

**Master List**  
**Wednesday, February 28, 2024 4:15 PM**

**[AB 863](#) ([Aguiar-Curry D](#)) **Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: training.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2023

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:**

Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Current law requires the carpet stewardship plan to provide sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including for grants to state-approved apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that should become necessary. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$5,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would amend those penalties to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**[AB 1757](#) ([Committee on Judiciary](#)) **Accessibility: internet websites.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 3/2/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/11/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:**

Current law imposes liability upon a person who denies, aids, or incites a denial of, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to, rights afforded by law for actual damages suffered, exemplary damages, a civil penalty, and attorney's fees, as specified, to any person who was denied the specified rights. Current law also imposes liability upon a person, firm, or corporation that denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified, for damages and attorney's fees to a person who was denied those rights. This bill would provide that statutory damages based upon the inaccessibility of an internet website under these provisions shall only be recovered against an entity, as defined, if the internet website fails to provide equally effective communication or facilitate full and equal enjoyment of the entity's goods and services to all members of the public. The bill would require, in order for a plaintiff to be entitled to statutory damages for internet website inaccessibility, the plaintiff to prove either that the plaintiff personally encountered a specific barrier that caused the plaintiff to experience a difference in the plaintiff's access to, or use of, the internet website as compared to other users, as specified, or that the plaintiff was deterred from accessing all or part of the internet website or the content of the internet website because of the internet website's failure to provide equally effective communication or to facilitate full and equal enjoyment of the entity's goods and services offered to the public.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Online Marketplace

**[AB 1816](#) ([Schiavo D](#)) **Deceptive practices.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/11/2024

**Status:** 1/12/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

**Location:** 1/11/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The Consumers Legal Remedies Act makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by a person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to a consumer, including representing that the consumer will receive a rebate, discount, or other economic benefit if the earning of the benefit is contingent on an event to occur subsequent to the consummation of the transaction. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

**Group:** Legislative Committee

**AB 1976 (Haney D) Occupational safety and health standards: first aid kits: naloxone hydrochloride.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2024

**Status:** 2/12/2024-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Location:** 2/12/2024-A. L. & E.

**Summary:**

The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA) requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising certain standards relating to the prevention of heat illness, protection from wildfire smoke, and toilet facilities on construction jobsites. Current law also requires the standards board to review the proposed changes and consider adopting revised standards on or before December 31, 2025. This bill would require the standards board, before December 1, 2026, to draft a rulemaking proposal to revise a regulation on first aid materials to require all first aid kits in a workplace to include nasal spray naloxone hydrochloride. The bill would require the standards board to adopt revised standards for the standards described above on or before December 31, 2026.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**AB 2066 (Reyes D) The California Food Safety Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/1/2024

**Status:** 2/2/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.

**Location:** 2/1/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Would, commencing January 1, 2027, prohibit a person or entity from using methylene chloride in the process of decaffeinating coffee. 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.

**Group:** Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2146 (Rodriguez D) Product Recall Safety and Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/6/2024

**Status:** 2/7/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 8.

**Location:** 2/6/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. Current law authorizes unsafe products to be retrofitted under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive, technical changes to these provisions.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2236 (Bauer-Kahan D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 2/26/2024-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/26/2024-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:**

Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing 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 defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag used solely to contain or wrap specified uncooked foods and other specified items to avoid contamination, prevent damage from moisture, or for sanitary, public health, or environmental protection purposes. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2244 (Ting D) Solid waste: plastic food container products.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 2/9/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

**Location:** 2/8/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2331 (Gabriel D) Voluntary carbon market disclosures.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 2/13/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.

**Location:** 2/12/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law requires a business entity that is marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets, as defined, within the state to disclose on the business entity's internet website specified information about the applicable carbon offset project. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would clarify the law relating to voluntary carbon market disclosures.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2371 (Carrillo, Juan D) Electrified security fences.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 2/26/2024-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 2/26/2024-A. L. GOV.

**Summary:**

Would authorize an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volt of direct current, and used to protect and secure manufacturing or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles and other materials, as specified.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Local Government Affairs Committee

**AB 2418 (Patterson, Jim R) Vehicular air pollution: heavy-duty trucks.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/26/2024-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

**Location:** 2/26/2024-A. TRANS.

**Summary:**

Current law requires the state board to adopt and implement emission standards for new motor vehicles for the control of emissions from new motor vehicles that the State Air Resources Board finds to be necessary and technologically feasible, as provided. Current state regulations establish exhaust emissions standards and test procedures for 1985 and subsequent model heavy-duty engines and vehicles, as provided. Current law defines "heavy-duty" for purposes of laws governing air resources. This bill would exempt, notwithstanding any other law, a 2024 and subsequent model heavy-duty truck that meets federal exhaust emission standards from the state regulations described above governing exhaust emissions standards and test procedures for 1985 and subsequent model heavy-duty engines and vehicles.

**Group:** Energy and Transportation, Legislative Committee

**AB 2431 (Mathis R) Taxation: Transactions and Use Tax Law: limit increase.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/14/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

**Location:** 2/13/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law authorizes cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in the county not exceed 2%. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to impose a transactions and use tax at a rate of no more than an unspecified percentage that, in combination with other transactions and use taxes, would exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if certain conditions are met, including that the city, county, or city and county has reached the 2% rate limitation.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Local Government Affairs Committee, Tax Issues

**AB 2499 (Schiavo D) Unlawful employment practices: discrimination for time off.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/26/2024-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

**Location:** 2/26/2024-A. L. & E.

**Summary:**

Current law, subject to specified requirements for the employee, prohibits an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating against an employee for taking time off to serve on a jury, an employee who is a victim of a crime for taking time off to appear in court as a witness in any judicial proceeding, an employee who is a victim for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain prescribed relief, or an employee because of the employee's status as a victim of crime or abuse. Current law requires an employer to provide reasonable accommodations for a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, who requests an accommodation for the safety of the victim while at work. Current law requires reinstatement and reimbursement for discrimination or retaliation, as prescribed. Existing law makes an employer's willful refusal to restore an employee or former employee who has been determined to be eligible for rehiring or promotion by a grievance procedure or hearing authorized by law guilty of a misdemeanor. Current law authorizes an employee who is discriminated or retaliated against because the employee has exercised these rights to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law defines terms for these purposes. Current law, subject to specified requirements for the employee, also prohibits an employer with 25 or more employees from discharging, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim, for taking time off from work to seek medical attention for injuries caused by crime or abuse, to obtain certain services as a result of the crime or abuse or related to an experience of crime or abuse, or to participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future crime or abuse. This bill would revise and recast the jury, court, and victim time off provisions for employees as unlawful employment practices within the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and, thus, within the enforcement authority of the Civil Rights Department. The bill would remove the threshold of 25 or more employees from the provisions for victims of crime or abuse and, except as specified, apply its provisions to a person who directly employs one or more persons to perform services for a wage or salary. The bill would refer to a "qualifying act of violence," as defined,

instead of crime, or crime or abuse. The bill would substantially revise existing definitions for its purposes, including defining "victim" as an individual against whom a qualifying act of violence is committed.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**AB 2505 (Gabriel D) Unfair trade practices: retail commissions.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/14/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

**Location:** 2/13/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The Unfair Practices Act authorizes commissions or rebates regularly earned by the retailers of cellular telephones to be used to reduce cost not to exceed the greater of 10% of cost, as defined, or \$20. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2511 (Berman D) Beverage container recycling: market development payments.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/14/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

**Location:** 2/13/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a reclaimer for empty plastic beverage containers that have been collected for recycling in the state, and that the reclaimer washes and processes into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form that is then usable as input for the manufacture of new plastic products by product manufacturers in the state. The act also authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a product manufacturer for plastic flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form of plastic purchased from a reclaimer and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a plastic product in the state. The act makes this market development payment program inoperative on July 1, 2025. The act continuously appropriates redemption payments by distributors and other revenues received into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund for market development program payments, among other purposes. This bill would extend the inoperative date of the market development payment program to January 1, 2026, subject to the availability of funds, and would repeal the program as of July 31, 2026.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2577 (Irwin D) Organic waste: reduction regulations.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/15/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/14/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and include in those regulations, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025. This bill would require the department to include in those recovered edible food requirements, product labeling requirements that reduce food waste.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2600 (Calderon D) Energy: fluorinated refrigerants.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/15/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/14/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to identify opportunities to assess the energy efficiency performance for low-global warming potential alternatives for current fluorinated-gas-based appliances and equipment. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this law.

**Group:** Energy and Transportation, Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2648 (Bennett D) Environmentally preferable purchasing: single-use plastic bottles.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/15/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/14/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Current law also provides various procedures and requirements pertaining to the purchase of recycled items by the state, including minimum content requirements for recycled plastic products. Current law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with specified parties, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, including, but not limited to, the promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing and the development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2025, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, for internal use or resale.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2738 (Rivas, Luz D) Labor Code: alternative enforcement: occupational safety.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Current law, until January 1, 2029, authorizes a public prosecutor, as defined, to prosecute an action through alternative enforcement procedures, for a violation of specified provisions of the Labor Code or to enforce those provisions independently. Current law requires moneys recovered by public prosecutors under that code to be applied first to payments, such as wages, damages, and other penalties, due to affected workers. Current law further requires all civil penalties recovered by a public prosecutor pursuant to those provisions to be paid to the General Fund of the state, unless otherwise specified. The bill would instead require moneys recovered by public prosecutors under the Labor Code to be applied first to payments due to affected workers, then to attorney's fees and costs if otherwise authorized by this code. The bill would require the remaining moneys to be divided equally between the General Fund of the state and the public prosecutor's office to be used to support labor law enforcement, unless otherwise specified. The bill would further provide that a public prosecutor may enforce any other provision of the Labor Code as specifically authorized.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**AB 2761 (Hart D) Product safety: plastic packaging: Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Would enact the Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act, which would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of that prohibition, as specified.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**AB 2762 (Friedman D) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: administration.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act authorizes the department to enter into contracts for consulting, promotion, or advisory services necessary to implement the act free of certain otherwise applicable legal constraints and, in addition to any regulations that the department is required by statute to adopt, to adopt any other rules and regulations that the department determines may be necessary or useful to carry out the act or the department's duties or responsibilities under the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these latter provisions.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**AB 2854 (Irwin D) Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill, Tax Issues

**AB 2885 (Bauer-Kahan D) Artificial intelligence.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes within the Government Operations Agency the Department of Technology, which is supervised by the Director of Technology. Existing law authorizes the director and the department to exercise various powers in creating and managing the information technology policy of the state, including establishing and enforcing state information technology strategic plans, policies, standards, and enterprise architecture. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to define the term "artificial intelligence."

**Group:** Artificial Intelligence

**AB 2896 (Valencia D) Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions: advertising.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act generally prohibits a manufacturer, winegrower, distiller, bottler, or wholesaler, among other licensees, or agents of these licensees, from paying a retailer for advertising. The act creates a variety of exceptions from this prohibition, including permitting specified licensees to purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, an on-sale retail licensee that is an owner of certain spaces, including a theme or amusement park, as specified, located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, or Orange County, subject to specified conditions. Current law requires the advertising space or time to be purchased only in connection with daily activities and events at the theme or amusement park, as specified, located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, or Orange County. Current law makes it a crime for an on-sale licensee to coerce certain licensees to purchase advertising space or time, as specified. This bill would expand the exceptions described above to additionally permit, in the case of a theme or amusement park located in Orange County, the advertising space or time to be purchased from or on behalf of an entity that is under common ownership with the theme or amusement park in connection with the activities of the entity.

**Group:** Alcoholic Beverage, Legislative Committee

**AB 2930 (Bauer-Kahan D) Automated decision tools.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal and, regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status, are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to, among other things, bring civil actions to enforce the act. This bill would, among other things, require a deployer, as defined, and a developer of an automated decision tool, as defined, to, on or before January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, perform an impact assessment for any automated decision tool the deployer uses that includes, among other things, a statement of the purpose of the automated decision tool and its intended benefits, uses, and deployment contexts. The bill would require a deployer or developer to provide the impact assessment to the Civil Rights Department within 7 days of a request by the department and would punish a violation of that provision with an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000 to be recovered in an administrative enforcement action brought by the Civil Rights Department. The bill would, in complying with a request for public records, require the Civil Rights Department, or an entity with which an impact assessment was shared, to redact any trade secret from the impact assessment. This bill would require a deployer to, at or before the time an automated decision tool is used to make a consequential decision, as defined, notify any natural person that is the subject of the consequential decision that an automated decision tool is being used to make, or be a controlling factor in making, the consequential decision and to provide that person with, among other things, a statement of the purpose of the automated decision tool. The bill would, if a consequential decision is made solely based on the output of an automated decision tool, require a deployer to, if technically feasible, accommodate a natural person's request to not be subject to the automated decision tool and to be subject to an alternative selection process or accommodation, as prescribed.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Privacy Committee

**AB 3058 (Low D) Universal basic income: employment replaced by artificial intelligence.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/17/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

Would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to promote economic security and stability for California residents by creating a universal basic income program for residents whose employment is replaced by artificial intelligence.

**Group:** Artificial Intelligence

**AB 3106 (Schiavo D) Infectious disease: excluded employees.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/17/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires employers to comply with certain standards ensuring healthy and safe working conditions, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Other current law relating to occupational safety imposes special provisions on certain industries and charges the division with enforcement of these provisions. This bill would require an employer to ensure that COVID-19 cases, defined as persons who have a positive COVID-19 test, are excluded from the workplace until prescribed return-to-work requirements are met. The bill, with specified exceptions, would require an employer to continue and maintain an excluded employee's earnings, wages, seniority, and all other employee rights and benefits, including the employee's right to their former job status, as if the employee had not been excluded from the workplace, as prescribed.



The bill would require the standards board, by February 3, 2025, to adopt a standard that extends these protections to any occupational infectious disease covered by any permanent infectious disease standard adopted to succeed an existing standard for COVID-19 prevention. The bill would require the division to enforce the bill by the issuance of a citation alleging a violation and a notice of civil penalty, as specified. The bill would authorize any person who receives a citation and a penalty to appeal the citation and penalty to the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

**Group:** COVID-19, Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**AB 3204 (Bauer-Kahan D) Data digesters.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/17/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:**

The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business. The CCPA defines various terms for these purposes. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. This bill would require data digesters to register with the agency, pay a registration fee, and provide specified information, prescribe penalties for a failure to register as required by these provisions, require the agency to create a page on its internet website where this registration information is accessible to the public, and create a fund known as the "Data Digester Registry Fund" to be administered by the agency to be available for expenditure by the agency, upon appropriation, to offset the reasonable costs of establishing and maintaining the informational website and the costs incurred by the state courts and the agency in connection with enforcing these provisions, as specified. The bill would define "data digester" and incorporate specified definitions provided in the CPRA for these purposes.

**Group:** Artificial Intelligence , Legislative Committee, Privacy Committee

**SB 26 (Umberg D) Mental health professions: CARE Scholarship Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Status:** 1/25/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 1/25/2024-A. DESK

**Summary:**

Current law requires the Department of Health Care Access and Information to perform various duties with respect to implementing health professions scholarship and loan programs. This bill would, upon appropriation, establish the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Scholarship Program. The bill would require the department to administer the annual scholarship for purposes of increasing the number of culturally competent licensed marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, professional clinical counselors, and psychologists, as specified. The bill would require scholarship recipients to agree to work for county behavioral health agencies in meeting its needs and obligations to implement the CARE Act for a minimum of 3 years upon being licensed to practice in this state. The bill would require the department to post information related to the scholarship on its internet website.

**Group:** Homelessness, Legislative Committee

**SB 551 (Portantino D) Beverage containers: recycling.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2023

**Status:** 2/22/2024-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

**Location:** 2/22/2024-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:**

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and

postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Current law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would authorize certain beverage manufacturers to submit with other beverage manufacturers a consolidated report that identifies the postconsumer recycled plastic content for beverage containers and the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the consolidated report to be submitted under penalty of perjury.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**SB 707 (Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/15/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**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. The bill would define a "covered product" to include any postconsumer apparel or postconsumer textile article that is unwanted by a consumer, 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. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**SB 903 (Skinner D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 2/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/4/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 1/4/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law, commencing January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of any new, not previously used, textile articles that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Current law, commencing January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the Department of Toxic Substances Control has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is used. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would impose a civil penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would establish the PFAS Penalty Account and require all civil penalties received to be deposited into that account and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for the administration and enforcement of these provisions, as specified. This bill would, by January 1, 2027, require the department to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this bill.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**SB 1022 (Skinner D) Enforcement of civil rights.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/6/2024

**Status:** 2/14/2024-Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 2/14/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:**

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes certain discriminatory employment and housing practices unlawful, and authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a verified complaint with the department. The FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to make an investigation in connection with a filed complaint alleging facts sufficient to constitute a violation of the FEHA, and requires the department to endeavor to eliminate the unlawful practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Existing law defines terms for purposes of these provisions, in connection with unlawful practices, as specified. This bill would define the term "group or class complaint" for these provisions to include any complaint alleging a pattern or practice.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**SB 1053 (Blakespear D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. E.Q.

**Summary:**

Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a 3rd-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Existing law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing 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 defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag used solely to contain or wrap specified uncooked foods and other specified items to avoid contamination, prevent damage from moisture, or for sanitary, public health, or environmental protection purposes. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100 percent postconsumer recycled materials, without exception.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**SB 1066 (Blakespear D) Hazardous waste: marine flares: producer responsibility.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. E.Q.

**Summary:**

Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for marine flares. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a pyrotechnic device that produces a brilliant light or a plume of colorful smoke as a visual distress signal on marine vessels to attract attention and pinpoint a boater's location in an emergency. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a product responsibility organization, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**SB 1103 (Menjivar D) Tenancy of commercial real properties: agreements: securities.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:**

Current law regulates the terms and conditions of tenancies, including the charging of certain fees for commercial leases. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to increase transparency and equity in the application of common area maintenance and other fees charged to qualifying commercial tenants for leases executed on or after January 1, 2025.

**Group:** Legislative Committee

**SB 1113 (Newman D) Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-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 and requires at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements to be located within every convenience zone. The act authorizes up to 10 limited-term recycling pilot projects, subject to certain requirements, that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones, and makes the authorization provisions inoperative on June 30, 2026, and repeals them on January 1, 2027. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The act makes a pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from the department. The act also authorizes the department, for the 2019–20 fiscal year to the 2025–26 fiscal year, inclusive, to expend up to \$5,000,000 to support the pilot projects, as provided. This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. The bill would also extend the authority of the department to expend \$5,000,000 to support the pilot projects through the 2032–33 fiscal year.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**SB 1116 (Portantino D) Unemployment insurance: trade disputes: eligibility for benefits.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:**

Current law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits to eligible individuals who meet specified requirements. Under current law, unemployment benefits are paid from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. Current law makes an employee ineligible for benefits if the employee left work because of a trade dispute and specifies that the employee remains ineligible for the duration of the trade dispute. Existing case law holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. This bill would restore eligibility after the first 2 weeks for an employee who left work because of a trade dispute.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**SB 1137 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Discrimination claims: intersectionality of characteristics.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:**

The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to full and equal accommodations in all business establishments regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status. Current law defines "sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status" for these purposes as including a perception that the person has any particular characteristic or characteristics within the

listed categories or that the person is associated with a person who has, or is perceived to have, any particular characteristic or characteristics within the listed categories. This bill would include within that definition the intersection or any combination of those characteristics.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**SB 1143 (Allen D) Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. E.Q.

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to the department a countywide integrated waste management plan. Current law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. Current law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a free and convenient collection and management system for covered products. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a product containing household hazardous waste, except a product that is subject to another statewide extended producer responsibility program and pesticides, as specified. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2026.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**SB 1147 (Portantino D) Drinking water: bottled water: microplastics levels.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 2/21/2024-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 2/21/2024-S. E.Q.

**Summary:**

Would require, among other things, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to study the health impacts of microplastics in drinking water, including bottled water, in order to evaluate and identify safe and unsafe levels of microplastics in those types of water, and, on or before January 1, 2026, to develop and deliver to the State Water Resources Control Board, among other things, public health standards and goals for a safe level of microplastics in those waters. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt and implement those public health standards and goals developed and delivered by OEHHA, and to provide those public health standards and goals to local water agencies, along with other specified information provided by OEHHA. The bill would also require the state board to establish testing and reporting requirements for an annual testing of microplastics in bottled water sold in or into this state, as specified.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**SB 1227 (Wiener D) Housing: San Francisco: downtown revitalization zone: welfare tax and California Environmental Quality Act exemptions.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on

the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would, until January 1, 2035, exempt from the requirements of CEQA development projects, as defined, meeting certain requirements occurring within a specified area in the City and County of San Francisco. The bill would require the prime contractor and subcontractors on the development project to provide an affidavit under the penalty of perjury regarding the use of skilled and trained workforce on the development project, as provided. Because the bill would expand the crime of perjury and would increase the duties of the lead agency by requiring it to determine the applicability of the exemption for projects located in the City and County of San Francisco, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee, Local Government Affairs Committee

**SB 1266 (Limón D) Product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law, part of the hazardous waste control law, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process by which chemicals or chemical ingredients in products may be identified and prioritized for consideration as being chemicals of concern and to adopt regulations to establish a process by which chemicals of concern may be evaluated. Current law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol A, as specified, if the bottle or cup is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or beverage intended primarily for consumption by children 3 years of age or younger. The prohibition above does not apply to a product subject to a regulatory response by the department as of the date that the department posts a prescribed notice regarding the department's adoption of the regulatory response. Existing law additionally requires manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing bisphenol A in containers, as specified. This bill would apply the above prohibitions and requirements to all forms of bisphenol and to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, as defined, unless they are temporarily essential chemicals, as defined. The bill would authorize the department to establish standards for the children's products above that are more protective of public health, sensitive populations, or the environment than the standards established by the bill.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Green Chemistry and Prop 65, Legislative Committee

**SB 1272 (Laird D) Gift certificates.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law prohibits the sale of any gift certificate, as defined, that contains an expiration date or service fee, except as specified. Current law provides that any gift certificate sold after January 1, 1997, is redeemable in cash or subject to replacement with a new gift certificate. Current law makes any gift certificate with a cash value of less than \$10 redeemable in cash for its cash value. This bill would instead make any gift certificate with a cash value of less than or equal to an unspecified dollar amount redeemable in cash for its cash value.

**Group:** Legislative Committee

**SB 1280 (Laird D) Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 2/16/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

**Location:** 2/15/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law prohibits specified stores from providing single-use carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale and makes a violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. This bill would, on and after an unspecified date, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined, and would make the violation of this

provision subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize a city attorney or county counsel to impose the civil penalties, as provided.

**Group:** Environmental Sustainability Committee, Legislative Committee

**[SB 1345](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas D](#)) **Employment discrimination: criminal history information.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/20/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to take an adverse action against an applicant based solely or in part on criminal history information, unless the employer can demonstrate that the applicant's criminal history has a direct and adverse relationship with one or more specific duties of the job and the employer's business necessity requires the adverse action. The bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to require, as a condition of employment, that an applicant waive the applicant's right to privacy in criminal history information or otherwise provide an authorization for the employer to obtain the applicant's criminal history information under specified law, unless the employer can demonstrate a business necessity.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee

**[SB 1419](#) ([Rubio D](#)) **Food deserts.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/20/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law specifically establishes the Office of Farm to Fork to work with various agencies, groups, and organizations, including the agricultural industry, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in this state. The duties of the office include, among others, promoting greater retail sale of healthy food in underserved communities and working with stakeholders to identify urban and rural communities that lack access to healthy food, determine current barriers to food access, and share information to encourage best practices. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to decrease food deserts in underserved communities.

**Group:** Food and Grocery, Legislative Committee

**[SB 1434](#) ([Durazo D](#)) **Unemployment insurance: benefit and contribution changes.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/20/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

Current law provides for unemployment compensation benefits for eligible individuals in the state who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Current law excludes from the definition of "wages," for purposes of the unemployment insurance law, remuneration in excess of \$7,000 paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year, with respect to employment. This bill would change the amount of remuneration that is excluded from the definition of "wages," to \$\_\_\_\_\_ on and after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2027, and to \$\_\_\_\_\_ on and after January 1, 2027. The bill would require an annual cost of living increase to the \$\_\_\_\_\_ amount on and after January 1, 2028, and each January 1 thereafter.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee, Tax Issues

**[SB 1457](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas D](#)) **Chain employer: displacement notice.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/20/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act governs mass layoffs, relocations, and terminations. Current law prohibits an employer, with certain exceptions, from ordering a mass layoff,

relocation, or termination at a covered establishment without giving prescribed written notice to the affected employees, the Employment Development Department, the local workforce investment board, and specified local officials. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to require a chain employer to provide each covered worker and their exclusive representative, if any, a displacement notice.

**Group:** Labor and Workforce Development, Legislative Committee, Spot/Intent Bill

**SB 1494 (Glazer D) Local agencies: Sales and Use Tax: retailers.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/20/2024-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

**Location:** 2/16/2024-S. RLS.

**Summary:**

The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose a local sales and use tax in accordance with that law for tangible personal property sold at retail in the city or county, or purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in the city or county. This bill would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2024, a local agency from entering into, renewing, or extending any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. The bill would make those forms of agreements existing before January 1, 2024, void and unenforceable on January 1, 2030. The bill would require a local agency to post those forms of agreements existing before January 1, 2024, on the local agency's internet website until the form of agreement expires or is made void and unenforceable by these provisions. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

**Group:** Legislative Committee, Local Government Affairs Committee, Tax Issues

Total Measures: 50

Total Tracking Forms: 50