

**Master List**  
**Friday, April 12, 2024 10:48 AM**

**[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.

**[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.

**[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.

**[AB 1949](#) (Wicks D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2020: collection of personal information of a consumer less than 18 years of age.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/29/2024

**Status:** 4/8/2024-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/2/2024-A. APPR.

**Summary:** The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2020 (CCPA) approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, requires a consumer, as defined, to have various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about a consumer to third parties to not sell or share the consumer's personal information. The act prohibits a business from selling or sharing the personal information of a consumer if the business has actual knowledge that the consumer is less than 16 years of age, unless the consumer, or the consumer's parent or guardian, as applicable, has affirmatively authorized the sale or sharing of the consumer's personal information. This bill would remove the condition that the business have actual knowledge that the consumer is less than 16 years of age and would revise the above-described prohibition to prohibit a business from selling or sharing the personal information of a consumer less than 18 years of age, unless the consumer, or the consumer's parent or guardian, as applicable, has affirmatively authorized the sale or sharing of the consumer's personal information, as specified.

**[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:** 4/4/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/4/2024-A. APPR.

**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.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/1/2024

**Status:** 4/9/2024-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

**Location:** 3/18/2024-A. HEALTH

**Summary:** Would, commencing January 1, 2027, prohibit a person or entity from using methylene chloride in the process of decaffeinating coffee, or selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in commerce coffee that has been decaffeinated in a process using methylene chloride. 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.

**[AB 2146](#) (Rodriguez D) Product safety: personal flotation devices.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/6/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**Summary:** Would, on or after January 1, 2026, prohibit a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in commerce in this state a personal flotation device, as defined, that is not approved by the United States Coast Guard.

**AB 2221 (Carrillo, Juan D) Broadband projects: electric power design approval.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2024

**Status:** 4/3/2024-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. U. & E.

**Summary:** Would require an electric utility, defined as an electrical corporation or a local publicly owned electric utility, to adopt, publish, and make easily accessible to the public rules, requirements, and standards applicable to its applications for approval of an electric power design related to the construction and operation of a broadband project, as defined. The bill would require an electric utility to approve or deny a complete application within 45 days, and, if the application is incomplete, would require the electric utility to provide written notice within 10 days to the applicant that the application is incomplete and would establish a timeline and process by which the application could be made complete, as specified. If an application is approved, the bill would require the electric utility, within 14 days, to provide the applicant with a cost estimate, if applicable, for any necessary work required to accommodate the electric power design described in the application. If the applicant accepts the cost estimate within 45 days, the bill would require the electric utility to complete energization to the broadband project location within 30 days, as specified. The bill would prohibit an application from being subject to any rule, requirement, or standard that has not been published and made easily accessible to the public 12 months before the date of the application's submittal to an electric utility for review.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**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. Existing 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 provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception.

**AB 2244 (Ting D) Product safety: proofs of purchase: bisphenols.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-Read second time and amended.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-A. JUD.

**Summary:** Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing bisphenol A, and, on and after January 1, 2026, from containing any bisphenols, except as specified. The bill would specify that a violation would be punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation. The bill would require all fines collected pursuant to this

bill to be deposited into the Toxic Substances Control Account, to be available for expenditure by the department upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce these provisions.

**AB 2264 (Arambula D) Occupational safety and health: heat illness prevention certification.**

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

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

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

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

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of those provisions. Current law requires the division to submit to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising, among other things, the Maria Isabel Vasquez Jimenez heat illness standard, as specified. Under current law, certain knowing, negligent, or willful violations of safety and health standards are punishable as misdemeanors. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2028, require an employee to obtain a heat illness prevention certification from the division within 30 days after the date of hire and to maintain a valid certification for the duration of their employment, as specified. The bill would require the division to develop and make accessible the heat illness prevention certification process on its internet website by July 1, 2028, and to offer the certification process in English and in the five most used non-English languages. This bill would require the certification process to include certain minimum requirements, including, among other things, that the training course include basic, introductory instruction on the elements of knowledge and heat illness prevention practices as described in the heat illness standard.

**AB 2288 (Kalra D) Labor Code enforcement: private civil actions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 2/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Status:** 2/29/2024-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

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

**Summary:** The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee, on behalf of themselves and other current or former employees, to bring a civil action pursuant to specified procedures for a violation of a provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Current law establishes a civil penalty for provisions of the Labor Code for which a civil penalty is not specifically provided, and, with specified exceptions, similarly authorizes an aggrieved employee to recover that civil penalty in a civil action. Current law, for its purposes, authorizes a court, whenever the agency has discretion to assess a civil penalty, to exercise the same discretion, as prescribed. This bill would additionally authorize the award of injunctive or declaratory relief.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Current law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. 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. Current law also requires an entity that makes claims regarding the achievement of net zero emissions, claims regarding carbon neutrality, or other claims implying the entity, related or affiliated entity, or a product does not add net carbon dioxide or greenhouse gases to the climate or has made significant reductions to its carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas emissions, as described, to disclose on the entity's internet website specified information pertaining to all greenhouse gas emissions associated with its claims. Existing law requires these disclosures to be updated no less than annually. This bill would exclude from the definition of "voluntary carbon offset" a renewable energy certificate issued through an accounting system of a governmental regulatory body, as specified, or a low-carbon fuel standard credit.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 10).

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

**Summary:** Current law authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that has specified technical characteristics and is used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose. This bill would instead 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.

**AB 2374 (Haney D) Displaced janitors.**

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

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/4/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (April 3).  
Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 4/4/2024-A. JUD.

**Summary:** The Displaced Janitor Opportunity Act requires contractors and subcontractors, as defined, that are awarded contracts or subcontracts, on and after January 1, 2002, for janitorial or building maintenance services at a particular job site or sites, to retain, for a period of 60 days, certain employees who were employed at that site by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Under the act, a "contractor" means any person that employs 25 or more individuals and that enters into a service contract with the awarding authority. Current law requires employees retained for that 60-day period to be offered continued employment if their performance during that 60-day period is satisfactory. This bill would, instead, define the term "contractor" to mean any person that employs janitor employees and that enters into a service contract with the awarding authority. The bill would make related changes to various definitions used in the act. This bill would extend the above-described timeframe for which a successor contractor or subcontractor is required to retain employees of a terminated contractor or subcontractor to 90 days.

**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:** 3/4/2024-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and REV. & TAX.

**Location:** 3/4/2024-A. L. GOV.

**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.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 4/4/2024-A. JUD.

**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. Current 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. 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.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**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.

**AB 2513** **(Pellerin D) Gas stoves and ranges: warning label.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 4/4/2024-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Summary:** Current law sets forth various health and safety requirements and prohibitions, including product safety label requirements. This bill would prohibit a person from selling, attempting to sell, or offering to sell to a consumer in this state a gas stove, as defined, that is manufactured on or after January 1, 2025, unless the gas stove bears a label that sets forth a specified statement relating to air pollutants that can be released by gas stoves and that is attached to the gas stove in a conspicuous location, among other requirements.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**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.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 3/19/2024-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2025, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, for internal use or resale and would require state agencies to take appropriate steps to replace the use of single-use plastic bottles at food service facilities with nonplastic, recyclable, and reusable alternatives, as specified. The bill would require the Department of General Services to ensure that any new, modified, or renewed agreements, contracts, or procurement undertaken by a food service facility as part of a contract or agreement with the Department of General Services comply with the bill, as specified. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2026, to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, confirming its compliance with these requirements. The bill would define a state agency for these purposes to include various agencies, including the California State University, and would request that the University of California comply with its provisions.

**[AB 2754](#) (Rendon D) Employment contracts and agreements: sufficient funds: liability.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Location:** 3/4/2024-A. L. & E.

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person or entity from entering into a contract or agreement for labor or services with specified types of contractors if the person or entity knows or should know that the contract or agreement does not include funds sufficient to allow the contractor to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws or regulations governing the labor or services to be provided. Current law creates a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of proof that there has been no violation of the above-described prohibition if the contract meets specified requirements, including being in a single document and containing a list of the current local, state, and federal contractor license identification numbers that the independent contractors are required to have under local, state, or federal laws and regulations. This bill would apply these provisions to motor carriers, except as specified. The bill would include in the requirements for the rebuttable presumption described above that the contract include a list of the current local, state, and federal motor carrier authority or registration and a copy of any agreement executed by an independent contractor identified pursuant to the provisions described above.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 9). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-A. JUD.

**Summary:** This bill 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.

**[AB 2762](#) (Friedman D) Plastic waste: California Reusable Beverage Container Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the California Reusable Beverage Container Act to encourage manufacturers and distributors of beverages sold in California to reduce the sale of beverages in single-use beverage containers while concurrently increasing the sale of beverages in reusable beverage containers, as provided. The bill would require a responsible party, as defined, to form a reusable beverage container managed system (RCMS) and would require an RCMS to submit an operations and governance plan (RCMS plan) to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified information. The bill would require the department to approve RCMS plans on or before January 1, 2027. The bill would require an RCMS to ensure an increase of beverages sold in reusable beverage containers and returned for reuse, in accordance with various rates. The bill would require the operator of an RCMS to annually report to the department, and make publicly available, certain information with regard to the sale of beverages in single-use beverage containers and in reusable beverage containers within the state, as provided. The bill would subject a responsible party that fails to join an RCMS with an RCMS plan approved by the department to civil penalties and remedial actions as determined by the department and would authorize the department to determine penalties and remedial actions that are sufficient to result in compliance with the act, as provided.

**AB 2829** (Papan D) Digital Advertising Services Tax Law.

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/2/2024-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

**Location:** 4/1/2024-A. REV. & TAX

**Summary:** This bill would, beginning January 1, 2025, require a person with at least \$100,000,000 in annual gross revenues, as defined, to pay a tax on annual gross revenues that are derived from digital advertising services in the state at a specified rate. The bill would prohibit a taxpayer from directly passing on the cost of the tax to a customer. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the net proceeds from the tax would be used to fund youth mental health services. The bill would require the department to administer and collect the tax pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. By expanding the application of the crimes associated with the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/2/2024-Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Government Operations Agency, which is governed by the Secretary of Government Operations. Existing law requires the Secretary of Government Operations to develop a coordinated plan to, among other things, evaluate the impact of the proliferation of deepfakes, defined to mean audio or visual content that has been generated or manipulated by artificial intelligence that would falsely appear to be authentic or truthful and that features depictions of people appearing to say or do things they did not say or do without their consent, on state government, California-based businesses, and residents of the state. This bill would define the term "artificial intelligence" for the purposes of the above-described provisions to mean an engineered or machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 3/4/2024-Referred to Com. on G.O.

**Location:** 3/4/2024-A. G.O.

**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.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 3/21/2024-Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and JUD.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**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.

**AB 2991** (Valencia D) Alcoholic beverage control: retailer payments: electronic funds transfers.

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/4/2024-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 21. Noes 0.) (April 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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

**Summary:** Would require, commencing January 1, 2026, a payment by a retailer licensee to a wholesaler licensee for delivery of beer, wine, or distilled spirits, to be made by electronic funds transfer, except as specified. The bill would require the wholesaler licensee to be solely responsible for selecting the third-party payment processor used to make an electronic funds transfer, as specified. The bill would make conforming changes to a tied-house restriction governing certain sales to retailers who make late payments, as specified. By imposing additional requirements on licensees under the act, the violation of which is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**AB 3048** (Lowenthal D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out preference signal.

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/2/2024-A. APPR.

**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, as defined, including the right to direct a business that sells or shares personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell or share the consumer's personal information, as specified. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency (agency) and vests the agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to enforce the CCPA. This bill would prohibit a business from developing or maintaining a browser that does not include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal to a business with which the consumer interacts through the browser and would prohibit a business from developing or maintaining a device through which a consumer interacts with a business that does not include a setting that enables the consumer to send an opt-out preference signal to that business pursuant to regulations adopted by the California Privacy Protection Agency.

**[AB 3058](#) (Low D) California Unconditional Benefit Program: employment replaced by automation or artificial intelligence: pilot program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/8/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Employment Development Department to implement and administer the unemployment insurance program in this state, and provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible individuals who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Under current law, unemployment compensation benefit award computations are based on wages paid in the base period. Current law provides that an individual who is unemployed in any week and is eligible for unemployment compensation benefits shall be paid an unemployment compensation benefit with respect to that week in an amount equal to their weekly benefit amount, as provided. Current law provides the maximum amount of unemployment compensation benefits payable to an individual during any one benefit year shall not exceed the lower of 26 times their weekly benefit amount or 1/2 the total wages paid to the individual during their base period. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2029, the California Unconditional Benefit Income (CalUBI) Pilot Program, to be administered by the Employment Development Department upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing assistance to individuals who are unemployed because of automation or artificial intelligence. The bill would authorize an eligible individual, as defined, to submit an application to the department to receive \$1,000 each month for a period of 12 months, starting as late as January 1, 2027, and until January 1, 2028, upon a determination that the individual is unemployed because of automation or artificial intelligence and has received the maximum amount of unemployment compensation benefits described in the paragraph above before the first \$1,000 is distributed. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the CalUBI Pilot Program, on or before January 1, 2026, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

**[AB 3124](#) (Low D) Internet websites: personal information.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**Summary:** Would prohibit a business from making covered personal information publicly available on its internet website. The bill would also require a business that sells personal information through an internet website to retain identifying information of the customer that purchases that personal information and to make that identifying information available upon request to the subject of the personal information purchased by the customer. The bill would define "covered personal information" to mean certain information that identifies a natural person, including the natural person's personal address. The bill would punish a violation of the prohibition against a business making covered personal information publicly available on its internet website by a civil penalty of \$200 per day, as specified.

**[AB 3152](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Excise tax: loan guaranties: education and training.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/1/2024-Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. RLS.

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Housing Finance Agency to, among other housing-

related duties, insure certain housing loans to qualified buyers that meet certain requirements, including that the loan is secured by mortgages or deeds of trust, or the loan is wholly or partially insured or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, except as specified. This bill would authorize an eligible person to apply to an administrator for the guaranty of up to 50% of one or more qualified loans, as defined, in an aggregate amount that does not exceed an unspecified amount. The bill would define "eligible person" to mean an African American with a special consideration for an African American who is a descendant of persons enslaved in the United States. The bill would prohibit the administrator from guaranteeing a qualified loan if there are not sufficient moneys in the Reparations Fund, described below, to cover the cost of the guaranty.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 3/11/2024-Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

**Location:** 3/11/2024-A. P. & C.P.

**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.

**AB 3250** (Carrillo, Wendy D) **Wage deduction: tardiness.**

**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:** Current law prohibits a deduction from the wages of an employee on account of the employee coming late to work in excess of the proportionate wage that would have been earned during the time actually lost, except as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**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.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2023

**Status:** 3/21/2024-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 3/19/2024-A. APPR.

**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, in lieu of individual reports, 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 and pursuant to standardized forms prescribed by the department.

### **SB 707 (Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Status:** 4/3/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-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. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would enact a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which would require a producer of apparel, as defined, or textile articles, as defined, to form and join a producer responsibility organization or PRO. The bill would require the PRO to be approved by the department pursuant to the requirements of the bill, as provided. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than January 1, 2028. The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, as defined, and textile articles, as defined, in the state. Upon approval of a plan, or commencing January 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, the bill would prohibit a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing apparel or textiles in or into the state, unless the producer is a participant of a PRO, the department has approved the plan, and other criteria are met.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/4/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:** Would, beginning January 1, 2032, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (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 previously 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 an administrative penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would establish the PFAS Penalty Account and require all administrative 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.

**[SB 1022](#) (Skinner D) Enforcement of civil rights.**  
**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/6/2024  
**Status:** 4/11/2024-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  
**Location:** 4/9/2024-S. APPR.  
**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.

**[SB 1036](#) (Limón D) Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.**  
**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/6/2024  
**Status:** 4/10/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.  
**Location:** 4/9/2024-S. APPR.  
**Summary:** Under current law, it is unlawful for a person to make an untruthful, deceptive, or misleading environmental marketing claim, whether explicit or implied. Current law requires business entities that are marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets, as defined, within the state, and other entities engaging in specified activities relating to voluntary carbon offsets, to disclose on their internet websites certain information relating to those voluntary carbon offsets, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of those disclosure requirements is subject to a civil penalty. This bill would make it unlawful for a person to certify or issue a voluntary carbon offset, to maintain on a registry a voluntary carbon offset, or to market, make available or offer for sale, or sell a voluntary carbon offset if the person knows or should know that the greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements of the offset project related to the voluntary carbon offset are unlikely to be quantifiable, real, and additional. The bill would also make it unlawful for a person to verify an offset project for the purposes of issuing a voluntary carbon offset if the person knows or should know that the greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements of the offset project are unlikely to be quantifiable, real, and additional. The bill would make it unlawful for a person to market, make available or offer for sale, or sell a voluntary carbon offset if the person knows or should know that the durability of the voluntary carbon offset's greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements is less than the atmospheric lifetime of carbon dioxide emissions, except as provided.

**[SB 1049](#) (Padilla D) Department of Industrial Relations: living wage: report and employer certification program.**  
**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/7/2024  
**Status:** 4/11/2024-Set for hearing April 16.  
**Location:** 4/10/2024-S. HOUSING  
**Summary:** Would require the Department of Industrial Relations, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development and the Director of Housing and Community Development, to develop a certification program for employers that pay a living wage, which the bill would define as the lowest wage that allows full-time and part-time wage earners to afford a decent standard of living, as specified. In order to determine a decent standard of living, the bill would require the department to examine housing costs by county, by region, and in the state and create a formula to ascertain the living wage for each county, each region, and the state. The bill, commencing in 2025, would also require the department to report to the Legislature by December 15 of each year the living wage in each county, each region, and the state and develop a method to annually adjust figures to account for housing cost inflation and inflation broadly.

**[SB 1053](#) (Blakespear D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**  
**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)  
**Introduced:** 2/8/2024  
**Status:** 4/4/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-

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 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. Existing 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 provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 16.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. JUD.

**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.

**SB 1089 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Food and prescription access: grocery and pharmacy closures.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/9/2024-Set for hearing April 23 in JUD. pending receipt.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law regulates the employment of workers in grocery establishments, as defined, including requiring an incumbent grocery employer, as defined, where there is a change of control, as defined, to post a public notice of the change in control at the location of the affected grocery establishment within 5 business days following the execution of the transfer document, as specified. Existing law requires the notice to include, among other specified information, the name of the incumbent grocery employer, and to be posted in a conspicuous place at the grocery establishment in a manner where it can be readily viewed by specified persons, including eligible grocery workers. Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law authorizes a pharmacy to furnish prescription drugs only to certain entities, including specific health care entities, and individual patients or another pharmacy either pursuant to prescription or as otherwise authorized by law. Existing law defines a pharmacy as an area, place, or premises licensed by the board in which the profession of pharmacy is practiced and where prescriptions are compounded. This bill would require a covered establishment, defined to include a grocery establishment or a pharmacy establishment, to satisfy specified requirements no later than 90 days before its closure, as defined, takes effect, including providing written notice of the closure to specified entities, including the employees of the covered establishment affected by the closure. The bill would require the written notice to include specified information, including the planned closure date of the covered establishment. The bill would exempt a covered establishment from these requirements if the closure is necessitated by a physical calamity or an act of war.

**[SB 1090](#) (Durazo D) Unemployment insurance: disability and paid family leave: claim administration.**

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

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

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

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

**Summary:** Current unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, for purposes of compensating in part for the wage loss sustained by any individual who is unable to work due to the employee's own sickness or injury, among other reasons. Current law sets forth standards for eligibility to receive unemployment compensation disability benefits. This bill would instead require, for purposes of unemployment compensation disability benefits, the issuance of the initial payment for those benefits within 14 days of receipt of the claimant's properly completed first disability claim or as soon as eligibility begins, whichever is later. The bill would apply the same initial payment issuance schedule applicable to unemployment compensation disability benefits to the paid family leave program and repeal the requirement that eligible workers receive benefits generally in accordance with unemployment and disability compensation law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[SB 1095](#) (Becker D) Cozy Homes Cleanup Act: building standards: gas-fuel-burning appliances.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Status:** 4/9/2024-Set for hearing April 15.

**Location:** 4/2/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** The Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (the "act"), requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce various laws pertaining to the structural, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing, or electrical systems and installations or equipment of a manufactured home, mobilehome, commercial coach, or special purpose commercial coach. The act defines "manufactured home" and "mobilehome" to mean a structure that meets specified requirements, including that the structure is transportable in one or more sections and is 8 body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, in the traveling mode, or, when erected onsite, is 320 or more square feet, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained within the structure. The act specifies that it does not prohibit the replacement of water heaters or appliances for comfort heating in manufactured homes or mobilehomes with fuel-gas-burning water heaters or fuel-gas appliances for comfort heating that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome, as specified. This bill would extend those provisions to also apply to electric water heaters and electric appliances for comfort heating that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome.

**[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.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 15.

**Location:** 3/20/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. By extending the time recycling pilot projects may operate, the bill would make an appropriation by increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for

handling fee payments to pilot project recyclers. The bill would limit the time that a convenience zone that falls within the area of an operational, department-approved pilot project is deemed to be served to January 1, 2027.

**[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.

**[SB 1117](#) (Laird D) Organic products.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 16.

**Location:** 4/2/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, the California Organic Food and Farming Act, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and county agricultural commissioners to enforce state and federal laws governing the production, labeling, and marketing of organic products, as specified. Existing law authorizes, to the extent that funds are available, the secretary, in consultation with the California Organic Products Advisory Committee, to establish procedures for and conduct specified activities, including conducting periodic spot inspections and conducting periodic substance testing on products labeled as organic. Existing law also authorizes the secretary and county agricultural commissioners to conduct a program of spot inspections to determine compliance with the act. This bill would authorize the secretary to establish procedures for and conduct announced and unannounced periodic spot inspections and collect samples to conduct periodic substance testing on products labeled as organic and would prohibit any charge to the inspector or investigator for the samples taken. The bill would authorize the secretary and county agricultural commissioners to conduct a program of announced and unannounced spot inspections.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/9/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, 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. Existing 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 revise that definition to include any intersection or combination of those characteristics, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 16.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:** (1)Under existing 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. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. 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 that is flammable, toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or pressurized, and that meets other specified criteria. 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 DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2027.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on E.Q.

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

**Summary:** The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law regulates, among other things, the manufacture, production, processing, and packing of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and is administered by the State Department of Public Health. The law prescribes various quality and labeling standards for bottled water and vended water, and limits the levels of certain contaminants that may be contained in those water products. Current law makes a violation of the law or regulation adopted pursuant to the law a crime. Current law requires, as a condition of licensure, a water-bottling plant, as defined, to annually prepare a water-bottling plant report, as specified, and to make the report available to each customer, upon request. This bill would require, upon adoption by the State Water Resources Control Board of a primary drinking water standard for microplastics, any water-bottling plant that produces bottled water that is sold in this state to provide the State Department of Public Health's Food and Drug Branch an annual report on the levels of microplastics found in the source water used for bottling and in the final bottled water product that is offered for sale, as provided. The bill would require this report to be included with the annual water-bottling plant report and, upon request, be made available to each consumer.

**SB 1154 (Hurtado D) California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 4/2/2024-Set for hearing April 16.

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

**Summary:** Current law imposes various requirements on the Attorney General related to consumer protection, including, among others, the supervision of charitable trusts and the enforcement of antitrust laws. Current law, commonly known as the Cartwright Act, identifies certain acts that are unlawful restraints of trade and unlawful trusts and prescribes provisions for its enforcement through civil actions. This bill, the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2024 (the act), would require a person, as defined, upon request of the Attorney General, to provide to the Attorney General a written report, as specified, on each pricing algorithm, as defined, identified in the request. The act would require that all information submitted in a report under these provisions be treated as confidential and be considered privileged and confidential trade secrets exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The act would authorize the Attorney General to share the report with the National Institute of Standards and Technology for technical assistance in understanding the report, as specified. This act would prohibit a person from using or distributing any pricing algorithm that uses, incorporates, or was trained with nonpublic competitor data, as defined. If the Attorney General has reason to believe that a person has violated these provisions, the act would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action against the person in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, as specified.

**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:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 17.

**Location:** 2/29/2024-S. E.Q.

**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.

**[SB 1231](#) (Allen D) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: environmental advertising.**

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

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 3/12/2024-Set for hearing April 17.

**Location:** 2/29/2024-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to identify materials that are trending toward meeting specified requirements and criteria to be considered recyclable within the state, as provided, and requires those material types and forms to be considered and labeled as recyclable in the state as long as the material types and forms meet certain requirements. This bill would instead authorize a producer or group of producers of products using covered materials to petition the department to identify material types and forms that meet those specified requirements and criteria to be considered as recyclable in the state.

**[SB 1266](#) (Limón D) Product safety: bisphenol.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-Set for hearing April 24.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. HEALTH

**Summary:** 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. Current law additionally requires manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing bisphenol A in containers and prohibits manufacturers from replacing bisphenol A with chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive harm, as specified. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2026, apply the above prohibitions and requirements to any children's feeding product or children's sucking or teething product, as defined, that contains any form of bisphenol, as defined, at a detectable level above 0.1 parts per billion. The bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control 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. The bill would additionally prohibit manufacturers from replacing any form of bisphenol with any chemical identified by the department as a Candidate Chemical, as specified.

**[SB 1272](#) (Laird D) Gift certificates.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 4/11/2024-S. THIRD READING

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits the sale of any gift certificate, as defined, that contains an expiration date or service fee, except as specified. Existing law provides that any gift certificate sold after January 1, 1997, is redeemable in cash or subject to replacement with a new gift certificate. Existing 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 \$25, as adjusted for inflation, redeemable in cash for its cash value.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/11/2024-April 15 hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 4/4/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined.

**[SB 1309](#) ([Padilla D](#)) **Lithium Battery Production Council.****

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

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Status:** 4/8/2024-April 8 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 4/8/2024-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with other appropriate state agencies, including the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and the California Workforce Development Board, to establish a Lithium Battery Production Council to conduct an economic analysis on workforce development needs, infrastructure needs, housing needs, and sewage and wastewater treatment for lithium battery production. The bill would require the council to develop a strategic plan to address the needs identified by the economic analysis. The bill would require the council to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before March 1, 2025, with the results of the economic analysis and the strategic plan.

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 16.

**Location:** 4/3/2024-S. JUD.

**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits various forms of employment discrimination and empowers the Civil Rights Department to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. Current law makes it unlawful for an employer with five or more employees to, among other things, include on any application for employment, before the employer makes a conditional offer of employment to the applicant, any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's conviction history, except as provided. This bill 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.

**[SB 1346](#) ([Durazo D](#)) **Workers' compensation: aggregate disability payments.****

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/10/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (April 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/10/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for

injuries sustained in the course of their employment. Current law requires every employer to establish a utilization review process, as described, and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision, as specified. Current law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited to no more than 104 or 240 compensable weeks, as provided. This bill would authorize, on or after January 1, 2025, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board to award temporary disability benefits, as specified, if a denial of treatment requested by a treating physician is subsequently overturned by independent medical review.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/29/2024-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Location:** 2/29/2024-S. L., P.E. & R.

**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.

**[SB 1446](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Grocery establishment and retail drug establishment employees: self-service checkout and technologies affecting essential job functions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/9/2024-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

**Location:** 2/29/2024-S. L., P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Current law imposes certain requirements on grocery employers, as defined, upon the purchase or change in control of a grocery establishment, including requiring a successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a specified period after transfer of the grocery establishment. This bill would prohibit a grocery establishment or a retail drug establishment, as those terms are defined, from providing a self-service checkout option for customers unless specified conditions are satisfied, including having no more than 2 self-service checkout stations monitored by any one employee and requiring the employee to be relieved of all other duties. The bill would require a grocery establishment or retail drug establishment that offers self-service checkout to include self-service checkout in a specified analysis of potential work hazards for purposes of their injury and illness prevention programs. The bill would require a grocery establishment or retail drug establishment that develops or implements technology that significantly affects the essential job functions or eliminates jobs or essential job functions of its employees, or that enables self-service, to complete a specified assessment before implementing the technology. The bill would require the study to include, among other things, the salaries, benefits, jobs, and work hours that would be eliminated by the workplace technology.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/29/2024-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**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.

**[SB 1469](#) (Gonzalez D) Corporation Tax Law: credits.**

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 2/29/2024-Referred to Com. on RLS.

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

**Summary:** The Corporation Tax Law allows various credits against the tax imposed by that law, including, among others, a credit in an amount equal to the minimum tax credit, as defined. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation modifying existing tax credits.

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Status:** 4/5/2024-Set for hearing April 17.

**Location:** 2/29/2024-S. L. GOV.

**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.

**Total Measures: 68**

**Total Tracking Forms: 68**