

**CRA Master List
Wednesday, June 14, 2023**

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[AB 317](#) (Weber D) Pharmacist service coverage.

Status: 6/8/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/7/2023-S. APPR.

Summary:

Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law authorizes health care service plans and certain disability insurers, that offer coverage for a service that is within the scope of practice of a duly licensed pharmacist, to pay or reimburse the cost of the service performed by a pharmacist for the plan or insurer if the pharmacist otherwise provides services for the plan or insurer. This bill would instead require a health care service plan and certain disability insurers that offer coverage for a service that is within the scope of practice of a duly licensed pharmacist to pay or reimburse the cost of services performed by a pharmacist at an in-network pharmacy or by a pharmacist at an out-of-network pharmacy if the health care service plan or insurer has an out-of-network pharmacy benefit. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Support w/ Coalition Letter

[AB 376](#) (Villapudua D) Student financial aid: Cal Grant C: driver training programs: commercial motor vehicles.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

Current law requires the Student Aid Commission to consult with appropriate state and federal agencies to identify areas of occupational and technical training for which students may use Cal Grant C awards and to regularly review and update those areas at least every 5 years, as provided. Current law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles, no later than June 5, 2020, to adopt regulations related to entry-level driver training requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles, including specified minimum hours of behind-the-wheel training and in compliance with the requirements of certain federal regulations. This bill would additionally authorize a Cal Grant C award to be used for entry-level driver training programs of less than 4 months that comply with those driver training regulations and are offered at qualifying institutions. The bill would require the Student Aid Commission to classify an institution as a qualifying institution if its driver training program has a graduation rate of at least 30% 30%, is listed on the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration training provider registry, and has been approved by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028.

Position: Support w/ Coalition Letter

[AB 418](#) (Gabriel D) Food product safety.

Status: 5/26/2023-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 5/24/2023-S. HEALTH

Summary:

Would, commencing January 1, 2025, prohibit a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale, in commerce a food product for human consumption that contains any specified substance, including, among others, brominated vegetable oil and red dye 3. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[AB 421](#) (Bryan D) Elections: referendum measures.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

Current law requires a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition to contain specified language advising the public of its right to ask whether the person circulating the petition is a paid signature gatherer or a volunteer. Existing law requires specified language to be printed across the top of each page of a referendum. Current law also requires each section of a petition or paper submitted to an elections official to have an attached declaration that includes information about its circulator. This bill, the Referendum Accountability Act of 2023, would, for a proposed statewide referendum measure, instead require a specified disclosure notifying the public that the petition circulator is receiving money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of soliciting signatures, or that the person is a volunteer or employee who spends minimal time circulating petitions. The bill would, for specified statewide referendum measures, require additional information be printed on the first page of the petition.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 524 (Wicks D) Discrimination: family caregiver status.

Status: 6/1/2023-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 47. Noes 15.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), which is enforced by the Civil Rights Department, prohibits various forms of employment discrimination and recognizes the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without specified forms of discrimination as a civil right. The act also makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, among other things, to refuse to hire or employ a person because of various personal characteristics, conditions, or traits. This bill would prohibit employment discrimination on account of family caregiver status, as defined, and would recognize the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family caregiver status as a civil right, as specified.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 647 (Holden D) Grocery workers.

Status: 6/7/2023-Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.

Location: 6/7/2023-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary:

Current law, upon change in control of a grocery establishment, requires an incumbent grocery employer, within 15 days after the execution of the transfer document, to provide to the successor grocery employer a list of eligible grocery workers, as specified, and requires the successor grocery employer to maintain a preferential hiring list of eligible grocery workers, to hire from that list for 90 days after the grocery establishment is fully operational and open to the public under the successor grocery employer, and to retain each eligible grocery worker hired for at least 90 days after their commencement date, except as specified. Current law defines "grocery establishment" for purposes of these provisions as a retail store that is over 15,000 square feet that meets specified requirements, and excludes from the definition a retail store that has ceased operations for 6 months or more. This bill would instead exclude a retail store that has ceased operations for 18 months or more, and would include distribution centers that meet specified requirements within the definition of "grocery establishment," regardless of square footage. The bill would include within the definition of "eligible employee" for purposes of the provisions a separated employee, as defined. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption that any termination occurring within a year of a change in control was due to a nondisciplinary reason. The bill would require an incumbent grocery employer to also provide the list of eligible grocery workers to any collective bargaining representatives, and would revise the employee information an incumbent grocery employer is required to provide to the successor grocery employer. The bill would authorize a successor grocery store employer to obtain the list of eligible grocery workers from a collective bargaining representative if the incumbent grocery employer does not provide the information within 15 days. The bill would grant a separated employee who is offered a position that is more than 15 miles from their place of residence the right to refuse an offer of employment that is more than 15 miles from the employee's residence without a loss of seniority, and would grant a separated employee a right to recall based on seniority before hiring any new employees for one year.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 660 (Irwin D) Food labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell by dates.

Status: 6/7/2023-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and AGRI.

Location: 6/7/2023-S. HEALTH

Calendar:

6/21/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, EGGMAN, SUSAN TALAMANTES, Chair

Summary:

Would require, on or before January 1, 2025, food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to use specified terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, as provided. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2025, prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item for human consumption that displays a food product date label that is not labeled in accordance with these terms. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2025, prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item for human consumption that is labeled with the phrase "sell by," as specified. The bill would also require the State Department of Public Health to make certain updates to its regulations involving the California Retail Food Code, as provided. The bill would specify that, unless otherwise required by law, nothing in these provisions shall be construed to require the use or display of a date label on a food item for human consumption unless the food item displays a date label, and would provide that these provisions do not prohibit a label that allows consumers to view online information about a food item for human consumption. The bill would not apply the above-mentioned provisions to infant formula.

Position: Watch

AB 853 (Maienschein D) Retail grocery stores and retail drug stores: acquisition: notice to Attorney General.

Status: 6/7/2023-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/7/2023-S. JUD.

Summary:

Current law, upon change in control of a grocery establishment, establishes a transitional period of employment for eligible grocery workers, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person from acquiring any voting securities or assets of a retail grocery firm or retail drug firm, as those terms are defined, unless specified written notice is given to the Attorney General no less than 180 days before the acquisition is made effective. The bill would specify information required to be included in the notice, including information required to assess the competitive effects of the proposed acquisition and to assess the economic and community impact of any planned divestiture or store closures. The bill would require the notice to be given under oath and affirmation. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 1228 (Holden D) Fast food restaurant franchisors and franchisees: joint liability.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

Current law requires the Fast Food Council to promulgate minimum fast food restaurant employment standards, including standards on wages, working conditions, and training, and to issue, amend, and repeal any other rules and regulations, as necessary to carry out its duties, subject to a petition signed by 10,000 fast food restaurant employees approving the creation of the council, as specified. This bill would require that a fast food restaurant franchisor share with its fast food restaurant franchisee all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for the franchisee's violations of prescribed laws and orders or their implementing rules or regulations. The bill would authorize enforcement of those provisions against a franchisor, including administratively or by civil action, to the same extent that they may be enforced against the franchisee. The bill would require that a franchisor have the opportunity to cure a violation after written notice, as prescribed, before civil action may be commenced. The bill would provide that a waiver of the bill's provisions, or any agreement by a franchisee to indemnify its franchisor for liability, is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable. The bill would authorize a franchisee, if the terms of a fast food restaurant franchise prevent or create a substantial barrier to the franchisee's compliance with the prescribed laws and orders and their implementing rules and regulations, or any changes to them, to file an action against its franchisor for monetary or injunctive relief necessary to ensure compliance.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 1286 (Haney D) Pharmacy.

Status: 6/1/2023-Assembly Rule 69 suspended. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 10.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

Would authorize a pharmacist-in-charge to make staffing decisions to ensure sufficient personnel are present in the pharmacy to prevent fatigue, distraction, or other conditions that may interfere with a pharmacist's ability to practice competently and safely. The bill would authorize a pharmacist on duty, if the pharmacist-in-charge is not available, to adjust staffing according to workload if needed. The bill would authorize a pharmacist-in-charge to close a pharmacy under conditions that present an immediate risk of death, illness, or irreparable harm to patients, personnel, or pharmacy staff. The bill would require the pharmacist-in-charge to reopen, or authorize reopening, the pharmacy immediately upon the abatement of the condition or conditions that presented an immediate risk of death, illness, or irreparable harm to patients, personnel, or pharmacy staff, if the abatement has occurred during regular pharmacy business hours.

Position: Oppose w/Letter

AB 1341 (Berman D) Public health: COVID-19: testing and dispensing sites: oral therapeutics.

Status: 6/5/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 5). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/5/2023-S. APPR.

Summary:

Current law authorizes a person to perform an analysis of samples to test for SARS-CoV-2 in a clinical laboratory or a city, county, or city and county public health laboratory if they meet the requirements under specified federal regulations for high complexity testing. This bill would repeal these provisions as of July 1, 2028.

Position: Support w/Letter

AB 1347 (Ting D) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.

Status: 6/7/2023-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and E.Q.

Location: 6/7/2023-S. JUD.

Calendar:

6/27/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, THOMAS, Chair

Summary:

Would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a consumer with certain options related to the receipt of the consumer's proof of purchase and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would not require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form if the business is incapable of sending an electronic proof of purchase due to unexpected technical difficulties. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

AB 1356 (Haney D) Relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 6/1/2023-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act governs relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs. Current law prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order, as prescribed. Current law exempts certain types of employment from the act, including seasonal employment where the employees were hired with the understanding that their employment was seasonal and temporary (seasonal employment exemption). Current law makes an employer who fails to give notice as required liable to each employee entitled to notice who lost their employment for prescribed compensation, calculated for the period of the employer's violation, up to a maximum of 60 days, or 1/2 the number of days that the employee was employed by the employer, whichever period is smaller. Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to enforce specified provisions of existing law, as prescribed. Current law defines terms for its purposes, including definitions for the terms "employer" and "employee." Current law defines "mass layoff" for purposes of the act to mean a layoff during any 30-day period of 50 or more employees at a covered establishment, and defines "covered

establishment" as an industrial or commercial facility that employs, or has employed within the preceding 12 months, 75 or more persons. This bill would require the prescribed notice 90 days before the order takes effect, and would make a conforming change to the calculation of employer liability.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[AB 1546](#) (Gabriel D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: statute of limitations.

Status: 5/31/2023-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 5/31/2023-S. JUD.

Calendar:

6/20/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, THOMAS, Chair

Summary:

The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. The CCPA establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. The CCPA subjects a violator of its provisions to a certain administrative fine pursuant to an administrative action brought by the agency, as prescribed. The CCPA prohibits an administrative action from being commenced more than 5 years after the date on which a violation occurred. The CCPA also subjects a violator of its provisions to a civil penalty, as specified, to be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought by the Attorney General. Existing law generally requires an action upon a statute for a forfeiture or penalty to the people of the state to be commenced within one year. This bill would require an action by the Attorney General to enforce the CCPA to be commenced within 5 years after the cause of action accrued.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[SB 80](#) (Laird D) Retail installment contracts.

Status: 6/6/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (June 6).

Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/6/2023-A. APPR.

Summary:

The Unruh Act requires a retail installment contract to be dated and in writing. Current law also requires the printed portion of the contract to be in 8-point type. This bill, beginning July 1, 2024, would require the printed portion of the contract to be in 12-point font. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated program.

Position: Concerns

[SB 220](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Income taxes: credits: corporate tax rate: minimum franchise tax: critical needs fund.

Status: 5/25/2023-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

Location: 1/25/2023-S. BUDGET & F.R.

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a credit in an amount equal to the greater of the dues paid to a labor organization during the taxable year by an individual multiplied by a workers' tax credit adjustment factor, as described, or an amount of dues paid by an individual not to exceed a specified amount, as provided in the annual Budget Act. Current law provides that the workers' tax credit adjustment factor is 0% and the dollar amount allowed is \$0 for each taxable year unless otherwise specified in the annual Budget Act, as provided. Current law states the intent of the Legislature that the values provided in the annual Budget Act be calculated to limit the annual revenue loss resulting from the credit to no more than \$400,000,000. This bill would provide that the provision specifying that the workers' tax credit adjustment factor is 0% and the dollar amount allowed is \$0 for each taxable year unless otherwise specified in the annual Budget Act applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would remove the statement of the intent of the Legislature that the values provided in the annual Budget Act be calculated to limit the annual revenue loss resulting from the credit to no more than \$400,000,000.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 253 (Wiener D) Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act.

Status: 5/31/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/30/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring specified 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 to the emissions reporting organization, as defined, and verify, starting in 2026 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 specified calendar year, as provided. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2030, to review, and update as necessary, these deadlines to evaluate trends in scope 3 emissions reporting and to consider changes to the deadlines, as provided.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 261 (Stern D) Greenhouse gases: climate-related financial risk.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a covered entity, as defined, to prepare a climate-related financial risk report disclosing the entity's climate-related financial risk and measures adopted to reduce and adapt to climate-related financial risk. The bill would require the covered entity to make available to the public on its own internet website, a copy of the report and to submit to the Secretary of State a statement affirming, not under penalty of perjury, that the report discloses climate-related financial risk.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 277 (Dodd D) Off-sale beer and wine licenses: low alcohol-by-volume spirits beverages.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. G.O.

Summary:

Would authorize a retail package off-sale beer and wine licensee to also sell low alcohol-by-volume (ABV) spirits beverages, as defined, in containers no larger than 16 ounces.

Position: Support w/Letter

SB 339 (Wiener D) HIV preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis.

Status: 5/26/2023-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and B. & P.

Location: 5/26/2023-A. HEALTH

Calendar:

6/27/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, JIM, Chair

Summary:

Current law authorizes a pharmacist to furnish at least a 30-day supply of HIV preexposure prophylaxis, and up to a 60-day supply of those drugs if certain conditions are met. Current law also authorizes a pharmacist to furnish postexposure prophylaxis to a patient if certain conditions are met. This bill would authorize a pharmacist to furnish up to a 90-day course of preexposure prophylaxis, or preexposure prophylaxis beyond a 90-day course, if specified conditions are met. The bill would require the California State Board of Pharmacy to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions by July 1, 2024.

Position: Support w/Letter

SB 365 (Wiener D) Civil procedure: arbitration.

Status: 6/13/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (June 13).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/13/2023-A. APPR.

Summary:

Current law authorizes a party to appeal, among other things, an order dismissing or denying a petition to compel arbitration. Current law generally stays proceedings in the trial court on the judgment or order appealed from when the appeal is perfected, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding the general rule described above, trial court proceedings would not be automatically stayed during the pendency of an appeal of an order dismissing or denying a petition to compel arbitration.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 399 (Wahab D) Employer communications: intimidation.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. L. & E.

Summary:

Would, except as specified, prohibit an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, retaliation, or any other adverse action because the employee declines to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or affirmatively declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious or political matters.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 430 (Dodd D) Tied-house exceptions: advertising: common parent company.

Status: 5/18/2023-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 5/18/2023-A. G.O.

Calendar:

6/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, SANTIAGO, MIGUEL, Chair

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. This bill would create a new exception to the tied-house restrictions on advertising. In this regard, the bill would authorize specified licensees to purchase advertising services from an advertising subsidiary that is under common ownership with a retail licensee subsidiary, subject to specified conditions. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for an authorized licensee or a retail licensee subsidiary to solicit or coerce a wholesaler in connection with the advertising services permitted under these provisions. The bill would define terms for its purposes and would set forth related findings. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Support w/Letter

SB 495 (Dodd D) Alcoholic beverages: deliveries: off-sale retail licenses and consumer delivery service permits.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. G.O.

Summary:

Would, under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, establish a new license type for a consumer delivery service permit (Type 95) and would set an application fee of \$20,000 and an annual renewal fee of \$1,500. The bill would authorize a licensee with off-sale retail privileges, or a consumer delivery service permitholder delivering orders on their behalf, to deliver alcoholic beverages to consumers away from the licensed premises if specified requirements are met. The bill would not apply these requirements to delivery by common carrier or pursuant to specified provisions of law.

Position: Support w/Letter

SB 497 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Protected employee conduct.

Status: 5/31/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/30/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

Current law prohibits a person from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in protected conduct, as specified. Under current law, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, retaliated against, subjected to adverse action, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of their employment because among other things, the employee engaged in protected conduct, as specified, the employee shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by those acts of the employer. This bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor the employee's claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 517 (Gonzalez D) Economic development: movement of freight.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. J., E.D. & E.

Summary:

Current law authorizes GO-Biz to undertake various activities relating to economic development, including the provision of prescribed information. Current law requires the Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan that provides a comprehensive plan to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. This bill would authorize GO-Biz to serve as the coordinating entity to steer the growth, competitiveness, and sustainability for freight and the supply chain across the state and to promote and assess the continued economic vitality, economic competitiveness, and sustainability of the freight sector. The bill would also authorize GO-Biz to provide freight and supply chain economic competitiveness information.

Position: Support w/ Coalition Letter

SB 525 (Durazo D) Minimum wage: health care workers.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/31/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

Commencing June 1, 2024 and until June 1, 2025, this bill would require a health care worker minimum wage of \$21 per hour for hours worked in covered health care employment, as defined. Commencing June 1, 2025, the bill would require a health care minimum wage of \$25 per hour for hours worked in covered health care employment, as defined, subject to adjustment, as prescribed. The bill would provide that the health care worker minimum wage constitutes the state minimum wage for covered health care employment for all purposes under the Labor Code and the Wage Orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission. The health care worker minimum wage would be enforceable by the Labor Commissioner or by a covered worker through a civil action, through the same means and with the same relief available for violation of any other state minimum wage requirement. By establishing a new minimum wage, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Oppose

SB 553 (Cortese D) Occupational safety: workplace violence: restraining orders and workplace violence prevention plan.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/31/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

Current law authorizes any employer, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2025, also authorize a collective bargaining representative of an employee, as described, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[SB 585](#) (Niello R) Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: statutory damages: attorney's fees and costs.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. JUD.

Summary:

Would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, until the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation of a construction-related accessibility standard and given 120 days to correct the alleged violation. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff's attorney's fees, or costs for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation. The bill would also prohibit a plaintiff from avoiding the notice and opportunity to correct provisions and the liability limitations by claiming they are seeking general discrimination damages based on a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 if the underlying claim is based on a defendant's failure to comply with physical accessibility standards under California law.

Position: Support w/ Coalition Letter

[SB 616](#) (Gonzalez D) Sick days: paid sick days accrual and use: unpaid sick leave for railroad employees.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/31/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 establishes requirements relating to paid sick days and paid sick leave, as described. The act excludes specified employees from its provisions, including an employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement, as described (CBA employees). This bill would exclude railroad carrier employers and their employees from the act's provisions, and would instead require these railroad employers to allow their railroad employees to take at least 7 days of unpaid sick leave annually.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[SB 627](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Displaced workers: notice: retention and transfer.

Status: 6/8/2023-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

Location: 6/8/2023-A. L. & E.

Summary:

Would prohibit a chain employer from closing a covered establishment unless the chain employer gives a displacement notice, as prescribed, to the covered workers and their exclusive representative, if any, 60 days before the closure takes effect. The bill would define terms for its purposes, including defining a "covered establishment" as a chain establishment that is subject to closure resulting in layoffs of workers, a "chain" as a business in this state that consists of 100 or more establishments nationally that share a common brand and are owned and operated by the same parent company, and a "chain employer" as any person, including a corporate officer or executive, who directly or indirectly or through an agent or any other person, owns or operates a chain and employs or exercises control over the wages, hours, or working conditions of workers. A "chain employer" would also include a franchisee that owns and operates 100 or more establishments nationally under an agreement with one franchisor.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

[SB 707](#) (Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/31/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers, as defined, either independently or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of a covered product. This bill would define a "covered product" to include any apparel or textile article that is unsuitable for reuse by a consumer in its current state or condition, except as specified. The bill would require a program operator, as defined, to submit a complete stewardship plan to the department for review and approval, disapproval, or conditional approval. The

bill would require the program operator to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a program operator to submit an annual report to the department.

Position: Concerns

SB 723 (Durazo D) Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers.

Status: 5/26/2023-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Location: 5/26/2023-A. L. & E.

Calendar:

6/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, ASH, Chair

Summary:

Current law, until December 31, 2024, requires an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. Current law, until December 31, 2024, also prohibits an employer from refusing to employ, terminating, reducing compensation, or taking other adverse action against a laid-off employee for seeking to enforce their rights under these provisions. These provisions are enforced by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, as prescribed. Current law defines the term "laid-off employee" to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would redefine "laid-off employee" to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more and whose most recent separation from active employment by the employer occurred on or after March 4, 2020, and was a result of a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, reduction in force, or other economic nondisciplinary reason.

Position: Oppose w/Coalition Letter

SB 725 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Grocery workers.

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/31/2023-A. DESK

Summary:

Current law, upon change in control of a grocery establishment, provides for, among other things, a transition employment period for eligible grocery workers by requiring a successor grocery employer to hire from a list of eligible grocery workers provided by the incumbent grocery employer and to retain those employees for 90 days, except as specified. This bill would revise the definitions of "change in control," "grocery establishment," and "successor grocery employer" for purposes of those provisions. The bill would require a successor grocery employer to provide an eligible grocery employee severance pay equal to one week of pay for each full year of employment with the incumbent grocery employer if the successor grocery employer does not hire an eligible grocery worker following a change in control or does not retain an eligible grocery worker for at least 90 days following the change in control or the eligible grocery worker's employment commencement date, except as specified.

Position: Oppose

SB 728 (Limón D) Plastic gift cards: prohibition.

Status: 5/26/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 5/26/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Calendar:

6/19/2023 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair

Summary:

Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, the sale or distribution of plastic gift cards, except those that are both usable with multiple unaffiliated sellers of goods and that have the expiration date, if any, printed on the card.

Position: Oppose w/Letter

SB 777 (Allen D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags and recycled paper bags.

Status: 6/1/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 6/1/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Current law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law requires a store to retain those collected moneys to be used only for costs associated with complying with those provisions, actual costs of providing recycled paper bags or reusable grocery bags, and costs associated with a store's educational materials or educational campaign encouraging the use of reusable grocery bags. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties on a person or entity that knows or reasonably should have known it is in violation of those requirements. This bill would require a store to retain the collected moneys to also be used for costs associated with providing consumers with an opportunity for returning reusable grocery bags to the store for recycling, and any other costs associated with ensuring that collected bags are recycled.

Position: Oppose

Total Measures: 36

Total Tracking Forms: 36