

2022 Bill Positions

Status Report: 6/28/22

[AB 257](#)

(Holden D) Food facilities and employment.

Status: 6/16/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/13/2022-S. JUD.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/28/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair

Summary: Would establish the Fast Food Sector Council (council) within the Department of Industrial Relations, to be composed of 13 members to be appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Rules Committee, and would prescribe its powers. The purpose of the council would be to establish sectorwide minimum standards on wages, working hours, and other working conditions related to the health, safety, and welfare of, and supplying the necessary cost of proper living to, fast food restaurant workers, as well as effecting interagency coordination and prompt agency responses in this regard. The bill would define the characteristics of a fast food restaurant, including that the establishment be part of a set of fast food restaurants consisting of 30 or more establishments nationally that share a common brand, or that are characterized by standardized options for decor, marketing, packaging, products, and services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
Oppose

[AB 1001](#)

(Garcia, Cristina D) Environment: mitigation measures for air quality impacts: environmental justice.

Status: 6/14/2022-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 5/4/2022-S. E.Q.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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 require mitigation measures, identified in an environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration to mitigate the adverse effects of a project on air quality of a disadvantaged community, to include measures for avoiding, minimizing, or otherwise mitigating for the adverse effects on that community. The bill would require mitigation measures to include measures conducted at the project site that avoid or minimize to less than significant the adverse effects on the air quality of a disadvantaged community or measures conducted in the affected disadvantaged community that directly mitigate those effects.

Position
Oppose

[AB 1369](#)

(Bennett D) Buy Clean California Act: eligible materials: product-specific global warming potential emissions.

Status: 6/15/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 15). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. (Ayes 9. Noes 5.) (June 14). Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 6/14/2022-S. E.Q.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 8/1/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: The Buy Clean California Act, requires the Department of General Services, by January 1, 2022, to establish and publish in the State Contracting Manual, in a department management memorandum, or on the department’s internet website, a maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, set at the industry average of facility-specific global warming potential emissions for that material, expressed as specified. Current law defines “eligible materials” for those purposes to mean carbon steel rebar, flat glass, mineral wool board insulation, or structural steel. This bill would revise the definition of “eligible materials” to delete mineral wool board insulation and additionally include gypsum board, insulation, carpet and carpet tiles, and ceiling tiles.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: OPPOSE. The Buy Clean California Act requires the Department of General Services to set a “maximum acceptable global warming potential” for each category of eligible materials. Existing law defines eligible materials on a relatively limited scope. AB 1369 would define additional eligible materials to be added to the existing list. While the intent is to bring climate change and global warming potential into play when choosing and procuring construction materials for large, state-funded infrastructure projects, it increases costs and compliance hurdles. Requiring the construction industry and materials manufacturers to submit an environmental product declaration (EPD) for an even greater number of material types only complicates the process and drives up prices.

[AB 1632](#)

(Weber, Akilah D) Restroom access: medical conditions.

Status: 6/20/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/20/2022-S. HEALTH

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/29/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair

Summary: Would, if certain conditions are met, require a place of business open to the general public for the sale of goods that has a toilet facility for its employees to allow any individual who is lawfully on the premises of that place of business to use that toilet facility during normal business hours, even if the place of business does not normally make the employee toilet facility available to the general public. A willful or grossly negligent violation of this requirement would be a civil penalty, not exceeding \$100 per violation, without creating or implying a private right of action.

Position
Oppose

[AB 1734](#)

(Bennett D) Alcoholic beverages: licensed premises: retail sales and consumption.

Status: 6/15/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (June 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/14/2022-S. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law, with exceptions, prohibits an alcoholic beverage licensee from having, upon the licensed premises, any alcoholic beverages other than the alcoholic beverage that the licensee is authorized to sell at the premises under their license, and makes a violation of this prohibition punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would, as an exception to that prohibition, authorize the holder of a beer manufacturer’s license and a winegrower’s license that holds both of those licenses for a single premises to have alcoholic beverages that are authorized under those licenses at the same time anywhere within the premises and to maintain a designated area upon that premises where retail sales and consumption authorized under those licenses may occur, subject to specified conditions.

Position
Support

Recommendation: SUPPORT. Fixes a redundancy in licensing requirements for retail sales of various alcoholic beverages by streamlining licensing for wineries, breweries and distilleries. This proposed change seeks to allow owners of these facilities to consolidate the use of multiple licenses under one ownership to sell beer and wine products together at their various locations.

[AB 2026](#)

(Friedman D) Recycling: plastic packaging.

Status: 6/23/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/22/2022-S. JUD.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/28/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair

Summary: Would require an e-commerce shipper, as defined, that ships purchased products in or into the state to reduce from its 2023 calendar year levels the total weight and number of units of single-use plastic shipping envelopes, cushioning, and void fill, and expanded and extruded polystyrene, it uses to ship or transport the products, by no less than unspecified percentages on or before January 1, 2030. The bill would establish exemptions from these prohibitions.

Position
Oppose

AB 2029

(Wicks D) Health care coverage: treatment for infertility.

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/18/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would require a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy that is issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2023, to provide coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of infertility and fertility services, as specified, up to a lifetime maximum benefit of \$75,000. The bill would except specialty health care service plan contracts and disability insurance policies from that requirement. The bill also would require a small group health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy, except a specialized contract or policy, that is issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2023, to offer coverage for the treatment of infertility, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of infertility, and would remove the exclusion of in vitro fertilization from coverage. The bill would also delete a requirement that a health care service plan contract and health insurance policy provide infertility treatment under agreed-upon terms that are communicated to all group contractholders and policyholders and prospective group contractholders and policyholders. With respect to a health care service plan, the bill would not apply to Medi-Cal managed care health care service plan contracts or any entity that enters into a contract with the State Department of Health Care Services for the delivery of health care services pursuant to specified provisions.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: Oppose: When health plans and insurers are required to cover new services or to waive/limit cost-sharing requirements for certain services, premiums for all enrollees and purchasers go up. This is true even though only some enrollees will utilize the mandated product or services, or benefit from the reduction in cost-sharing. The California Health Benefits Review Program (CHBRP) analyzed the cost impact of AB 2029 and concluded that if the mandate went into effect, it would increase employer health care premiums by nearly \$500 million. Employee premiums would also increase over \$210 million. California businesses are already facing tremendous adversity in rebuilding and any added costs will likely prove unmanageable. Additionally, while AB 2029 is certainly well intentioned, it approaches health care coverage in a piecemeal approach. The bill favors one medical over other medical conditions

AB 2095

(Kalra D) Employment information: worker metrics.

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law establishes within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency the Department of Industrial Relations, one of the purposes of which is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. This bill would establish a program in, and administered by, the agency and would require employers with more than 1,000 employees in California, as provided, to submit various statistics regarding those employees to the agency. The bill would require the agency to develop in a prescribed manner criteria and a scoring methodology to rank employers that would qualify as an employer eligible to be certified as a high-road employer. The bill would further require the agency to collect the worker-related statistics annually and, after collection, to assign each employer to an appropriate industry or subindustry.

Position
Oppose

AB 2108

(Rivas, Robert D) Water policy: environmental justice: disadvantaged and tribal communities.

Status: 6/16/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 6/15/2022-S. N.R. & W.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/28/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair

Summary: Would require that one of the persons appointed by the Governor to the State Water Resources Control Board be qualified in the field of water supply and water quality relating to disadvantaged or tribal communities and not be the same member as the member appointed who is qualified in the field of water supply and water quality relating to irrigated agriculture. The bill would also require that at least one person appointed to each regional board have specialized experience relating to disadvantaged or tribal communities, except as provided. The bill would prohibit, in making those appointments, preference to be given on the basis of ethnicity or national origin.

Position
Oppose

AB 2160

(Bennett D) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: fees.

Status: 6/14/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (June 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/14/2022-S. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act further provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. The act prohibits the commission, except as provided, from exercising its coastal development permit review authority, as specified, over any new development within the area to which the certified local coastal program, or any portion thereof, applies. Current law requires a local government, if it has been delegated authority to issue coastal development permits, to recover any costs incurred from fees charged to individual permit applicants. Current law authorizes the local government to elect to not levy fees, as provided. This bill would, at the request of an applicant, as defined, for a coastal development permit, authorize a city or county to waive or reduce the permit fee for specified projects. The bill would authorize the applicant, if a city or county rejects a fee waiver or fee reduction request, to submit the coastal development permit application directly to the commission.

Position
Watch

Recommendation: SUPPORT. Allows qualified nonprofit organizations or public agencies applying for project permits along the coast to request a waiver or reduction of a coastal development permit fee if the purpose of the project is to enhance public access or habitat restoration.

AB 2182

(Wicks D) Discrimination: family responsibilities.

Status: 5/27/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)

Location: 5/27/2022-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits various forms of employment discrimination and recognizes the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without specified forms of discrimination as a civil right. The act also makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, among other things, to refuse to hire or employ a person because of various personal characteristics, conditions, or traits. The act specifies that nothing in the act prohibits employers from taking certain actions. This bill would prohibit employment discrimination on account of family responsibilities, as defined, and would recognize the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family responsibilities as a civil right, as specified.

Position
Oppose

AB 2183

(Stone D) Agricultural labor relations.

Status: 6/23/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/23/2022-S. JUD.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/28/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair

Summary: The Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 grants agricultural employees the right to form and join labor organizations and engage in collective bargaining with respect to wages, terms of employment, and other employment conditions, and authorizes employees to elect exclusive bargaining representatives for these purposes. Current law creates the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (board) and prescribes its composition, duties, and powers. Current law authorizes the board to hold hearings and conduct investigations and requires that certain procedures be the exclusive method of redressing unfair labor practices. Under existing law, any person who willfully resists, prevents, or interferes with a member of the board or its agents or agencies in the performance of their duties is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize a labor organization to obtain an employer’s employee list from the board upon providing written notice, as specified, to the appropriate regional office of the board of an intention to organize the agricultural employees of the same employer, accompanied by proof of service of the notice upon the employer. The bill would require the regional office to inform the employer of the date and time of the filing of the notice. The bill would require an employer to submit an employee list to the regional office within 5 days from the date of filing of the notice of intention to organize and, if the employer contends that the unit named in the notice is inappropriate, the bill would require the employer to submit written arguments to support its contention.

Position
Oppose

AB 2201

(Bennett D) Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.

Status: 6/22/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 6/14/2022-S. GOV. & F.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/29/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, Chair

Summary: Would prohibit a county, city, or any other water well permitting agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as medium- or high-priority unless specified conditions are met, including that it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that, among other things, the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that groundwater sustainability agency or an alternate plan approved or under review by the Department of Water Resources.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: OPPOSE: In creating SGMA, lawmakers and the governor not only contemplated a drought situation such as what we have today, drought was on the front of their minds and was part of the policy discussions of SGMA at every step in the legislative process. Coming out of that public policy debate was consensus support for local control. AB 2201 is at odds with this stated policy of local control. Instead, AB 2201 would create a new permitting process for groundwater wells that will negatively impact agricultural businesses, and rural communities that rely on a thriving agricultural economy for their livelihoods, and food security. In our region, this not only affects agriculture but our wine-related tourism industry.

This bill imposes a strict new mandate on how groundwater sustainability agencies (or GSAs) must operate and manage their own groundwater basins. Rather than allowing GSAs to determine which management options are best suited for local conditions, this bill would require that GSAs make specific findings related to new groundwater wells before a county could authorize such a well.

Finally, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-7-22 on March 28, 2022, which imposes substantially similar requirements on counties and GSAs related to new well permitting. Counties and GSAs are currently struggling to determine how to best implement the Executive Order’s requirements. Keep in mind that the Executive Order is tied to the declaration of a drought emergency. Thus, the Executive Order may address current drought concerns, but is not a permanent change in law. AB 2201 would codify the Executive Order at a time when it is not appropriate.

[AB 2243](#)

(Garcia, Eduardo D) Occupational safety and health standards: heat illness: wildfire smoke.

Status: 6/23/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/23/2022-S. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 8/1/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, an independent entity within the Department of Industrial Relations, has the exclusive authority to adopt occupational safety and health standards within the state. Current law, 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. Under OSHA, certain knowing, negligent, or willful violations of safety and health standards are punishable as a misdemeanor. The current Maria Isabel Vasquez Jimenez heat illness standard provides for the prevention of heat-related illness of employees in outdoor places of employment, as prescribed. There is also an existing standard for workplace protection from wildfire smoke. This bill would require the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the standards board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising the heat illness standard and wildfire smoke standard. The bill would require the division, in preparing the proposed regulations, to consider revising the heat illness standard to include an ultrahigh heat standard for employees in outdoor places of employment for heat in excess of 105 degrees Fahrenheit, as prescribed, and require employers to distribute copies of the Heat Illness Prevention Plan, as provided.

Position
Oppose

[AB 2289](#)

(Lee D) Wealth Tax: False Claims Act.

Status: 5/2/2022-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/3/2022-A. REV. & TAX

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2025, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1.5% of a resident of this state’s worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000, or in excess of \$500,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1% of a resident’s worldwide net worth in excess of \$50,000,000, or in excess of \$25,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would also impose, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, an additional tax at a rate of 0.5% of a resident’s worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000, or in excess of \$500,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would describe worldwide net worth with reference to specific federal provisions and would provide that worldwide net worth does not include specific assets, including personal property situated out of state, directly held real property, or liabilities related to directly held real property.

Position
Oppose

[AB 2378](#)

(Irwin D) Income taxes: credit: employer: qualified wages.

Status: 5/19/2022-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/18/2022-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would allow a credit against the Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, in an amount, not to exceed \$30,000 per qualified taxpayer per taxable year, equal to 40% of the amount paid or incurred by a qualified taxpayer during the taxable year for qualified wages of qualified employees, not to exceed \$6,000 per qualified employee. The bill would define “qualified employee” to mean an employee who is hired on or after January 1, 2023, who is a vocational rehabilitation referral, qualified SSI recipient, or qualified SSDI recipient, and who was not an employee of the qualified taxpayer in the previous 5 taxable years.

Position
Support

Recommendation: SUPPORT. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year between 2023

and 2028 for qualified employees (not to exceed \$6,000 per qualified employee). The bill defines “qualified employee” as an employee who is hired on or after January 1, 2023, and who is a vocational rehabilitation referral, qualified SSI recipient, or qualified SSDI recipient. Tax relief for employers is an additional incentive to hire employees most in need of work.

AB 2440 **(Irwin D) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022.**

Status: 6/27/2022-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 6/22/2022-S. JUD.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/28/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair

Summary: Would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of September 30, 2026, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2027.

Position

Support

Recommendation: SUPPORT. This bill requires retailers of “covered battery” devices to have in place a take-back system for the acceptance and collection of such devices for reuse, recycling or proper disposal. Since many Californians don’t realize that all batteries are considered hazardous waste, improper disposal of covered battery products poses a threat to recycling facilities and human life. The increased use of such products increases the likelihood of more devastating fires at waste facilities and waste hauling vehicles. AB 2440 will establish a comprehensive program to address this crisis and protect communities from battery fires.

AB 2453 **(Bennett D) Transactions and use taxes: Ventura County Transportation Commission.**

Status: 6/15/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (June 14).

Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 6/15/2022-S. GOV. & F.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/29/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, Chair

Summary: Current law authorizes various local governmental entities, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general 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 the Ventura County Transportation Commission to impose a transactions and use tax for the support of countywide transportation programs at a rate of no more than 0.5% that would, in combination other transactions and use taxes, exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if the ordinance proposing the tax is approved by the voters, subject to applicable voter approval requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a transactions and use tax rate imposed pursuant to the bill will not be considered for purposes of that combined rate limit described above.

Position

Support

Recommendation: DISCUSS. This bill would authorize the Ventura County Transportation Commission to impose a transactions and use tax for the support of countywide transportation programs at a rate of no more than 0.5% that would, in combination other transactions and use taxes, exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if the ordinance proposing the tax is approved by the voters, subject to applicable voter approval requirements, as specified.

Essentially, the TCCA should decide if it is in support of a transportation sales tax measure being placed on the ballot. If so, it would support the bill. If not, opposition is suggested.

AB 2570 **(Daly D) Unemployment insurance: Unemployment Fund.**

Status: 5/19/2022-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/4/2022-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Unemployment Fund is administered by the Director of Employment Development exclusively for the

purposes of carrying out the unemployment and disability insurance programs. This bill would make a one-time transfer of \$7,250,000,000 from the General Fund to the Unemployment Fund for the purpose of paying down outstanding debt in that fund. By transferring moneys from the General Fund into a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also make findings and declarations related to this appropriation.

Position
Support

[AB 2779](#)

(Irwin D) Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits.

Status: 6/20/2022-In committee: Referred to suspense file.

Location: 6/20/2022-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Current law defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form and excludes, among other things, wine or wine from which alcohol has been removed. This bill would revise this definition of beverage to include wine, or wine from which alcohol has been removed, sold in an aluminum beverage container and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container. Since the additional payments for the beverage containers that this bill would make subject to the act would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position
Support

Recommendation: SUPPORT. Californians can find pre-mixed canned cocktails and canned wine in virtually every grocery store across our state on the same shelves as beer, soda, and hard seltzers. They look identical to these other CRV eligible products; yet do not require a deposit, creating consumer confusion and barriers to recycling. AB 2779 would add these products to California's Bottle Bill, a sensible expansion to ensure all aluminum beverage cans are recycled in California. There is no opposition on file.

[AB 2840](#)

(Reyes D) Qualifying logistics use projects.

Status: 6/21/2022-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 6/8/2022-S. GOV. & F.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 6/29/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, Chair

Summary: Would prohibit the County of Riverside, the County of San Bernardino, and any of the cities within those counties from approving the development or expansion of any qualifying logistics use, as defined, that is adjacent to sensitive receptors, as defined, unless the local agency imposes a minimum setback on the qualifying logistics use of 1,000 feet or imposes alternative measures that will reduce the project's impact on the public health and safety in a comparable manner, as specified. The bill would require a local agency, before approving a qualifying logistics use, to require the project applicant to develop a prescribed written construction careers agreement that requires all construction work for the qualifying logistics use project to use a skilled and trained workforce, and that requires a set percentage of jobs created by the qualifying logistics use project to go to local residents. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: OPPOSE. Cal Chamber has labeled it as a job killer. AB 2840 starts a ban on new warehouses/developments/logistics hubs of 100,000 square feet or larger within 1000 feet of sensitive receptors regardless of CEQA and other environmental laws. This will virtually stop all construction of new logistics centers, which are especially vital to our region.

[AB 2932](#)

(Low D) Workweek: hours and overtime.

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/24/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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1st House	2nd House	Conc.			
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Summary: Would require that work in excess of 32 hours in a workweek be compensated at the rate of no less than 1 1/2 times the employee’s regular rate of pay. The bill would require the compensation rate of pay at 32 hours to reflect the previous compensation rate of pay at 40 hours and would prohibit an employer from reducing an employee’s regular rate of pay as a result of this reduced hourly workweek requirement. The bill would exempt an employer with no more than 500 employees from the above provisions. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program

Position
Oppose

SB 213

(Cortese D) Workers’ compensation: hospital employees.

Status: 6/22/2022-June 22 set for first hearing. Held in committee without recommendation.

Location: 5/5/2022-A. INS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoe	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.		d	

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 employment. Current law creates a rebuttable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. Current law, until January 1, 2023, creates a rebuttable presumption of injury for various employees, including an employee who works at a health facility, as defined, to include an illness or death resulting from COVID-19, if specified circumstances apply. This bill would define “injury,” for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would include the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), among other conditions, in the definitions of infectious and respiratory diseases.

Position
Oppose

SB 1030

(Limón D) Pipeline safety: records.

Status: 6/27/2022-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)

Location: 6/27/2022-A. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoe	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.		d	

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. Current law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to act as agent for the United States Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 and federal pipeline safety regulations as to those portions of interstate pipelines located within the state, as necessary to obtain annual federal certification. This bill would revise and recast those provisions relating to record maintenance and inspection and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided.

Position
Oppose unless
amended

Recommendation: OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED. This bill revises and recasts provisions of The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 related to record maintenance and inspection for pipeline operators. It requires operators to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide information to the State Fire Marshal and would otherize the agency to disclose records, reports, and other information. Due to strict federal confidentiality rules and requirements related to terrorist and other potential threats to oil delivery systems, the bill requires a level of disclosure that jeopardizes this safety and confidentiality component. Amendments have been proposed by oil pipeline operators that would address these discrepancies but none have been adopted thus far.

SB 1119

(Limón D) Public utilities: gas corporations: gas plants: new construction or substantial modification.

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Would authorize the Public Utilities Commission, in issuing a certificate for the construction of a new gas plant or a substantial modification of an existing gas plant, to take into consideration the need for the new gas plant or substantially modified gas plant as it relates to the provision of safe, reliable, and affordable electrical or gas service and the environmental impacts of the new or substantially modified gas plant, including impacts on surrounding communities.

Position
Watch

Recommendation: DISCUSS. This bill would authorize the commission, in issuing a certificate for the construction of a new gas plant or a substantial modification of an existing gas plant, to take into consideration the need for the new gas plant or substantially modified gas plant as it relates to the provision of safe, reliable, and affordable electrical or gas service, the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, and the environmental impact of the construction, including impacts on surrounding communities.

SB 1162

(Limón D) Employment: Salaries and Wages.

Status: 6/22/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2022-A. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoe	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.		d	

Summary: Current law requires a private employer that has 100 or more employees and is required to file an annual Employer Information Report (EEO-1) pursuant to federal law to submit a pay data report to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) that contains specified employee information on or before March 31, 2021, and on or before March 31 each year thereafter. Current law prescribes the information that must be included in the pay data report, including the number of employees by race, ethnicity, and sex in specified job categories. Current law requires employers with multiple establishments to submit a report for each establishment and a consolidated report that includes all employees. Existing law permits the DFEH to develop, publish on an annual basis, and publicize aggregate reports, provided that the aggregate reports are reasonably calculated to prevent the association of any data with any individual business or person. Current law provides that an employer is in compliance with the requirement that it submit a pay data report if it submits an EEO-1 to DFEH containing the same or substantially similar pay data information. Current law permits DFEH to seek an order requiring an employer to comply with these provisions and permits it to recover the costs associated with seeking the order for compliance. This bill would, instead, require a private employer that has 100 or more employees to submit a pay data report to DFEH.

Position
Oppose

SB 1314

(Limón D) Oil and gas: Class II injection wells: enhanced oil recovery.

Status: 6/21/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/20/2022-A. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoe	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.		d	

Summary: Current law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities attendant to oil and gas production. This bill would prohibit an operator from injecting a concentrated carbon dioxide fluid produced by a carbon dioxide capture project or a carbon dioxide capture and sequestration project into a Class II injection well for purposes of enhanced oil recovery, including the facilitation of enhanced oil recovery from another well.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: OPPOSE. This bill would prohibit an operator from injecting a concentrated carbon dioxide fluid produced by a carbon dioxide capture project or a carbon dioxide capture and sequestration project into a Class II injection well for purposes of enhanced oil recovery, including the facilitation of enhanced oil recovery from another

well.

Carbon capture is an emerging technology that has the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions and negative impacts to the climate. It is premature and arbitrary to place limitations on use of the technology to limit oil recovery when the impacts could support an argument for increased local production and greater energy independence.

SB 1338

(Umberg D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

Status: 6/21/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (June 21). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/21/2022-A. HEALTH

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

Calendar: 6/28/2022 3:00 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS, WOOD, Chair

Summary: Would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are suffering from schizophrenia spectrum and psychotic disorders and who meet other specified criteria. The bill would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the facts that support the petitioner’s assertion that the respondent meets the CARE criteria.

Position
Support

Platform Citation: 6. PUBLIC SAFETY: The Chamber Alliance recognizes the importance of public safety and its impact on businesses and economic prosperity.

- a. Law Enforcement: The Chamber Alliance supports policies that aid law enforcement in their duties to keep our residential and business communities safe and productive.
- b. Crime: Review policies on specific public safety issues including homelessness, cannabis, etc. Oppose, when necessary, proposed legislation that will create higher crime risk or a more permissive/lenient environment for criminal penalties.

Recommendation: SUPPORT. SB 1338 would authorize specified persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other services to adults who are suffering from psychotic disorders and other conditions. Bill would help improve public safety in cities and equip law enforcement and judges with a new tool to help those experiencing homelessness. It would remove persons with severe substance abuse and mental health disorders from city streets without incarcerating them. Crucially, this approach serves individuals who lack the capacity to make medical decisions for themselves. SB 1338 is supported by CalChamber and a coalition of 21 chambers of commerce.

SB 1364

(Durazo D) University of California: vendors.

Status: 6/22/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/22/2022-A. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

Summary: Current provisions of the California Constitution provide that the University of California constitutes a public trust and require the university to be administered by the Regents of the University of California (regents), a corporation in the form of a board, with full powers of organization and government, subject to legislative control only for specified purposes, including any competitive bidding procedures as may be applicable to the university by statute for specified purposes, including the purchasing of materials, goods, and services. Current law requires the regents, except as provided, to let all contracts involving an expenditure of \$100,000 or more annually for goods and materials or services, excepting personal or professional services, to the lowest responsible bidder meeting certain specifications, or to reject all bids. Current policy of the regents establishes a general prohibition on contracting out for services and functions that can be performed by university staff, with certain exceptions, establishes employment standards for contract employees, and provides for the conversion of contract employees to university employment under prescribed circumstances. This bill would make it unlawful for any vendor, as defined, to accept payment above a specified threshold from the university pursuant to a contract for prescribed services if the vendor is performing services or supplying the university with employees to perform services who are paid less than the higher of the total compensation rate specified in the vendor’s contract with the university or as required by university policy. The bill would require a vendor to provide those employees with prescribed written notice relating to compensation.

Position
Oppose

Recommendation: OPPOSE

SB 1391

(Kamlager D) greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism.

Status: 6/21/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/20/2022-A. APPR.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoe d	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include in its regulation of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, at least once every 3 years, to conduct a review, as provided, of the market-based compliance mechanisms to, among other things, evaluate and address concerns related to allowance overallocation and offset credit eligibility. The bill would require the state board, in conducting the review, to consult with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the first review to begin by a certain date. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee, to develop and publish allowance banking metrics, as defined, concurrently with the first review and would require the review to be based on observed and expected outcomes resulting from the application of allowance banking metrics.

Position
Oppose

Total Measures: 30

Total Tracking Forms: 30