer or importer that submits a product pursuant to these provisions to, under penalty of perjury, describe each brand style and state that it lacks a characterizing flavor.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 616 (Stone D) Agricultural labor relations: labor representative elections: representation ballot card election.

Current Text: Amended: 6/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/17/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/7/2021-S. APPR.

Summary: Current law requires the Agricultural Labor Relations Board to certify the results of an election conducted by secret ballot of employees in a collective bargaining unit to designate a collective bargaining representative, unless the board determines there are sufficient grounds to refuse to do so. Current law further provides that if the board refuses to certify an election because of employer misconduct that would render slight the chances of a new election reflecting the free and fair choice of employees, the labor organization shall be certified as the bargaining representative for the bargaining unit. This bill would refer to the secret ballot election as a polling place election.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 622 (Friedman D) Washing machines: microfiber filtration.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law, to protect public health and water quality, regulates a broad range of consumer products and processes, including water softeners, water treatment devices, and backflow prevention devices, among others. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system with a mesh size of 100 microns or smaller.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 632

(Ramos D) Minimum franchise tax: small business fees.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 2/25/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, reduce the minimum franchise tax, as provided, based on the gross receipts during the taxable year of the corporation but would continue to impose the current amount of the annual tax on corporations described above whose gross receipts exceed \$15,000,000 and on every limited partnership, limited liability partnership, and limited liability company doing business in this state. This bill would make findings specifying the goal, purpose, and objective of the tax expenditure provided by this bill and the performance indicator to be used and would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the Franchise Tax Board to submit an annual report to the Legislature on the effect of tax reduction on corporations that are small businesses in the state, as specified.

Position	Priority
Support	2

AB 650

(Muratsuchi D) Employer-provided benefits: health care workers: COVID-19: hazard pay retention bonuses.

Current Text: Amended: 6/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 requires employers to provide an employee, who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with paid sick days for prescribed purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. Existing law authorizes an employer to limit an employee's use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner, who is the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcement of various labor laws. This bill, the Health Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act, would require a covered employer, as defined, to pay hazard pay retention bonuses in the prescribed amounts on January 1, 2022, April 1, 2022, July 1, 2022, and October 1, 2022, to each covered health care worker, as defined, that it employs.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

AB 654

(Reyes D) COVID-19: exposure: notification.

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/1/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. (Ayes 48. Noes 22.) Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Reyes.

Location: 5/25/2021-A. RECONSIDERATION

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 authorizes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to prohibit the performance of an operation or process, or entry into that place of employment when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with COVID-19, so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees. Current law requires that the prohibition be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power or water. Current law requires that these provisions not prevent the entry or use, with the division's knowledge and permission, for the sole purpose of eliminating the dangerous conditions. This bill would add the delivery of renewable natural gas to the list of utilities that the division's prohibitions are not allowed to materially interrupt.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[AB 683](#)

(Grayson D) Recycling: procurement.

Current Text: Amended: 3/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law relating to public contracting establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which requires state agencies to ensure specific percentages of reportable purchases from prescribed product categories to be recycled products. Current law requires each state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or a lesser total cost than nonrecycled products. Current law establishes minimum content requirements for recycled products. Current law requires a state agency to report annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery its progress in meeting the recycled product purchasing requirements using a SABRC report format. Current law requires the Department of General Services (DGS), if a requirement has not been met, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review purchasing policies and make recommendations for immediate revisions to ensure that the recycled product purchasing requirements are met. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or after January 1, 2022, to add additional products based on criteria selected by the Department of General Services.

Position **Priority**
Watch 2

[AB 684](#)

(Fong R) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state’s hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term “treated wood” and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements.

Position **Priority**
Support 2

[AB 710](#)

(Garcia, Eduardo D) Sale of listed agricultural products: requirements for sale.

Current Text: Amended: 6/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. B., P. & E.D.

Summary: Would prohibit a vendor, as defined, from selling a listed agricultural product, as defined, produced in the state or outside of the state to a retailer unless the product was produced in compliance with specified California health and environmental protection laws, as defined. The bill would also prohibit a vendor from selling a listed agricultural product produced in the state or outside of the country to a retailer unless the product was produced in compliance with specified California labor laws, as defined.

Position **Priority**
Oppose w/Letter 2

[AB 802](#)

(Bloom D) Microfiber pollution.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require the Water Resources Control Board to identify the best available control technology for filtering microfibers from an industrial, institutional, or commercial laundry facility on or before an unspecified date, and would require the state board to consult with owners and operators of laundry facilities on the types of filtration systems currently in use and with universities, scientific organizations, and experts on plastic pollution in identifying the best available control technology. The bill would also require, on or before an unspecified date, any entity that operates an industrial, institutional, or commercial laundry facility to adopt the use of the best available control technology to capture microfibers that are shed during washing.

Position **Priority**
Oppose 2

AB 814 **(Levine D) Personal information: contact tracing.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/16/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. JUD.

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 sells personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell the consumer's personal information. This bill would, except as prescribed, prohibit data collected, received, or prepared for purposes of contact tracing from being used, maintained, or disclosed for any purpose other than facilitating contact tracing efforts. The bill would prohibit an officer, deputy, employee, or agent of a law enforcement agency, as defined, from conducting contact tracing, except the bill would authorize an employee of a law enforcement agency to conduct contract tracing of employees of the same law enforcement agency.

Position **Priority**
Oppose 2
w/Coalition
Letter

AB 818 **(Bloom D) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 14). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/14/2021-S. JUD.

Summary: Would require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions.

Position **Priority**
Watch 2

AB 847 **(Quirk D) Electrically conductive balloons.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires a person who manufactures a balloon in this state that is constructed of electrically conductive material to permanently mark each balloon with, among other things, a statement warning about the dangerous risk of fire if the balloon comes in contact with an electrical power line. Current law also imposes specified requirements on a person who sells or distributes a balloon constructed of electrically conductive material that is filled with a gas lighter than air, including prohibiting the person from attaching the balloon to an electrically conductive object. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on September 1, 2026.

Position **Priority**
Watch 2

AB 881 **(Gonzalez, Lorena D) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: export.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/3/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/3/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and joint powers authority formed under the act, referred to as a regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic wastes "disposal" for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling.

Position **Priority**
Watch 2

[AB 889](#) (Gipson D) Business entities: landlords: reporting requirements.

Current Text: Amended: 6/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/24/2021-S. JUD.

Summary: Current law requires the Secretary of State to perform various duties relating to business entities. This bill would require a qualified entity, defined as a corporation or limited liability company that owns real property that is offered for rent or lease, to report to the Secretary of State specified information regarding the qualified entity.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Letter	2

[AB 995](#) (Gonzalez, Lorena D) Paid sick days: accrual and use.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes an employer to use a different accrual method as long as an employee has no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. Current law also provides that an employer may satisfy the accrual requirements by providing not less than 24 hours or 3 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 120th calendar day of employment. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

[AB 1003](#) (Gonzalez, Lorena D) Wage theft: grand theft.

Current Text: Amended: 5/4/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/9/2021-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and L., P.E. & R.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. PUB. S.

Summary: Current law defines the crime of grand theft as theft committed when the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding \$950. Under existing law, grand theft is punishable either as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 1 year or as a felony by imprisonment in county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, by a specified fine, or by a fine and that imprisonment. This bill would make the intentional theft of wages including gratuities, in an amount greater than \$950 from any one employee, or \$2,350 in the aggregate from 2 or more employees, by an employer in any consecutive 12-month period punishable as grand theft. The bill would authorize wages, gratuities, benefits, or other compensation that are the subject of a prosecution under these provisions to be recovered in a civil action by the employee or the Labor Commissioner. This bill would specify that, for the purposes of these provisions, independent contractors are included within the meaning of employee and hiring entities of independent contractors are included within the meaning of employer.

Position	Priority
Neutral as Amended	2

[AB 1041](#) (Wicks D) Employment: leave.

Current Text: Amended: 4/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2021-S. APPR.

Summary: Would expand the population that an employee can take leave to care for to include a designated person. The bill would define "designated person" to mean a person identified by the employee at the time the employee requests family care and medical leave. The bill would authorize an employer to limit designation of a person, as prescribed.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[AB 1119](#) (Wicks D) Employment discrimination.

Current Text: Amended: 4/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), protects the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of prescribed characteristics. FEHA makes various employment practices unlawful and empowers the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. This bill would expand the protected characteristics to include family responsibilities, defined to mean the obligations of an employee to provide direct and ongoing care for a minor child or a care recipient. The bill would define additional terms for this purpose.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 1121 (Rodriguez D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: emergency preparation items.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/4/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: Current sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, until January 1, 2024, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, emergency preparation items, as defined, sold or purchased during the 3-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the Saturday before the last Monday in June and ending at midnight on the last Monday in June.

Position	Priority
Support	2

AB 1163 (Nazarian D) Local government: taxation: prohibition: groceries.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2031, prohibits the imposition, increase, levy and collection, or enforcement by a local agency of any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries, except as provided, and allows a local agency to continue to levy and collect, enforce, or reauthorize any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries imposed, extended, or increased on or before January 1, 2018. Current law also requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to cease administering the Bradley-Burns local sales and use tax of a local agency that is found by a court, as provided, to have violated the grocery tax prohibition. This bill would repeal the prohibition on the imposition, increase, levy and collection, or enforcement by a local agency of any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries, including the requirement that the department cease administering a local sales and use tax.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 1179 (Carrillo D) Employer provided benefit: backup childcare.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require an employer to provide an employee, on or after January 1, 2022, who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with up to 60 hours of paid backup childcare benefits, to be accrued and used as provided. The bill would define "backup childcare" as childcare provided by a qualified backup childcare provider to the employee's child when the employee's regular childcare provider cannot be utilized, and "paid backup childcare" as an employee benefit consisting of the employer paying for a qualified backup childcare provider to provide backup childcare for an employee's child that is compensated at the state minimum wage or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 1199 (Gipson D) Homes for Families and Corporate Monopoly Transparency Excise Tax: qualified property: reporting requirements.

Current Text: Amended: 4/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/6/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/4/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: Current law requires the Secretary of State to perform various duties relating to business entities. This bill would require a qualified entity, as defined, that owns qualified property, as defined, to report annually to the Secretary of State specified information regarding the qualified property owned by the qualified entity. The bill would require the Secretary of State to create a searchable database, updated annually, on the Secretary of State's internet website, with the information provided by the qualified entity.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

AB 1200 (Ting D) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.

Current Text: Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (June 23).

Location: 6/24/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define "food packaging," in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 1253 (Santiago D) Personal income taxes: additional tax.

Current Text: Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/25/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and California Constitution impose taxes based upon taxable income of individuals, estates, and trusts at specified rates. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, in addition to those taxes, would impose an additional tax of at the rates of 1%, 3%, and 3.5% on that portion of a taxpayer's taxable income over specified thresholds, as provided.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 1276 (Carrillo D) Single-use food accessories.

Current Text: Amended: 5/27/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/16/2021-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and GOV. & F.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: Would prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform, as defined, from providing any single-use food accessories, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer if the consumer wants a single-use food accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor's menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories, as provided. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

AB 1292 (Chau D) Unmanned aircraft systems: delivery services.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/4/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would authorize an unmanned aircraft system, as defined, that is used by a business to deliver consumer products to a person in this state to be used by a business to collect, use, and retain audio, geolocation, and visual information only when reasonably necessary and proportionate to achieve the delivery purposes for which the information was collected or processed. Except as provided, the bill would require the business to destroy that information upon completion or realization of those purposes. The bill would define terms for its purposes.

Position	Priority
----------	----------

Oppose 2
w/Coalition
Letter

AB 1313 (**Bigelow R**) **COVID-19: immunity from civil liability.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 3/4/2021-A. JUD.

Summary: Would exempt a business, as defined, from liability for an injury or illness to a person due to coronavirus (COVID-19) based on a claim that the person contracted COVID-19 while at that business, or due to the actions of that business, if the business has substantially complied with all applicable state and local health laws, regulations, and protocols. The bill would define a business to include a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, or other group, including a nonprofit organization, as specified. The bill would not permit this exception to apply if the injury or illness resulted from a grossly negligent act or omission, willful or wanton misconduct, or unlawful discrimination by the business or an employee of the business. The bill would include related legislative findings.

Position **Priority**
Support 2

AB 1346 (**Berman D**) **Air pollution: small off-road engines.**

Current Text: Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/9/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/9/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board, by July 1, 2022, consistent with federal law, to adopt cost-effective and technologically feasible regulations to prohibit engine exhaust and evaporative emissions from new small off-road engines, as defined by the state board. The bill would require the state board to identify and, to the extent feasible, make available funding for commercial rebate or similar incentive funding as part of any updates to existing applicable funding program guidelines to local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to implement to support the transition to zero-emission small off-road equipment operations.

Position **Priority**
Oppose 2

AB 1402 (**Levine D**) **Marketplace facilitator: fee collection.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/24/2021-S. APPR.

Summary: This bill would extend the requirements of a marketplace facilitator relating to registration pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law to a law, as specified, that imposes a fee administered pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would treat a marketplace facilitator that is registered or required to register with the department under the Fee Collection Procedures Law, and who facilitates a retail sale of tangible personal property by a marketplace seller, as the retailer or dealer or both for purposes of collecting and remitting fees imposed upon the consumer in relation to that retail sale. The bill would further require a marketplace seller to register with the department for purposes of taxes or fees administered pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law for sales made on its own behalf and not facilitated by a registered marketplace facilitator. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
Watch 2

AB 1454 (**Bloom D**) **The California Beverage Container and Litter Reduction Act.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/16/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones on a statewide basis and requires that at least one certified recycling center or location that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone, with exemptions. The act defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2 mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department in a rural region. This bill would allow the department to designate a regional convenience zone serving up to 5 unserved supermarket-based zones based on specified factors.

Position **Priority**
Support w/Letter 2

AB 1490 (Chau D) California Privacy Rights Act of 2020: California Privacy Protection Agency.

Current Text: Amended: 5/6/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency and vests it with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA). Proposition 24 requires the agency to be governed by a 5-member board appointed, as specified, and provides that those appointments should be made from among Californians with expertise in the areas of privacy, technology, and consumer rights. This bill would require those appointments to be made from among Californians with expertise in the areas of privacy, technology, and consumer rights.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

AB 1545 (Wicks D) Children: internet safety: platform operators.

Current Text: Amended: 4/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would enact the Kids Internet Design and Safety Act for purposes of keeping children safe and protecting their interests on the internet. The bill would, among other things, prohibit an operator of a platform, as defined, from incorporating certain features with respect to content viewable by a covered user, as defined, without first obtaining consent from the parent or guardian of the covered user, including an auto-play setting that, without input from a covered user, commences additional video content directly following the video content initially selected by the covered user, except as specified.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

AB 1547 (Reyes D) Air pollution: warehouse facilities.

Current Text: Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law regulates the emissions of air pollution. Current law designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources, subject to the powers and duties of the State Air Resources Board. Existing law designates the state board as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources. This bill would authorize the State Air Resources Board to regulate indirect sources, as defined.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

ACA 1 (Aguilar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.

Location: 4/22/2021-A. L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

SB 6 (Caballero D) Local planning: housing: commercial zones.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/24/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/24/2021-A. DESK

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. The bill would require the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of at least 20 units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[SB 7](#)

(Atkins D) Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021.

Current Text: Chaptered: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/20/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 19, Statutes of 2021.

Location: 5/20/2021-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: Would enact the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, which would reenact the former leadership act, with certain changes, and would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill would additionally include housing development projects, as defined, meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases, as provided. The bill would revise and recast the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by both public agencies and private entities. The bill would provide that the Governor is authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project.

Position	Priority
Support	2

[SB 15](#)

(Portantino D) Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites.

Current Text: Amended: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 6/1/2021-A. DESK

Summary: Current law establishes, among other housing programs, the Workforce Housing Reward Program, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to make local assistance grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that provide land use approval to housing developments that are affordable to very low and low-income households. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act or other act, would require the department to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants allocated as provided to local governments that rezone idle sites used for a big box retailer or a commercial shopping center to instead allow the development of housing, as defined.

Position	Priority
Support	2

[SB 38](#)

(Wieckowski D) Beverage containers.

Current Text: Amended: 5/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/10/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 6/10/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan, annual report, and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers in the state similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the beverage container stewardship program. The bill would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcing the program. The bill would require the department to deposit all moneys submitted for reimbursement into the Beverage Container Stewardship Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[SB 46](#)

(Stern D) American Rescue Plan Act funds: federal recovery funds: funded projects.

Current Text: Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/18/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require, to the extent authorized by federal law, a state agency that receives and disburses ARP funds or other federal recovery funds to consider projects' potential impact on specified goals, including, among other things, restoring frontline communities and rapidly accelerating achievement of environmental justice and climate goals, including, but not limited to, climate, environmental, and biodiversity protection and stimulating growth. The bill would require state agencies to document how proposed projects meet or align with the goals and require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to establish an internet website where the public can track the expenditure of federal ARP funds by the state and how funded projects meet the goals.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[SB 49](#)

(Umberg D) Income taxes: credits: California Fair Fees Tax Credit.

Current Text: Amended: 5/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/28/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Umberg.

Location: 5/28/2021-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, to a taxpayer that meets certain criteria, including that the taxpayer temporarily ceased business operations for at least 30 consecutive days during the taxable year in response to an emergency order, as defined. The amount of credit would vary based on the number of consecutive days the qualified taxpayer has ceased business operations during the taxable year, with a maximum amount of \$6,000 if the qualified taxpayer has temporarily ceased business operations for at least 180 consecutive days, as provided.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[SB 55](#)

(Stern D) Very high fire hazard severity zone: state responsibility area: development prohibition: supplemental height and density bonuses.

Current Text: Amended: 4/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/3/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would, in furtherance of specified state housing production, sustainability communities strategies, greenhouse gas reduction, and wildfire mitigation goals, prohibit the creation or approval of a new development, as defined, in a very high fire hazard severity zone or a state responsibility area unless there is substantial evidence that the local agency has adopted a comprehensive, necessary, and appropriate wildfire prevention and community hardening strategy to mitigate significant risks of loss, injury, or death, as specified. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the approval of new developments in very high fire hazard severity zones and state responsibility areas, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[SB 62](#)

(Durazo D) Employment: garment manufacturing.

Current Text: Amended: 4/8/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Current law makes garment manufacturers liable for guaranteeing payment of wages to employees of their contractors. This bill would expand the definition of garment manufacturing to include dyeing, altering a garment's design, and affixing a label to a garment. The bill would prohibit any employee engaged in the performance of garment manufacturing to be paid by the piece or unit, or by the piece rate, except as specified. The bill would impose statutory damages of \$200 against a garment manufacturer or contractor, payable to the employee, for each pay period in which the employee is paid by the piece rate.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition	2

SB 82

(Skinner D) Petty theft.

Current Text: Amended: 3/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would define the crime of petty theft in the first degree as taking the property from the person of another or from a commercial establishment by means of force or fear without the use of a deadly weapon or great bodily injury. The bill would specifically exclude from the crime of petty theft in the first degree acting in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplace with the intent to sell, exchange, or return the merchandise for value. The bill would define the crime of petty theft in the 2nd degree as all other petty theft. The bill would impose a penalty of imprisonment in county jail for up to one year, a \$1,000 fine, or both, for petty theft in the first degree and would prohibit an act of petty theft from being charged as robbery or burglary.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

SB 219

(McGuire D) Property taxation: delinquent penalties and costs: cancellation: public health orders.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Current property tax law requires the county tax collector to collect all property taxes and provides for the payment of taxes on the secured roll in 2 installments, which are due and payable on November 1 and February 1, respectively. This bill would authorize the auditor or the tax collector to cancel any penalty, costs, or other charges resulting from tax delinquency upon a finding that failure to make a timely payment is due to a documented hardship, as determined by the tax collector, arising from a shelter-in-place order, as defined, if the principal payment for the proper amount of tax due is paid no later than June 30 of the fiscal year in which the payment first became delinquent. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position	Priority
Support	2

SB 220

(Skinner D) Craft distillers: direct shipping.

Current Text: Amended: 4/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 1/28/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes a licensed craft distiller to manufacture and produce distilled spirits, subject to specified conditions, including that the licensee manufacture no more than 150,000 gallons of distilled spirits per fiscal year and sell no more than 2.25 liters of prepackaged containers of the licensee's spirits per day per consumer. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed craft distiller to sell and ship distilled spirits directly to a California resident, who is at least 21 years of age, for the resident's personal use and not for resale, under specific conditions.

Position	Priority
	2

SB 244

(Archuleta D) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/16/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 16). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 6/16/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling, as provided.

Position	Priority
Support w/ Coalition Letter	2

SB 260

(Wiener D) Climate Corporate Accountability Act.

Current Text: Amended: 4/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose, starting in 2024 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

SB 335 (Cortese D) Workers' compensation: liability.

Current Text: Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/10/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.

Location: 6/10/2021-A. INS.

Summary: Current law prohibits a claim for workers' compensation from being maintained unless within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury, the injured person, or in case of the death, a dependent, or someone on the injured person's or dependent's behalf, serves notice of the injury upon the employer. Current law also requires an injured employee, or in the case of death, a dependent, or an agent of the employee or dependent, to file a claim form with the employer. Under current law, except for specified injuries, if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the date the claim form is filed with the employer, the injury is presumed compensable and the presumption is rebuttable only by evidence discovered subsequent to the 90-day period. This bill would reduce those 90-day time periods to 45 days and, for certain injuries or illnesses, including hernia, heart trouble, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, among others, sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder, would reduce those time periods to 30 days.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

SB 338 (Gonzalez D) Joint and several liability of port drayage motor carrier customers: health and safety violations: prior offenders: liability owed to the state.

Current Text: Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/23/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. JUD.

Summary: Current law requires the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to post on its internet website a list of port drayage motor carriers with unsatisfied court judgments, tax assessments, tax liens, or any order, decision, or award finding that the port drayage motor carrier has engaged in illegal conduct including failure to pay wages, imposing unlawful expenses on employees, and other labor violations. Current law prohibits the division from placing the information on the internet website until the period for all judicial appeals has expired. Current law requires the division to remove a posting within 15 business days after the division determines there has been payment or settlement of the unsatisfied judgment, as specified. Current law, except as specified, imposes joint and several liability on the port drayage motor carrier and any customer that obtained port drayage services after the date the port drayage motor carrier appeared on the division's list for all civil legal responsibility and liability owed to a port drayage driver, including unpaid wages, unreimbursed expenses, and damages and penalties that are due, as specified. This bill would additionally require the division to include on that list a port drayage motor carrier with a specified final order from the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

Position	Priority
Neutral	2

SB 342 (Gonzalez D) South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership.

Current Text: Amended: 5/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

[SB 343](#) (Allen D) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol.

Current Text: Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 23).

Location: 6/23/2021-A. JUD.

Summary: Current law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards. This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a plastic product be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a plastic product.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

[SB 373](#) (Min D) Consumer debt: economic abuse.

Current Text: Amended: 3/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. I. on 2/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would prohibit a debt collector from collecting or attempting to collect a consumer debt if the consumer provides documentation, as specified, to the debt collector that the debt, or any portion of the debt, is the result of economic abuse, as defined. The bill would prohibit a debt collector from requiring a court order or a police report to prove that the debt is the result of economic abuse. The bill would also provide that information regarding a consumer debt documented to result from economic abuse pursuant to these provisions is incomplete or inaccurate for purposes of the Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act provision described above.

Position	Priority
Discussion: Oppose	2

[SB 378](#) (Gonzalez D) Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.

Current Text: Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/14/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.

Location: 6/9/2021-A. C. & C.

Summary: Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing policies, ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose a fee for its reasonable costs on an application for a permit to install fiber, as provided. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position	Priority
Support w/ Coalition Letter	2

[SB 395](#) (Caballero D) Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.

Current Text: Amended: 5/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. HEALTH

Summary: Would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state's public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified

purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program.

Position	Priority
Discussion:	2
Oppose	

SB 410 (Leyva D) Occupational safety and health: regulations.

Current Text: Amended: 3/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/9/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/8/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Current law generally requires the adoption, amendment, or repeal of standards and orders by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to comply with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), but exempts from provisions of the APA relating to public participation and review of proposed regulations a standard or amendment to any standard adopted by the standards board that is substantially the same as a federal standard, including existing APA requirements, for a proposed nonmajor regulation, to prepare a prescribed economic impact assessment and, for a proposed major regulation, to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis in a manner prescribed by the Department of Finance. This bill would exempt any occupational safety and health standard and order from the standardized regulatory impact analysis requirement.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2
w/Coalition Letter	

SB 420 (Umberg D) Unemployment insurance: Unemployment Insurance Integrity Enforcement Act.

Current Text: Amended: 3/9/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, and be re-referred to the Committee on [Public Safety] with recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)

Location: 6/24/2021-A. PUB. S.

Summary: Would establish the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Enforcement Program within the Department of Justice, administered by the Attorney General. The bill would require the Attorney General to establish a task force consisting of the State Auditor and 5 members appointed by the Attorney General. The bill would require the task force to coordinate with local district attorneys and, when available and necessary, with the United States Attorney's Office to pursue available methods to recover improper benefit payments made from the department. The bill would require the task force, prior to pursuing any civil or criminal action, to prepare a cost-benefit analysis, as specified.

Position	Priority
Support	2

SB 430 (Borgeas R) Small businesses: reduction or waiver of civil penalties for violation of regulations or statutes.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require a state agency to establish a policy, by January 1, 2023, that provides for the reduction or waiver of civil penalties for a violation of a regulatory or statutory requirement by a small business if the violation did not involve willful or criminal conduct and did not pose a serious health, safety, or environmental threat. The bill would require the policy to include various factors the state agency would be required to consider when making a determination as to whether to reduce or waive the civil penalty. The bill would authorize the state agency to update the policy to reflect current issues and conditions affecting small businesses and the state agency.

Position	Priority
Support w/Letter	2

SB 447 (Laird D) Civil actions: decedent's cause of action.

Current Text: Amended: 4/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Current law provides that a cause of action that survives the death of the person entitled to commence an action or proceeding passes to the decedent's successor in interest and an action may be commenced by the decedent's personal representative or, if none, by the decedent's successor

in interest. Current law limits the damages recoverable in that action or proceeding to the loss or damage that the decedent sustained or incurred before death, including any penalties or punitive or exemplary damages that the decedent would have been entitled to recover had the decedent lived. Current law prohibits the recovery of damages for the decedent's pain, suffering, or disfigurement in that action or proceeding. This bill would permit damages for a decedent's pain, suffering, or disfigurement to be recovered in an action brought by the decedent's personal representative or successor in interest if the cause of action accrued before January 1, 2026.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

SB 449 **(Stern D) Climate-related financial risk.**

Current Text: Amended: 4/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law generally provides for the regulation of various financial institutions, including banks, credit unions, and finance lenders, by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation. Current law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to coordinate greenhouse gas emission reductions and climate-change activities in state government. Executive Order N-19-19 requires, among other things, the Department of Finance to create a Climate Investment Framework and to consult with the Office of Planning and Research on the framework. This bill would require a covered entity, as defined, to, on or before December 31, 2022, and annually thereafter, prepare a climate-related financial risk report, as defined, and to submit to the Secretary of State, and make available to the public on its own internet website, a copy of that report.

Position	Priority
	2

SB 556 **(Dodd D) Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities attachments.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/4/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/10/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on C. & C. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 9). Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.

Location: 6/9/2021-A. C. & C.

Summary: Would prohibit a local government or local publicly owned electric utility from unreasonably denying the leasing or licensing of its street light poles or traffic signal poles to communications service providers for the purpose of placing small wireless facilities on those poles. The bill would require that street light poles and traffic signal poles be made available for the placement of small wireless facilities under fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory fees, as provided. The bill would authorize a local government or local publicly owned electric utility to condition access to its street light poles or traffic signal poles on reasonable terms and conditions, including reasonable aesthetic and safety standards. The bill would specify time periods for various actions relative to requests for placement of a small wireless facility by a communications service provider on a street light pole or traffic signal pole.

Position	Priority
Support w/Letter	2

SB 557 **(Wieckowski D) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the landfill meets other specified requirements. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would define the term "treated wood" and would require treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements.

Position	Priority
Support	2

SB 606 **(Gonzalez D) Workplace safety: violations of statutes: enterprise-wide violations: employer retaliation.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/23/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/22/2021-A. JUD.

Summary: Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to issue a citation for a violation of provisions relating to the spraying of asbestos, or any standard, rule, order, or regulation established pursuant to specified provisions of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 if, upon inspection or investigation, the division believes that an employer has committed a violation. Existing law imposes penalties of certain maximum amounts depending on whether the violation is serious, uncorrected, or willful or repeated. Current law authorizes the division to seek an injunction restraining certain uses or operations of employment that constitute a serious menace to the lives or safety of persons, as specified. This bill, instead, would require the division to issue a citation for a violation of provisions relating to the spraying of asbestos, certain employment safety related provisions of the Labor Code, or any standard, rule, order or regulation established pursuant to specified provisions of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 or other safety related provisions of the Labor Code if, upon inspection or investigation, the division believes that an employer has committed a violation.

Position	Priority
Oppose w/Coalition Letter	2

SB 620 **(Allen D) Distilled spirits and beer: direct shipper permits.**

Current Text: Amended: 3/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/3/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would authorize a person licensed in California as a distilled spirits manufacturer or craft distiller, a holder of a federal basic permit to import distilled spirits issued by the Federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and a license to import distilled spirits issued by this state or any other state, or a person licensed in any other state as a distilled spirits producer, who obtains a distilled spirits direct shipper permit, to sell and ship distilled spirits directly to a resident of California, who is 21 years of age or older, for the resident's personal use and not for resale. The bill would impose various obligations on distilled spirits direct shipper permit holders before they could begin shipping, including obtaining a seller's permit or registering with the State Board of Equalization.

Position	Priority
	2

SB 651 **(Wieckowski D) Synthetic food dyes.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/3/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would establish the Reducing Exposure to Synthetic Food Dyes Act, which would make it a crime for a person to manufacture, package, sell, offer to sell, distribute, or import for sale or distribution within the State of California food that contains synthetic dyes without a prescribed label, either on the package or on the shelf or bin where the food is displayed for bulk foods. The bill would require prescribed language to be included on the menu or menu board of a restaurant when a dish includes synthetic food dyes. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position	Priority
Oppose	2

SB 671 **(Gonzalez D) Transportation: Clean Freight Corridor Efficiency Assessment.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/15/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 6/21/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Would establish the Clean Freight Corridor Efficiency Assessment, to be developed by the California Transportation Commission, in coordination with other state agencies. In developing the assessment, the bill would require the commission to identify freight corridors, or segments of corridors, throughout the state that would be priority candidates for the deployment of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. The bill would require the commission to submit a report containing the assessment's findings and recommendations to certain committees of the Legislature by December 1, 2023. The bill would require the assessment's findings and recommendations to be incorporated into the development of the California Transportation Plan. The bill would require the state freight plan to include a description of needed infrastructure, projects, and operations for the deployment of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and the development of freight corridors identified in the

assessment.

Position	Priority
Watch	2

Total Measures: 98
Total Tracking Forms: 98