

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2023-24 Legislative Bill Summaries

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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Judiciary Committee

2023 - 2024 Legislative Bill Summaries

Author's Note

During the 2023-24 Regular Legislative Session, 650 measures were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This report contains summaries of the bills referred to the Judiciary Committee during the 2023-24 Regular Legislative Session. Bills that were passed by the Legislature and became law are followed by the chapter number and year enacted. For bills that did not become law, the last location of the bill in the legislative process is shown. Veto messages are included for bills vetoed by Governor Gavin Newsom. Bills are listed categorically based on the main subjects of the bill.

Additional information on these measures may be obtained online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov, or by calling the Senate Judiciary Committee at (916) 651-4113.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

AB-486 (Kalra) - Long-term health facilities: citation appeals.

This bill would have deleted existing provisions allowing certain long-term health care facilities to contest class AA and A citations issued by the California Department of Public Health through a civil action and made those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-491 (Wallis) - Local government: fines and penalties.

This bill would have made several changes to a local agency's ability to collect administrative fines or penalties, including changes that apply to all administrative fines and penalties, as well as changes that are specific to violations of cannabis-related ordinances.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1147 (Addis) - Disability Equity and Accountability Act of 2023.

This bill deletes, revises, and adds requirements for the Department of Developmental Services and the regional centers that coordinate services for the eligible population to include process standardization and to increase transparency processes.

Status: Chapter 902, Statutes of 2024

AB-1684 (Maienschein) - Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis.

This bill allows local governments to immediately impose administrative fines or penalties for all unlicensed commercial cannabis activity, not just cannabis cultivation activity, as specified.

Status: Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023

ANIMALS

AB-357 (Maienschein) - Animal test methods: alternatives.

This bill makes changes to the existing statute that prohibits testing of consumer products on animals to address obsolete provisions. The bill also requires, on and after January 1, 2027, a manufacturer or contract testing facility in this state using traditional animal test methods, except as specified, to report specified information to the State Department of Public Health (DPH), and requires DPH to post that information on its website, as provided.

Status: Chapter 430, Statutes of 2023

AB-2248 (Maienschein) - Contracts: sales of dogs and cats.

This bill would have prohibited offering and made void contracts that transfer ownership of a dog or cat where such contract requires a nonrefundable deposit or fails to identify the source of the dog or cat. The bill would have required contracts for dogs or cats to state the prohibition on nonrefundable deposits and the requirement that the original source be identified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION

SB-303 (Allen) - Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

This bill would have established a nonbinding arbitration process for adjudicating disputes between entities subject to the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, would have revised three definitions under that Act, and made other technical and clarifying changes. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom stating that the bill would “interfere with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery’s ability to meet its statutory obligation to adopt regulations pursuant to the Act by January 1, 2025.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-365 (Wiener) - Civil procedure: arbitration.

This bill provides that an appeal of a denial or dismissal of a petition to compel arbitration shall not automatically stay civil legal proceedings.

Status: Chapter 710, Statutes of 2023

SB-940 (Umberg) - Civil disputes.

This bill expands existing disclosure requirements for proposed neutral arbitrators to include any solicitation made after January 1, 2025, and within the last two years by, or at the direction of, the private arbitration company to a party or lawyer for a party to the consumer arbitration, except as specified in a consumer arbitration case. The bill provides that, during the pendency of the arbitration, no solicitation can be made of a party to the arbitration or of a lawyer for a party to the arbitration. The bill also prohibits sellers from requiring a consumer, as a condition of entering into a contract, to agree to a provision that requires the consumer to adjudicate outside of California a claim arising in California or require the consumer to adjudicate a controversy arising in California under the substantive law of a state other than California. The bill allows consumers the option to adjudicate a controversy arising in California pursuant to the Small Claims Act instead of through arbitration, as specified. The bill requires the State Bar to create a program to certify alternative dispute resolution firms, providers, or practitioners, as

provided. Lastly, the bill allows depositions to be taken and discovery obtained in discovery proceedings and specifies procedures for subpoenas, as provided.

Status: Chapter 986, Statutes of 2024

SB-1141 (Niello) - Mediation: amount in controversy.

This bill would have raised the threshold under which a court may order a case into mediation from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and established a series of criteria before such mediation can be required.

Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

AB-615 (Maienschein) - International commercial arbitration: procedure.

This bill would have specified that an agreement is in writing for purposes of the statutory framework for the arbitration and conciliation of international commercial disputes if the agreement is contained in an exchange of electronic mail or in an electronic communication if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference. The bill also would have made various changes to provisions governing an interim measure of protection that is authorized to be issued under the framework.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-924 (Gabriel) - Alternative dispute resolution: complaints.

This bill would have required a dispute resolution neutral or an alternative dispute resolution provider who receives a complaint against the dispute resolution neutral alleging they violated a provision of any rule of conduct in the course of presiding over an alternative dispute resolution proceeding to submit a report to the State Bar of California and to provide the complainant with written information regarding available procedures for notifying the State Bar of California, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1903 (Maienschein) - International commercial arbitration: procedure.

This bill specifies that an agreement is in writing for purposes of the statutory framework for the arbitration and conciliation of international commercial disputes if it is contained in an exchange of electronic mail or in an electronic communication if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference. The bill also makes various changes to provisions governing an interim measure of protection that is authorized to be issued under the framework.

Status: Chapter 90, Statutes of 2024

ATTORNEYS AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW

SB-40 (Umberg) - State Bar: annual license fees.

This bill authorizes the State Bar of California (State Bar) to collect annual license fees for 2024 in the same amount as 2023, and makes various other changes to the State Bar Act. These changes include: strengthening conflict of interest statutes, prohibiting the Chief Trial Counsel from issuing private letters of reprisal and requiring recommendations for codifying a formal disciplinary diversion program; requiring a licensee who knows that another licensee has conspired to engage in, or has engaged in, treason, sedition, or insurrection to inform the State Bar, except as specified; and requiring Senate confirmation of the executive director and general counsel of the State Bar.

Status: Chapter 697, Statutes of 2023

SB-42 (Umberg) - Attorneys: reporting professional misconduct.

This bill, when it was originally heard by this Committee, would have required a licensee of the State Bar of California who knows that another licensee has engaged in professional misconduct to the detriment of a client and that raises a substantial question as to that licensee's honesty, trustworthiness, or ability to perform legal services with competence, to inform the State Bar. Additionally, the bill would have required a licensee to inform the State Bar if the licensee knows that another licensee has conspired to engage in, or has engaged in, treason, sedition, or insurrection against the State of California or the United States. The bill would have provided clarification on how the reporting requirements interact with various privileged communications and that abuse of the reporting mandate is itself an act of professional misconduct. The California Supreme Court adopted its own different mandatory reporting requirement for licensed attorneys, and the mandatory reporting requirements regarding treason, sedition, or insurrection were amended into SB 40 (Umberg, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2023).

Status: Chapter 640, Statutes of 2024

SB-581 (Caballero) - Third-party litigation financing.

This bill would have sought to bring oversight to the litigation financing industry. It would have required litigation financiers to register with the Secretary of State's office and placed various consumer protections on the practice, including a cap on interest rates and a restriction on securitizing such loans. Financiers would have been prohibited from receiving or exercising any right to direct, control, or otherwise influence the conduct of the consumer's legal claim or action, including any settlement or resolution thereof.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-940 (Umberg) - Civil disputes.

This bill expands existing disclosure requirements for proposed neutral arbitrators to include any solicitation made after January 1, 2025, and within the last two years by, or at the direction of, the private arbitration company to a party or lawyer for a party to the consumer arbitration, except as specified in a consumer arbitration case. The bill provides that, during the pendency of the arbitration, no solicitation can be made of a party to the arbitration or of a lawyer for a party to the arbitration. The bill also prohibits sellers from requiring a consumer, as a condition of entering into a contract, to agree to a provision that requires the consumer to adjudicate outside of California a claim arising in California or require the consumer to adjudicate a controversy arising in California under the substantive law of a state other than California. The bill allows consumers the option to adjudicate a controversy arising in California pursuant to the Small Claims Act instead of through arbitration, as specified. The bill requires the State Bar to create a program to certify alternative dispute resolution firms, providers, or practitioners, as provided. Lastly, the bill allows depositions to be taken and discovery obtained in discovery proceedings and specifies procedures for subpoenas, as provided.

Status: Chapter 986, Statutes of 2024

SB-1052 (Seyarto) - Mobilehomes.

This bill would have required a nonprofit legal services provider contracted with the Department of Housing and Community Development to assist in taking and resolving complaints from homeowners relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law to provide the Department with full access to information regarding the status of each case and the services provided to complainants, as provided. The bill would have provided that laws relating to the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product doctrine that protect the confidentiality of communications or records would not apply to preventing disclosure of information to the Department, as specified.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Housing Committee

SB-1476 (Blakespear) - Political Reform Act of 1974: State Bar of California.

This bill requires the State Bar of California to include members of the Board of Trustees of the State Bar and designated employees within the definition of “public official” for purposes of the State Bar's conflict of interest codes, as provided.

Status: Chapter 489, Statutes of 2024

AB-690 (Chen) - Legal document assistants and unlawful detainer assistants.

This bill extends the operation of the provisions of law regulating legal document assistants and unlawful detainer assistants from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2030, and makes various other technical and nonsubstantive changes.

Status: Chapter 341, Statutes of 2023

AB-2505 (Gabriel) - Attorneys: pro bono legal services.

This bill requires every active licensee of the California State Bar, except as specified, to report whether they have provided pro bono legal services during the calendar year, as specified. This bill makes this information confidential, except that it authorizes the State Bar to publish a report of the information in the aggregate and in an anonymized fashion.

Status: Chapter 719, Statutes of 2024

AB-3279 (Committee on Judiciary) - State Bar of California.

This bill authorizes the State Bar of California to collect \$553 in annual license fees for active licensees for 2024 and \$161 in fees from inactive licensees for 2024, an increase of \$88 and \$23.60, respectively, from 2023. The bill makes various other changes to the State Bar Act, including, among others, requiring financial institutions to provide the State Bar certain information on client trust accounts, as specified; provides the State Bar with enhanced authority to investigate compliance of client trust accounts; authorizes the State Bar to institute an offer and compromise program to collect moneys owed; and makes various changes to the statute governing lawyer referral services.

Status: Chapter 227, Statutes of 2024

BUSINESS ENTITIES

SB-54 (Skinner) - Investment advisers: reporting.

This bill requires a venture capital company to report annually to the Civil Rights Department on its funding determinations related to companies primarily founded by diverse founding team members.

Status: Chapter 594, Statutes of 2023

SB-446 (Wilk) - Nonprofit and cooperative corporations: ratification or validation of noncompliant corporate actions.

This bill provides two mechanisms by which a California nonprofit corporation or cooperative corporation may ratify or validate an otherwise-lawful corporate act that was not in compliance with relevant state corporations laws or the corporation's articles or bylaws when it was made.

Status: Chapter 151, Statutes of 2023

SB-594 (Durazo) - Beneficial owners.

This bill would have required corporations, limited liability companies, and real estate investment trusts to report information about their beneficial owners, as specified, on periodic reports that those business entities are required to file with the Secretary of State and that are made available to the public.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-738 (Hurtado) - Corporate Transparency Act: foreign corporations: certificate of qualification.

This bill would have required foreign corporations and limited liability companies to report information about their beneficial owners, as specified, on periodic reports that those business entities are required to file with the Secretary of State and that are made available to the public.

Status: Held in the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

SB-774 (Jones) - Nonprofit health facilities: sale of assets: Attorney General approval: conditional consent.

This bill would have prohibited the Attorney General from imposing any condition or condition, as part of its conditional consent to an agreement through which a nonprofit corporation that operates a health facility, as defined, sells its facility to a for-profit corporation, which, individually or in aggregate, would reasonably be expected to, among other things, impose conditions that are unique to the selling nonprofit corporation, and are distinct from conditions that similarly situated selling nonprofit corporations are required to maintain or perform.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-919 (Umberg) - Franchise Investment Law: third-party franchise sellers.

This bill requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, third-party franchise sellers to register with the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) before offering or selling a franchise in the state, provide specified disclosures to any prospective buyer of a franchise, and keep and maintain records of sales for five years. This bill also specifies that its provisions can be enforced by DFPI or by a civil action brought by a franchisee or franchisor for specified damages. This bill's provisions become operative on the later of either July 1, 2026, or the first anniversary of the date on which an appropriation is made for its implementation.

Status: Chapter 518, Statutes of 2024

SB-1168 (Limón) - Business entities: Secretary of State: document filings.

This bill permits a person to file a disclaimer with the Secretary of State (SOS) if they believe their personal identifying information (PII) was unlawfully used in a business entity's filing, and permits SOS to cancel a business entity that does not update its statement of information to remove unlawfully used PII.

Status: Chapter 783, Statutes of 2024

SB-1201 (Durazo) - Beneficial owners.

This bill would have required corporations and domestic and foreign limited liability companies, beginning January 1, 2026, to report information about their beneficial owners, as specified, on periodic reports that those business entities are required to file

with the Secretary of State and that are made available to the public; and authorized the Secretary of State to collect additional fees as needed to support the collection of the beneficial ownership information without treating those fees as “additional excess fees” that must be transferred to the General Fund.

Status: Held in the Assembly Banking and Finance Committee

SB-1454 (Ashby) - Bureau of Security and Investigative Services: sunset: limited liability companies: federally recognized tribes.

This bill extends the sunset date for the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS), which licenses and regulates security guards, alarm company operators, repossessioners, locksmiths, and private investigators, until January 1, 2029, and makes additional changes to the various practice acts regulating these professions, including language permitting the BSIS to issue licenses to tribes and tribally-owned businesses, and technical changes to the BSIS's scope of enforcement.

Status: Chapter 484, Statutes of 2024

AB-231 (Chen) - Shareholders' meetings: remote communication.

This bill provides additional flexibility to corporations to offer audiovisual or audio-only participation in shareholder or member meetings, as specified.

Status: Chapter 115, Statutes of 2023

AB-1587 (Ting) - Financial transactions: firearms merchants: merchant category code.

This bill requires financial institutions that facilitate payment card transactions to implement a merchant category code for firearms merchants, as specified.

Status: Chapter 247, Statutes of 2023

AB-1862 (Chen) - Engineering, land surveying, and architecture: limited liability partnerships.

This bill extends the sunset date on provisions authorizing licensed engineers, land surveyors, and architects to form limited liability partnerships by ten years to January 1, 2034, and makes conforming changes.

Status: Chapter 361, Statutes of 2024

AB-2062 (Grayson) - Credit unions.

This bill makes various technical amendments to the California Credit Union Law, including authorizing the board of directors of a credit union to use an automated system to establish membership eligibility and to delegate dividend policy to specified committees, among other changes.

Status: Chapter 305, Statutes of 2024

AB-2543 (Arambula) - Small Business Procurement and Contract Act: eligibility.

The California Small Business Procurement and Contract Act was enacted to aid and assist the state's small businesses and facilitate their participation in contracts and services provided to the state, doing so through providing preferences, special consideration, and other benefits. Federal law prohibits state laws from providing individuals without lawful immigration status public benefits, unless a state enacts a law after August 22, 1996 that affirmatively provides for eligibility for the public benefit for undocumented individuals. This bill specifies, for purposes of the Small Business Procurement and Contract Act, that the act is a state law that provides assistance and services for persons regardless of immigration status within the meaning of the specified provision of federal law. In doing so, this bill allows the California Small Business Procurement and Contract Act to provide assistance to a small business owner regardless of whether the owner has proof of immigration status in the United States.

Status: Chapter 407, Statutes of 2024

AB-2908 (Chen) - Shareholders' meetings: remote communication.

This bill removes a sunset provision that applies to an authorization for corporations to hold remote shareholder or member meetings, as specified, making this authorization apply indefinitely.

Status: Chapter 157, Statutes of 2024

AB-2980 (Low) - Fictitious business names: county recorder: statements: blockchain technology.

This bill would have authorized a county clerk to, upon request, issue a fictitious business name statement using blockchain technology, as defined.

Status: Held in the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

CANNABIS

SB-302 (Stern) - Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act.

This bill expands existing law requiring health facilities to permit terminally ill patients to have access to their medical cannabis to also require health facilities to permit patients who are over 65 years of age and have a chronic disease to have access to their medical cannabis, and includes home health agencies in the list of health facilities included in this law.

Status: Chapter 484, Statutes of 2023

SB-700 (Bradford) - Employment discrimination: cannabis use.

This bill adds to the prohibitions under the Fair Housing and Employment Act on employment discrimination on the basis of an employee's or potential employee's cannabis use, set to take effect January 1, 2024, to prohibit an employer from requesting information about an employee or applicant's past cannabis use, subject to specified exceptions.

Status: Chapter 408, Statutes of 2023

SB-756 (Laird) - Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation site: procedure.

This bill provides explicit authority to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain an inspection warrant in conducting investigations and proceedings for violations of the Water Code consistent with existing statutory requirements. The bill authorizes SWRCB and regional water quality control boards (regional boards) to participate in the inspection of unlicensed cannabis cultivation sites with law enforcement when requested by the party seeking that warrant for unlicensed cannabis cultivation and its associated activities that may involve a violation of the Water Code. The bill also expands the manner in which SWRCB and the regional boards' can serve various types of legal documents and provide notice, including by any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt. The bill specifies that "any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt" includes physical delivery methods that provide electronic confirmation of delivery to the intended address.

Status: Chapter 158, Statutes of 2023

SB-1109 (Bradford) - Cannabis: demographic information of persons with financial interests in license applicants.

This bill requires the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to collect demographic information from licensees and report the aggregated data on its website, as specified, and provides that the data collected is to be maintained as confidential. The bill provides the DCC is required to publish the data in the aggregate on the DCC's website.

Status: Chapter 878, Statutes of 2024

SB-1264 (Grove) - Employment discrimination: cannabis use.

This bill would have exempted, from the Fair Housing and Employment Act's prohibition on employment discrimination on the basis of a person's off-the-job cannabis use, until January 1, 2028, applicants to and employees in sworn positions within law enforcement agencies who have or would have certain functions or activities.

Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Labor and Employment Committee, reconsideration granted

SB-1498 (Ashby) - Cannabis: advertising: private right of action.

This bill authorizes specified public prosecutors, namely the Attorney General, city attorneys, district attorneys, and county counsel to bring a civil action in superior court to redress a violation of specified advertising prohibitions for cannabis, cannabis products, and industrial hemp products, as specified.

Status: Chapter 899, Statutes of 2024

AB-491 (Wallis) - Local government: fines and penalties.

This bill would have made several changes to a local agency's ability to collect administrative fines or penalties, including changes that apply to all administrative fines and penalties, as well as changes that are specific to violations of cannabis-related ordinances.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1171 (Blanca Rubio) - Cannabis: private right of action.

This bill authorizes a licensee under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act to bring a civil action in superior court against a person engaging in commercial cannabis activities without a license, as specified.

Status: Chapter 467, Statutes of 2023

AB-1448 (Wallis) - Cannabis: enforcement by local jurisdictions.

This bill redirects specified portions of civil penalties collected for unlicensed commercial cannabis activity from the General Fund to the treasurers of local cities or counties that brought the action for the penalties, as specified.

Status: Chapter 843, Statutes of 2023

AB-1684 (Maienschein) - Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis.

This bill allows local governments to immediately impose administrative fines or penalties for all unlicensed commercial cannabis activity, not just cannabis cultivation activity, as specified.

Status: Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023

CHILD ABUSE, ELDER AND DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE

SB-278 (Dodd) - Elder abuse.

This bill would have required financial institutions to take specified actions intended to prevent financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, and imposed liability in cases where an elder or dependent adult suffered economic abuse as a result of the financial institution's failure to take those actions. SB 278 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who stated in his veto message that “[w]hile the intent of this bill is commendable, it raises several concerns. The mandatory three-day hold on transactions suspected of abuse

could lead to unintended consequences, such as delaying legitimate transactions and restricting access to funds, thereby undermining the financial independence of affected account holders. Furthermore, the proposed enforcement provisions need further review to ensure they are legally sound and minimize the risk of costly litigation - a burden that would ultimately fall on taxpayers and diminish the overall effectiveness of the bill.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-331 (Rubio) - Child custody: child abuse and safety.

This bill prohibits a court from ordering certain methods of outpatient counseling in child custody and visitation proceedings and modifies training and reporting requirements for judicial personnel on issues of domestic violence and child abuse.

Status: Chapter 865, Statutes of 2023

SB-558 (Rubio) - Crimes: childhood sexual abuse.

This bill replicates the existing civil statute of limitations applicable to childhood sexual assault claims in a new statute that applies only to those acts of sexual assault that occur before January 1, 2024. It adds violations of specified Penal Code provisions involving childhood sexual abuse material to the definition of childhood sexual assault, but only those occurring before January 1, 2024.

Status: Chapter 877, Statutes of 2023

SB-646 (Cortese) - Civil law: personal rights: online sex trafficking: sexual photographs.

This bill would have created liability for the distribution of certain “actionable material,” which includes illicit pictures of minors and images or depictions of minors that serve as the basis for criminal and civil liability at the federal level.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-761 (Laird) - Department of Justice: civil rights investigations.

This bill would have authorized the Attorney General (AG) to engage in investigations the AG deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated, or is about to violate, the civil rights laws of California or of the United States, or to aid in the enforcement of these laws, or in the prescribing of rules and forms by any other state agency under those laws. The bill would have specifically granted the AG specified investigatory powers and authority in this regard. The bill would have authorized the AG to publish information concerning the AG’s determination that a violation of the civil rights laws of California or of the United States has occurred, provided that those publications do not include personally identifying information. The bill would have codified existing procedures under the Civil Discovery Act related to privilege logs under the provisions of the bill related to investigations of civil rights laws by the AG, and would have provided that the AG should be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees and costs incurred if a court finds that the refusal to obey a subpoena properly issued or the

withholding of documents and information by a subject of an investigation was frivolous or a theory was advanced in bad faith. The bill would have also authorized certain information and records related to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, the voluntary admissions to mental hospitals and institutions, county psychiatric hospitals, and juvenile case files to be inspected by the Department of Justice to carry out investigations regarding civil rights violations. The bill would also have authorized the AG to initiate an action or proceeding, as specified, to conduct investigations and obtain judicial relief as necessary to address the abuse of children or to otherwise investigate civil rights violations by religious corporations.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-243 (Alanis) - Child abduction survivors: address confidentiality program.

This bill includes victims of child abduction, as defined, in the list of eligible participants for the Secretary of State's Safe at Home address confidentiality program, starting July 1, 2024.

Status: Chapter 642, Statutes of 2023

AB-452 (Addis) - Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill eliminates the statute of limitations for civil actions for damages as a result of childhood sexual assault.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2023

AB-1394 (Wicks) - Commercial sexual exploitation: child sexual abuse material: civil actions.

This bill requires social media platforms to provide a reporting mechanism for suspected child sexual abuse material and requires them to permanently block the material, as provided. It also prohibits platforms from knowingly facilitating, aiding, or abetting minor's commercial sexual exploitation. The bill provides safe harbors from liability for both portions of the bill and delays implementation by one year.

Status: Chapter 579, Statutes of 2023

AB-1906 (Gipson) - California Law Revision Commission: persons with disabilities: terminology.

This bill requires the California Law Revision Commission (CLRC), with input from stakeholders, to complete and submit a study to the Legislature on how to remove the terms "dependent adult" and "dependent person" from existing code sections. This bill requires the CLRC to convene a working group that includes the protection and advocacy agency, the Department of Social Services, persons described by those terms, and groups representing those persons. This bill requires the study to include recommendations on how to replace the terms with new terminology that would

respectfully describe those persons and preserves the legal rights and protections of those and other persons.

Status: Chapter 233, Statutes of 2024

AB-2693 (Wicks) - Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill would have revived otherwise-expired claims for damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault by an employee of a juvenile probation camp or detention facility owned and operated by a county. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: "I am concerned that again reviving the statute of limitations for these individuals, even for one year, will invite future legislation seeking to revive claims for other affected groups, both in the immediate future and in the years beyond."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2773 (Kalra) - Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.

This bill would have modified the private right of action under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, in a case against a skilled nursing facility or residential care facility, to lower the burden of proof to recover compensatory damages and attorney's fees and costs to a preponderance of the evidence when the defendant is found to have intentionally committed spoliation of evidence, as defined. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating that "we should not completely remove a judge's discretion to craft appropriate remedies in response to spoliation. A more nuanced approach would be to specify that a judge may reduce the standard of proof under these circumstances."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

CIVIL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS AND DISCRIMINATION LAW

SB-16 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Civil rights: discrimination: enforcement.

This bill would have authorized, commencing on January 1, 2025, efforts by any city, city and county, county, or other political subdivision of the state to enforce state law prohibiting housing or employment discrimination against any of the enumerated classes of persons covered by the Fair Employment and Housing Act, provided that the enforcement complies with regulations promulgated by the Civil Rights Department (CRD), as specified. This bill would have provided that the regulations shall, at a minimum, do all of the following: ensure consistent application of employment and housing discrimination laws across the state; protect complainants against inadvertent loss of federal or state legal claims; avoid duplication of investigatory work; and minimize any possible loss of federal funding for the CRD's work.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-36 (Skinner) - Out-of-state criminal charges: prosecution related to abortion, contraception, reproductive care, and gender-affirming care.

This bill would have prohibited the issuance of warrants for those whose offense pursuant to the laws of another state is related to abortion, contraception, reproductive care, and gender-affirming care legally protected in California. The bill would have restricted and imposed criminal and civil penalties for those apprehending, detaining, or arresting a bail fugitive based on such offenses. The bill would have restricted the sharing of information by law enforcement related to such protected activity and ensured convictions in other states of such offenses does not result in ineligibility for state benefits.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-54 (Skinner) - Investment advisers: reporting.

This bill requires a venture capital company to report annually to the Civil Rights Department on its funding determinations related to companies primarily founded by diverse founding team members.

Status: Chapter 594, Statutes of 2023

SB-73 (Seyarto) - Employment policy: voluntary veterans' preference.

This bill would have enacted, until January 1, 2029, the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act and authorized a private employer to establish a veterans' preference employment policy.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-372 (Menjivar) - Department of Consumer Affairs: licensee and registrant records: name and gender changes.

This bill requires a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to update a licensee or registrant's records with an updated legal name or gender upon receiving specified government-issued documentation and to reissue updated documents as provided.

Status: Chapter 225, Statutes of 2023

SB-403 (Wahab) - Discrimination on the basis of caste.

This bill would have clarified that discrimination on the basis of caste, as defined, is prohibited as a form of discrimination on the basis of ancestry under existing anti-discrimination statutes; and would have added a prohibition on the basis of ancestry to existing anti-discrimination provisions under the Education Code. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating that because discrimination on the basis of caste is already prohibited under the existing categories of protected characteristics, the bill is unnecessary.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-490 (Bradford) - Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans.

This bill, as heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have extended the sunset on the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, with Special Considerations for African Americans who are Descendants of Persons Enslaved in the United States (Task Force) to give the Task Force an additional year to complete its work. The bill was subsequently gutted and amended in the Assembly to establish the California Freedman Affairs Agency.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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

This bill would have prohibited a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant unless the defendant has: (1) been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation of a construction-related accessibility standard; and (2) the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service. This bill would have provided that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, costs, or plaintiff's attorney's fees for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-731 (Ashby) - Employment discrimination: unlawful practices: disability: work from home.

This bill would have required an employer to provide an employee who is working from home with at least 30 calendar days' advance notice, as specified, before requiring that employee to return to work in person. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating: "My administration supports reasonable advance notice by employers, where feasible, to employees of return to work requirements, in order to allow for employees to prepare for the change. My administration also strongly supports the existing legal requirement that employers must reasonably accommodate employees with disabilities, which includes the possibility that working from home could be a reasonable accommodation in appropriate circumstances, and encourages that information to be included in employer communications with employees about return to work. However, SB 731 would impose an inflexible 30-day advance notice requirement to return-to-work that would not take into account the needs of any particular employer. Businesses, especially small businesses, may have limited employees to staff in-person positions and the 30-day advance notice requirement of return-to-work could be impractical, especially in times of critical need or emergencies."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-748 (Roth) - Disability access and information: local government: notice.

This bill requires applicants for business licenses or renewals to be provided with a specified notice by local governments regarding potential liability under state and federal disability access laws and the importance of obtaining inspection services by Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act specialists.

Status: Chapter 76, Statutes of 2023

SB-761 (Laird) - Department of Justice: civil rights investigations.

This bill would have authorized the Attorney General (AG) to engage in investigations the AG deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated, or is about to violate, the civil rights laws of California or of the United States, or to aid in the enforcement of these laws, or in the prescribing of rules and forms by any other state agency under those laws. The bill would have specifically granted the AG specified investigatory powers and authority in this regard. The bill would have authorized the AG to publish information concerning the AG's determination that a violation of the civil rights laws of California or of the United States has occurred, provided that those publications do not include personally identifying information. The bill would have codified existing procedures under the Civil Discovery Act related to privilege logs under the provisions of the bill related to investigations of civil rights laws by the AG, and would have provided that the AG should be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred if a court finds that the refusal to obey a subpoena properly issued or the withholding of documents and information by a subject of an investigation was frivolous or a theory was advanced in bad faith. The bill would have also authorized certain information and records related to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, the voluntary admissions to mental hospitals and institutions, county psychiatric hospitals, and juvenile case files to be inspected by the Department of Justice to carry out investigations regarding civil rights violations. The bill would also have authorized the AG to initiate an action or proceeding, as specified, to conduct investigations and obtain judicial relief as necessary to address the abuse of children or to otherwise investigate civil rights violations by religious corporations.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-791 (McGuire) - Postsecondary education: academic and administrative employees: disclosure of sexual harassment.

This bill requires the governing board of a community college district and the trustees of the CSU to require, as part of the hiring process, for an appointment to an academic or administrative position, that the applicant disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment, as specified, issued within the last 7 years. This bill requests the UC Regents to require as part of the hiring process, for an appointment to an academic or administrative position,

that the applicant disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment, as specified, issued within the last 7 years.

Status: Chapter 415, Statutes of 2023

SB-808 (Dodd) - California State University: terms of employment: settlements and retreat rights.

This bill requires the California State University to annually submit a report to the Legislature related to sexual harassment reports, complaints, investigations, hearings, and appeals.

Status: Chapter 417, Statutes of 2023

SB-809 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - California Fair Employment and Housing Act: Fair Chance Act of 2023: conviction history.

This bill would have prohibited inquiry into, and consideration of, criminal history information during hiring and employment unless required by law, and would have modified the procedures employers have to follow when they must consider criminal history information.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-957 (Wiener) - Data collection: sexual orientation and gender identity.

This bill requires, rather than permits, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to collect demographic data, including sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics/intersex status (SOGISC), from third parties on any forms or electronic data systems, unless prohibited by federal or state law. The bill adds SOGISC to the information reported for the purpose of statewide or local immunization information systems and requires CDPH to prepare an annual report concerning SOGISC data.

Status: Chapter 868, Statutes of 2024

SB-1022 (Skinner) - Enforcement of civil rights.

This bill would have provided that the director of the Civil Rights Department (CRD) may file a group or class complaint alleging a violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) within a period of seven years or fewer before the date of the alleged violation, and would have added periods during which the CRD's time frame to issue a right-to-sue notice and an individual's time frame to sue following the receipt of a right-to-sue notice are tolled. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 1022, stating in his veto message that he was "concerned with specific provisions in this bill that provide the Civil Rights Department (CRD) with a seven-year period to file a group or class complaint under FEHA. This limitations period is significantly longer than the limitations period for similar civil matters, including class action litigation on behalf of employees."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1050 (Bradford) - California American Freedmen Affairs Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.

This bill would have established a procedure by which a dispossessed owner, as defined, of property that was taken as a result of racially motivated eminent domain, as defined, may apply for the return of the property, property of equal value, or compensation. The procedure would have been implemented by the California American Freedman Affairs Agency, which would have been established through SB 1403 (Bradford, 2024); that bill died in on the Assembly floor. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 1050, stating in his veto message that “this bill tasks a nonexistent state agency to carry out its various provisions and requirements, making it impossible to implement.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1097 (Laird) - Veterans: military and veterans: gender-neutral terms.

This bill replaces gendered terms and titles from various provisions of the Military and Veterans Affairs Code. It also extends various provisions relating to benefits available to a military service member or veteran’s domestic partner, recognizing that the term “domestic partner” was used in California for LGBTQ couples who were not allowed to access the institution of marriage prior to the legalization of same-sex marriage. Lastly, this bill makes minor changes to provisions of the code relating to when active militia members are exempt from paying certain taxes, jury service, and from service on a posse comitatus.

Status: Chapter 129, Statutes of 2024

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

This bill clarifies that the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the provisions of the Education Code prohibiting discrimination in public education, and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibit discrimination on the basis not just of individual protected traits, but also on the basis of the combination of two or more protected traits.

Status: Chapter 779, Statutes of 2024

SB-1331 (Bradford) - The Fund for Reparations and Reparative Justice.

This bill would have established the Fund for Reparations and Reparative Justice in the State Treasury for the purpose of funding policies approved by the Legislature and the Governor that address the harm that the State of California has caused to descendants of enslaved African Americans and certain Free Blacks.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-1340 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Discrimination.

This bill authorizes local entities to enforce the employment components of California's state civil rights laws, as specified.

Status: Chapter 626, Statutes of 2024

SB-1345 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employment discrimination: criminal history information.

This bill would have made 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 that the employer's business necessity requires the adverse action. This bill also would have made it an unlawful employment practice to require an applicant, as a condition of employment, to waive their right to privacy in their criminal history information or otherwise provide authorization to obtain the applicant's criminal history information, unless the employer can demonstrate a business necessity, and it would have required an employer to provide an applicant with a specified written notice if a background check is requested.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1403 (Bradford) - California American Freedmen Affairs Agency.

This bill would have established the California American Freedmen Affairs Agency to implement the recommendations of the Reparations Task Force, as specified.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-1421 (Stern) - Educational equity: Uniform Complaint Procedures: Office of Civil Rights.

This bill would have required the State Department of Education (Department) to establish the Office of Civil Rights within the Department to: receive and investigate complaints reported pursuant to the uniform complaint procedures (Educ. Code § 33315) that allege unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying; to assume the Department's duties as it pertains to these complaints; and to develop procedures to optimize complaint reporting and response.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1491 (Eggman) - Postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act.

This bill: (1) requires the California State University (CSU) Trustees and the governing board of each community college district to designate an employee at each of their respective campuses as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex and two-spirit faculty,

staff, and students at the respective campus; (2) requires the point of contact to be a confidential employee, as specified; (3) requires the CSU Trustees and the governing board of each community college district to adopt and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying and include these policies within the rules and regulations governing student behavior; (4) requires the California Student Aid Commission, beginning with the 2026-27 school year, to provide written notice to students who receive state financial aid whether their college or university has a religious school exemption from Title IX; and (5) requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct an assessment of the California Community Colleges, CSU, and University of California systems with respect to the quality of life at those campuses for lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at the campuses of each of those institutions.

Status: Chapter 490, Statutes of 2024

SCR-113 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants.

This resolution would have recognized and accepted responsibility for the harms and atrocities committed by representatives of the State of California who promoted, facilitated, enforced, and permitted the institution of chattel slavery and the legacy of ongoing badges and incidents of slavery that form the systemic structures of discrimination.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SR-37 (Cortese) - A day of remembrance for the Institute for Sexual Research.

This Senate Resolution would have made findings related to the persecution of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) individuals in Germany and by the Nazi party, the formation of the Institute of Sexual Research in Berlin by Magnus Hirschfeld in 1919 and its importance in promoting the rights of and advocacy for LGBT individuals, and the day in 1933 when a group of Nazi-supporting youth attacked the institute and later burned the institute and its books. This bill would have resolved to recognize the impact of Magnus Hirschfeld's research and advocacy for the LGBT community, and would have further recognized May 10, 2023 as the 90th anniversary of the burning of the Institute's library and research by the Nazi party.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-223 (Ward) - Change of gender and sex identifier.

This bill provides for specified records to be kept confidential by the courts where minors petition for a change of gender and sex identifier, as specified.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 2023

AB-302 (Ward) - Department of Technology: high-risk automated decision systems: inventory.

This bill requires the California Department of Technology, on or before September 1, 2024, to conduct a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency, as provided.

Status: Chapter 800, Statutes of 2023

AB-360 (Gipson) - Excited delirium.

This bill prohibits evidence that a person suffered “excited delirium” from being admitted in any civil action, used to describe the cause of death in a death certificate, recognized as a valid medical diagnosis, or used by a peace officer in an incident report. “Excited delirium” is a term increasingly used by medical examiners and law enforcement as a post-mortem explanation for the death of individuals restrained or taken into custody by law enforcement. However, this diagnosis is not a recognized medical or psychiatric diagnosis according to either the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association or the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization.

Status: Chapter 431, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill would have prohibited employment discrimination on account of family caregiver status, as defined, and would have recognized the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family caregiver status as a civil right, as specified. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: “Although the bill does not require employers to provide 'special accommodations' based on 'family caregiver status,' it is not clear what types of acts would constitute unlawful discrimination and what types of acts would be lawful denials of 'special accommodations.' Given this ambiguity, this bill would be difficult to implement and lead to costly litigation for employers in California.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-645 (Friedman) - Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.

This bill authorizes a pilot project in six cities to deploy automated speed enforcement systems pursuant to specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 808, Statutes of 2023

AB-672 (Jackson) - Civil Rights Department: community assistance.

Current law creates the Community Conflict Resolution Unit (CCRU) under the Civil Rights Department (CRD) to provide assistance to communities and persons in the community in resolving disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory

practices that impair the rights of persons in that community under the Constitution or laws of the United States or California. Current law specifies that these services may be made available only when, in CRD's judgement, peaceful relations among the persons involved are threatened by the dispute. Additionally, current law specifies that CRD's services under the CCRU are to be made available only upon request of an appropriate state or local public body, or any person directly affected by the dispute. This bill revises this requirement to provide that CRD may affirmatively offer its community dispute resolution services in cases of disputes, disagreements, or difficulties, or may provide them upon the request of an appropriate state or local body, or any person directly affected by the dispute, disagreement, or difficulty. This bill also specifies that specified confidentiality requirements apply to CRD's provision of community dispute resolution services.

Status: Chapter 343, Statutes of 2024

AB-760 (Wilson) - Public postsecondary education: records: affirmed name and gender identification.

This bill requires the Trustees of the California State University to implement a system for allowing students, staff, and faculty to declare an affirmed name and gender to be used in their records and other documents, as provided. It requests the same of the Regents of the University of California. This bill expands on an existing law that requires California community colleges to implement such a system.

Status: Chapter 222, Statutes of 2023

AB-810 (Friedman) - Postsecondary education: hiring practices: academic, athletic, and administrative appointments.

This bill: (1) requests the governing board or body of an independent institution of higher education that receives state financial assistance, as part of the hiring process for specified positions, to require an applicant to disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision issued within the last seven years determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment; (2) requires the governing board of community college districts and the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) (and requests the Regents of the University of California (UC)), to require an applicant for an specified position to sign a release form that authorizes the release of information by the previous employer concerning any substantiated allegations of misconduct; and (3) requires the UC, CSU, California Community Colleges, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions, during the process to authorize a volunteer in an athletic department, to contact the current or former employer to determine if the applicant violated any employment policies.

Status: Chapter 673, Statutes of 2024

AB-933 (Aguiar-Curry) - Privileged communications: incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination.

This bill makes privileged, and therefore excluded from the category of communications that can constitute defamation, a communication made by an individual, without malice, regarding an incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination, and authorizes a prevailing defendant in a defamation action arising from such a privileged communication to recover reasonable attorney fees, costs, and other specified relief.

Status: Chapter 670, Statutes of 2023

AB-994 (Jackson) - Law enforcement: social media.

This bill requires booking photos posted on social media by law enforcement to be taken down within 14 days, except as provided. It requires law enforcement to use the name and pronouns given by an individual, as specified. Law enforcement may include other legal names or known aliases of an individual where certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 224, Statutes of 2023

AB-1079 (Jackson) - Discrimination: Public engagement.

Recognizing that hate crime poses a serious public health issue, this bill would have created, upon appropriation by the Legislature, a Hate Crimes Intervention Program within the California Public Health Department (Department) to implement evidence-based community interventions to hate crime, and would have created a media campaign under the Department for focusing on discouraging and preventing hate crimes. The media campaigns would have been implemented by a nine-member working group convened to plan and implement the media campaigns and comprised of a member of each house of the Legislature and nine experts in the fields of marketing and messaging. The media campaigns would have focused on combating hate crime directed towards specific communities based on the rate of hate crimes committed against each community, as determined by the most recent Hate Crime in California report from the Attorney General, or other reliable and more accurate data. The Governor vetoed this bill for budgetary concerns, stating that: “with our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.”

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-1163 (Luz Rivas) - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act.

This bill expands the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act. The Act currently requires four specific state departments, the State Departments of Health Care Services, Public Health, and Social Services, and the California Department of Aging, in the course of collecting demographic data directly or by

contract as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to collect voluntary self-identification information pertaining to sexual orientation and gender identity. The collection and dissemination of such information is subject to clear safeguards and use limitations. This bill simply expands these obligations regarding data collection to now include the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, the California Health and Human Services Agency, and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Status: Chapter 832, Statutes of 2023

AB-1327 (Weber) - Interscholastic athletics: California Interscholastic Federation: racial discrimination or harassment.

This bill requires the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) to, during years in which the CIF is not required to submit a report, and at the request of the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, make itself available for hearings regarding the information that is covered by the report; requires the State Department of Education (DOE), on or before January 1, 2025, to develop, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, a standardized incident form to track racial discrimination, harassment, or hazing, as defined, that occurs at high school sporting games or sporting events, and annually report the information from completed incident forms on the department's internet website, as provided; and requires a school district, county office of education, or charter school that participates in the CIF to, on or before April 1, 2025, post the standardized incident form on its website and upon request by the DOE, submit information related to any completed standardized incident forms received by that local educational agency.

Status: Chapter 366, Statutes of 2023

AB-1404 (Wendy Carrillo) - Disability access: internet website-related accessibility claims.

This bill requires a plaintiff's attorneys to provide a copy of a specified notice with each demand letter or complaint sent to or served upon a defendant where the plaintiff alleges an internet website-related accessibility claim.

Status: Chapter 842, Statutes of 2023

AB-1757 (Committee on Judiciary) - Accessibility: internet websites.

This bill would have created a presumption in state law that if a website of a business entity meets a specified standard the business entity complies with state accessibility requirements and therefore is not liable for damages. This bill would have also authorized attorney's fees and statutory damages for civil cases related to website accessibility standards.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1815 (Weber) - Discrimination: race: hairstyles.

This bill clarifies that “race,” as a category protected against discrimination under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the Fair Employment and Housing Act, and the Education Code, includes traits associated with race, such as hair texture and protective hairstyles, as defined.

Status: Chapter 619, Statutes of 2024

AB-1905 (Addis) - Public postsecondary education: employment: settlements, informal resolutions, and retreat rights.

This bill requires public postsecondary educational institutions, as defined, as a condition of receiving state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy containing certain provisions, including, among other provisions, a provision prohibiting a supervisor or administrator from providing an official letter of recommendation if the employee is the respondent in a sexual harassment complaint and the employee: (1) is determined in a final administrative decision, as defined, to have committed sexual harassment; (2) resigns from their current position before a final administrative decision is made; or (3) enters into a settlement with the public postsecondary educational institution. This bill requires public postsecondary educational institutions, as a condition of receiving state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy on settlements and informal resolutions of complaints of sexual harassment in cases where the respondent is an employee of the public postsecondary educational institution and requires the written policy to include, among other things, a provision that requires specified approvals for all offers of sexual harassment settlements and informal resolutions.

Status: Chapter 813, Statutes of 2024

AB-1950 (Wendy Carrillo) - City of Los Angeles: former Chavez Ravine property: eminent domain: compensation.

This bill would have established a task force to make recommendations for compensation of displaced residents, business owners, and landowners, and their descendants, from the Chavez Ravine area in Los Angeles between 1950 and 1961, and would have required the City of Los Angeles to construct a memorial to the displaced persons. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill, stating: “I support the author's intent to evaluate and address the injustice that took place in the Chavez Ravine community decades ago. However, a task force to study the events that occurred should be established at the local level. Fundamentally, the determination of recommendations for compensation to those displaced is an issue best addressed by stakeholders closest to the Chavez Ravine community. I encourage the author to work with local leaders to successfully meet the goal of providing equitable compensation to displaced residents.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2011 (Bauer-Kahan) - Unlawful employment practices: small employer family leave mediation program: reproductive loss leave.

Current law creates the small employer family leave mediation pilot program to require that, if either the employer or the employee of an employer with between five and 19 employees requests mediation of an alleged violation of the California Family Rights Act or bereavement leave within 30 days of receiving notice of the alleged violation and the mediation program, the employee may not pursue a civil action until mediation by the Civil Rights Department is deemed complete or unsuccessful. The family leave mediation pilot program currently has a sunset date of January 1, 2025. AB 2011 eliminates the sunset provisions for the small employer family leave mediation pilot program to make the program permanent, expands its scope to include reproductive loss leave, and specifies that mediation is not deemed complete when a mediator determines that the employer has fewer than five employees or more than 19 if the parties disagree on the employer's number of employees and the mediator is unable to determine that the employer has between five and 19 employees.

Status: Chapter 147, Statutes of 2024

AB-2046 (Bryan) - Educational programs: single gender schools and classes.

This bill extends, by six years and six months, the authority for the Los Angeles Unified School District to operate single-gender schools and classes.

Status: Chapter 373, Statutes of 2024

AB-2047 (Mike Fong) - Public postsecondary education: discrimination prevention.

This bill requires each California State University (CSU) campus and University of California (UC) campus to establish a Title IX office, under the administration of a Title IX coordinator, in a private space for students and employees to disclose reports and complaints of sex discrimination, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment, and specifies what the Title IX offices and coordinator must do. This bill provides that the Title IX coordinators shall have the authority and responsibility to implement a consistent campuswide response to complaints of sex discrimination, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment. This bill requires the CSU and UC to establish systemwide Offices of Civil Rights and designate a staff person as the systemwide civil rights officer and specifies their duties.

Status: Chapter 693, Statutes of 2024

AB-2048 (Mike Fong) - Community colleges: community college sexual harassment and Title IX working group.

This bill requires the California Community College Chancellor, in consultation with stakeholders, to submit a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2025, with

recommendations for establishing systemic campus reforms that effectively prevent, detect, and address sexual harassment on community college campuses.

Status: Chapter 694, Statutes of 2024

AB-2154 (Berman) - Mental health: involuntary treatment.

This bill requires a designated facility, as specified, to provide a family member of a person who is involuntarily detained for assessment, evaluation, or treatment of a mental health condition with a copy of the Department of Health Care Services' patients' rights handbook, as specified.

Status: Chapter 635, Statutes of 2024

AB-2239 (Bonta) - Digital discrimination of access: prohibition.

This bill would have prohibited "covered entities," including internet service providers from engaging in "digital discrimination of access," defined as policies or practices not justified by a legitimate business impediment, including genuine issues of technical or economic feasibility, that differentially impact consumers' access to broadband internet access service based on their race, ethnicity, color, religion, or national origin, or that are intended to have a differential impact. The bill would have been enforceable only by the Attorney General.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2326 (Alvarez) - Equity in Higher Education Act: discrimination: compliance, regulations, and reports.

This bill recasts and modifies statutes that specify which individual or office within each public higher education segment is responsible for ensuring campus programs are free from discrimination, and who has the authority to oversee and monitor compliance with state and federal laws related to anti-discrimination, specifically including sexual harassment.

Status: Chapter 827, Statutes of 2024

AB-2377 (Luz Rivas) - Pupil instruction: physical education: religious exemption: fasting.

This bill grants an accommodation, for a student in grades 1 to 12 upon submitting a written notification to the school principal, in connection with any physical activity components of a physical education course during a period of religious fasting, as specified.

Status: Chapter 960, Statutes of 2024

AB-2492 (Irwin) - Public postsecondary education: sex discrimination complaints: advocates and coordinators.

This bill would have required each public postsecondary education institution to establish the following positions: confidential student advocate to assist students who

file complaints of sex discrimination with a Title IX office or have experienced sex discrimination; a confidential staff and faculty advocate to assist staff and faculty who have filed a complaint of sex discrimination with a Title IX office or have experienced sex discrimination; and a confidential respondent services coordinator to assist students, staff, or faculty who have been accused of sex discrimination.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2642 (Berman) - Elections: intimidation.

This bill prohibits a person from intimidating, threatening, or coercing, or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person who is participating in any of the certain election related activities or due to their status as a past or present participant in the administration of elections. The bill authorizes private enforcement by a person a person aggrieved by a violation of these provisions, by the Attorney General, and by an officer holding an election or conducting a canvass on behalf of an aggrieved person who is in the officer's jurisdiction or is eligible to vote in the officer's jurisdiction, as specified. The bill establishes a presumption that a person who openly carries a firearm or imitation firearm while interacting with or observing one or more persons engaging in any of the specified voting activities, or interacting with or observing a person due to their status as a past or present participant in the administration of elections, are presumed to have engaged in intimidation prohibited by this bill in the absence of an affirmative showing to the contrary by a preponderance of the evidence.

Status: Chapter 533, Statutes of 2024

AB-2862 (Gipson) - Department of Consumer Affairs: African American applicants.

This bill would have required all licensing boards, bureaus, commissions, and programs within the Department of Consumer Affairs to prioritize African American applicants seeking licensure, especially those who are descended from an enslaved person in the United States, until January 1, 2029.

Status: In the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

AB-2925 (Friedman) - Postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act: prohibition on discrimination: training.

This bill requires the California Community Colleges, California State University, independent institutions of higher education that receive state financial assistance, and private postsecondary educational institutions that receive state financial assistance, and requests the University of California, to include training to address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the state (as specified) as part of any anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training that is offered by the institution, except any trainings targeted to solely address discrimination based on age, disability, or sexual orientation.

Status: Chapter 844, Statutes of 2024

AB-2929 (Juan Carrillo) - Dependents: family finding.

This bill requires the California Community Colleges, California State University, independent institutions of higher education that receive state financial assistance, and private postsecondary educational institutions that receive state financial assistance, and requests the University of California, to include training to address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the state (as specified) as part of any anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training that is offered by the institution, except any trainings targeted to solely address discrimination based on age, disability, or sexual orientation.

Status: Chapter 845, Statutes of 2024

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

This bill would have regulated the use of “automated decision systems” (ADS) in order to prevent “algorithmic discrimination,” defined as the condition in which an automated decision system contributes to unlawful discrimination, including differential treatment or impacts disfavoring people based on their actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, sex, religion, age, national origin, limited English proficiency, disability, veteran status, genetic information, reproductive health, or any other classification protected by state or federal law. This would have included requirements on developers and deployers that make and use these tools to make “consequential decisions” to perform impact assessments on ADSs. “Consequential decision” is defined as a decision or judgment that has a legal, material, or similarly significant effect on an individual’s life relating to access to government benefits or services, assignments of penalties by government, or the impact of, access to, or the cost, terms, or availability of, employment, as specified. It would have established the right of individuals to know when an ADS is being used, the right to opt out of its use, and an explanation of how it is used.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-3024 (Ward) - Civil rights.

This bill provides that, under the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976, “intimidation by threat of violence” includes terrorizing the owner or resident of private property with the distribution of materials on that private property, without authorization, with the purpose of terrorizing the owner or occupant of that property; and defines “terrorize” as to cause a person of ordinary emotions and sensibilities to fear for their personal safety.

Status: Chapter 584, Statutes of 2024

AB-3031 (Lee) - LGBTQ+ Commission.

This bill would have established the LGBTQ+ Commission (Commission), comprised of nine members appointed, as specified, by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, to serve four-year terms, and would have defined

various powers of the Commission. The Commission would have had the goals of acting in an advisory capacity to the Legislature and the Governor on policy matters that affect the LGBTQ+ community; engaging in fact-finding, data collection, and information gathering on matters impacting the LGBTQ+ community; reviewing, evaluating and assessing programs affecting the LGBTQ+ community; and providing the Legislature and the Governor with information and recommendations for actions to be taken by the Governor and the Legislature, including policy solutions and legislation that will help the state respond to the needs of the state's LGBTQ+ community. AB 3031 also would have required the Commission, starting April 1, 2026, to convene quarterly meetings, and would have required the Commission to submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor by January 1, 2028 and annually thereafter summarizing the information gathered by the Commission and making policy recommendations to address the LGBTQ+ community's needs. Lastly, AB 3031 would have created an LGBTQ+ Commission Fund in the State Treasury, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that “this bill would lead to ongoing costs in the millions of dollars,” and that “it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-3089 (Jones-Sawyer) - Chattel slavery: formal apology.

This bill states that the State of California recognizes and accepts responsibility for all of the harms committed by the state in connection with chattel slavery and its enduring legacy, issues an apology from the State of California for perpetuating the harms African Americans face through state and private action, and requires a plaque memorializing the apology to be installed in the State Capitol.

Status: Chapter 624, Statutes of 2024

ACA-7 (Jackson) - Government preferences: programs: exceptions.

This proposed constitutional amendment would have established specified exceptions to Section 31 of Article I of the California Constitution (Proposition 209), by providing that it shall not be considered prohibited preferential treatment when a state agency or a local agency uses state moneys to fund research-based or research-informed and culturally specific programs in any industry, including, but not limited to, public employment and public education, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

ACR-135 (Weber) - Human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants.

This resolution would have accepted responsibility for the harms and atrocities committed by representatives of the State of California who promoted, facilitated,

enforced, and permitted the institution of chattel slavery and the legacy of ongoing badges and incidents of slavery that form the systemic structures of discrimination.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

SB-21 (Umberg) - Civil actions: remote proceedings.

This bill, as heard by this Committee, would have extended the sunset on the statute authorizing civil courts to conduct proceedings with the use of remote technology, and for parties to appear through remote means, as specified, until January 1, 2026; and exempted certain types of proceedings from the authorizing statute to be addressed in a more specific statute that would have been established through SB 22 (Umberg, 2023). The bill was subsequently gutted and amended to address a topic outside of the scope of the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Assembly Rules Committee

SB-22 (Umberg) - Courts: remote proceedings.

This bill, as heard by this Committee, would have established, until January 1, 2026, a statute authorizing and specifying the use of remote technology in specified civil proceedings involving the potential loss of liberty, including juvenile justice proceedings and specified commitment proceedings. The bill was subsequently amended out of the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-35 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

This bill makes a number of clean-up modifications to the Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act in advance of the October 1, 2023, implementation date for the first cohort of counties to provide CARE courts, including adding clarifications regarding the provision of counsel to CARE respondents and the requirements relating to the disclosure of respondent medical records.

Status: Chapter 283, Statutes of 2023

SB-43 (Eggman) - Behavioral health.

This bill expands the definition of "gravely disabled" within the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act for purposes of determining when an individual with a severe substance use disorder (SUD), or a co-occurring mental health disorder and a severe SUD, or chronic alcoholism may be involuntarily detained, to include circumstances when the individual is unable to provide for personal safety or necessary medical care. This bill also deems statements of specified health practitioners, for purposes of an expert witness in a

proceeding relating to the appointment or reappointment of a conservator under the LPS Act, as not made inadmissible by the hearsay rule, as specified.

Status: Chapter 637, Statutes of 2023

SB-60 (Umberg) - Social media platforms: controlled substances: order to remove.

This bill allows a person to seek a court order to require a social media platform, as defined, to remove content that includes an offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away specified controlled substances in violation of state law.

Status: Chapter 698, Statutes of 2023

SB-71 (Umberg) - Jurisdiction: small claims and limited civil case.

This bill increases the amount in controversy limits for civil cases within the jurisdiction of the small claims court, as specified. This bill increases the limit on the amount in controversy for an action or special proceeding to be treated as a limited civil case.

Status: Chapter 861, Statutes of 2023

SB-235 (Umberg) - Civil discovery.

This bill authorizes parties to demand certain initial disclosures to automatically be made in civil actions, except as specified, until January 1, 2027. This bill raises the sanction that courts must impose when it makes certain findings in relation to civil discovery abuses, as specified, to \$1,000.

Status: Chapter 284, Statutes of 2023

SB-365 (Wiener) - Civil procedure: arbitration.

This bill provides that an appeal of a denial or dismissal of a petition to compel arbitration shall not automatically stay civil legal proceedings.

Status: Chapter 710, Statutes of 2023

SB-393 (Glazer) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects.

This bill, in actions challenging certain low- or moderate-income housing projects, shifts the burden of demonstrating that posting a bond would place an undue economic hardship on the plaintiff from the defendant to the plaintiff.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2024

SB-439 (Skinner) - Special motions to strike: priority housing development projects.

This bill creates a special motion to strike a challenge to the approval or permitting of an affordable housing project modeled after California's anti-Strategic Lawsuit against Public Participation statute. The bill requires the court to deny the motion to strike if it

determines that the plaintiff has established that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim.

Status: Chapter 779, Statutes of 2023

SB-554 (Cortese) - Restraining orders.

This bill clarifies that a party may seek a temporary restraining order or protective order under the Code of Civil Procedure civil harassment protective order statute or the Domestic Violence Prevention Act in any superior court within the state where jurisdiction is appropriate, even if the party is not a resident of the state.

Status: Chapter 652, Statutes of 2024

SB-558 (Rubio) - Crimes: childhood sexual abuse.

This bill replicates the existing civil statute of limitations applicable to childhood sexual assault claims in a new statute that applies only to those acts of sexual assault that occur before January 1, 2024. It adds violations of specified Penal Code provisions involving childhood sexual abuse material to the definition of childhood sexual assault, but only those occurring before January 1, 2024.

Status: Chapter 877, Statutes of 2023

SB-564 (Laird) - Sheriffs and marshals: fees.

This bill increases certain fees for serving, executing, and processing required court notices, writs, orders, and other services provided by sheriffs.

Status: Chapter 29, Statutes of 2023

SB-652 (Umberg) - Evidence: expert testimony.

This bill provides that where the party bearing the burden of proof in litigation proffers expert testimony regarding medical causation and where that party's expert is required as a condition of testifying to opine that causation exists to a reasonable medical probability, the party not bearing the burden of proof may offer a contrary expert only if its expert is able to opine that the proffered alternative cause or causes each exists to a reasonable medical probability, except as provided

Status: Chapter 75, Statutes of 2023

SB-727 (Limón) - Human trafficking: civil actions.

This bill authorizes a plaintiff in an action arising from human trafficking to seek a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of the trafficking and without the consent of the plaintiff.

Status: Chapter 632, Statutes of 2023

SB-756 (Laird) - Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation site: procedure.

This bill provides explicit authority to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain an inspection warrant in conducting investigations and proceedings

for violations of the Water Code consistent with existing statutory requirements. The bill authorizes SWRCB and regional water quality control boards (regional boards) to participate in the inspection of unlicensed cannabis cultivation sites with law enforcement when requested by the party seeking that warrant for unlicensed cannabis cultivation and its associated activities that may involve a violation of the Water Code. The bill also expands the manner in which SWRCB and the regional boards' can serve various types of legal documents and provide notice, including by any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt. The bill specifies that "any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt" includes physical delivery methods that provide electronic confirmation of delivery to the intended address.

Status: Chapter 158, Statutes of 2023

SB-894 (Min) - Sexual exploitation by a member of the clergy.

This bill would have created a new offense of sexual exploitation by a member of the clergy who engages in sexual acts with an adult congregant, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony as specified, and prohibited the use of consent as a defense for those criminally charged with the new offense and in civil cases involving sexual battery committed by a member of the clergy on an adult congregant.

Status: Held in the Senate Public Safety Committee

SB-940 (Umberg) - Civil disputes.

This bill expands existing disclosure requirements for proposed neutral arbitrators to include any solicitation made after January 1, 2025, and within the last two years by, or at the direction of, the private arbitration company to a party or lawyer for a party to the consumer arbitration, except as specified in a consumer arbitration case. The bill provides that, during the pendency of the arbitration, no solicitation can be made of a party to the arbitration or of a lawyer for a party to the arbitration. The bill also prohibits sellers from requiring a consumer, as a condition of entering into a contract, to agree to a provision that requires the consumer to adjudicate outside of California a claim arising in California or require the consumer to adjudicate a controversy arising in California under the substantive law of a state other than California. The bill allows consumers the option to adjudication a controversy arising in California pursuant to the Small Claims Act instead of through arbitration, as specified. The bill requires the State Bar to create a program to certify alternative dispute resolution firms, providers, or practitioners, as provided. Lastly, the bill allows depositions to be taken and discovery obtained in discovery proceedings and specifies procedures for subpoenas, as provided.

Status: Chapter 986, Statutes of 2024

SB-970 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

This bill would have ensured that media manipulated or generated by artificial intelligence (AI) technology is incorporated into the right of publicity law and criminal

false impersonation statutes. The bill would have required those providing access to such technology to provide a warning to consumers about liability for misuse. The bill would have also required Judicial Council to review the impact of AI on the introduction of evidence in court proceedings and develop any necessary rules of court to assist courts in assessing claims that evidence that is being introduced has been generated by or manipulated by AI.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1040 (Ochoa Bogh) - Civil actions: service of process.

Under the United States Constitutional right to Due Process, a plaintiff in a civil action must provide notice to all interested parties of the civil action and an opportunity to be heard. Under California law, a plaintiff in a civil action must exercise reasonable diligence to serve a defendant in person with notice of the claims made against them and the date for the hearing in court; however, if the plaintiff cannot with reasonable diligence personally serve the defendant, they may be able to serve the defendant with notice in alternative ways, such as by leaving the summons and complaint with a competent household member over the age of 18. Under case law, a plaintiff must generally attempt to personally serve the defendant two or three times to satisfy the requirement of reasonable diligence. SB 1040 would have allowed a plaintiff in a civil action to serve a defendant for whom the only known address is a state prison or county jail through a substitute form of service, if the plaintiff attempts personal service through its provided process at least once. SB 1040 would have allowed alternative service upon a defendant in a state prison by having a sworn peace officer be escorted into the prison's security area to complete service, or by having the institution's staff accept the papers as confidential mail and open the papers in the presence of the incarcerated defendant by a specified process and have the incarcerated person sign for the papers when they are delivered. SB 1040 would have made a warden of a state prison liable to the incarcerated person for all damages from failing to complete service through the process specified in the bill, and also would have specified that, if the incarcerated person has been transferred or released, the state prison or jail must notify the individual who attempted service upon the incarcerated person within 24 hours of the attempted service that the incarcerated person has been transferred or released.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1117 (Laird) - Organic products.

This bill makes various changes to the California Organic Food and Farming Act (Act), including authorizing the Secretary of Food and Agriculture (Secretary) and county agricultural commissioners to levy a civil penalty as provided if they find that a person or responsibly connected person knowingly sells or labels a product as organic in violation of existing state or federal law. The bill also provides that the Secretary is entitled to

reimbursement for reasonable attorney's fees and other related costs, including investigative costs, involved in the enforcement of the Act.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2024

SB-1141 (Niello) - Mediation: amount in controversy.

This bill would have raised the threshold under which a court may order a case into mediation from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and established a series of criteria before such mediation can be required.

Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-1296 (Niello) - Insurance: judicial interpretation.

This bill would have stated that a secondary source on insurance is not the law or public policy of the state, and is not authoritative if, among other things, it conflicts with the state Constitution or statutes.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1386 (Caballero) - Evidence: sexual assault.

This bill extends the Rape Shield Law's prohibition on evidence of a plaintiff's past sexual conduct to include introduction for purposes of attacking the credibility of a plaintiff's testimony regarding consent or the absence of injury suffered. This bill extends the restrictions to cover admission for absence of injury and reworks provisions governing civil actions for sexual battery involving a minor.

Status: Chapter 993, Statutes of 2024

SB-1465 (Archuleta) - State building standards.

This bill provides that any structure used for human habitation may qualify as or be declared a substandard building by local housing code enforcement agencies regardless of the zoning or approved use of the building, and makes other changes to housing code enforcement procedures. This bill provides an exception from enforcement under its provisions for instances in which: the inhabitant is illegally inhabiting the building; the owner is diligently pursuing an unlawful detainer against the inhabitant, or the occupant is being removed under criminal law for trespass; and the enforcement agency determines that the building poses no risk to residents, nearby residents, or the public. This bill also changes the definition of substandard housing to include when nearby residents' life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare is endangered. Additionally, this bill expands relocation benefits to inhabitants when violations are so serious that they pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of a resident to residents who are occupying a building not zoned or approved for human habitation. In an effort to ensure that building owners make necessary repairs, this bill strengthens the law regarding receiverships and appeals of superior court orders for compliance with building standards.

Status: Chapter 487, Statutes of 2024

AB-360 (Gipson) - Excited delirium.

This bill prohibits evidence that a person suffered “excited delirium” from being admitted in any civil action, used to describe the cause of death in a death certificate, recognized as a valid medical diagnosis, or used by a peace officer in an incident report. “Excited delirium” is a term increasingly used by medical examiners and law enforcement as a post-mortem explanation for the death of individuals restrained or taken into custody by law enforcement. However, this diagnosis is not a recognized medical or psychiatric diagnosis according to either the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association or the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization.

Status: Chapter 431, Statutes of 2023

AB-452 (Addis) - Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill eliminates the statute of limitations for civil actions for damages as a result of childhood sexual assault.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2023

AB-486 (Kalra) - Long-term health facilities: citation appeals.

This bill would have deleted existing provisions allowing certain long-term health care facilities to contest class AA and A citations issued by the California Department of Public Health through a civil action and made those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-560 (Bennett) - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.

This bill would have required the parties to an adjudication action regarding groundwater management, before filing a proposed settlement agreement with the court, to submit the proposed settlement agreement to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for a nonbinding advisory determination as to whether the proposed settlement agreement will substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the SWRCB, or the Department of Water Resources to achieve sustainable groundwater management, as provided. The bill would have required the determination to be provided no later than 120 days after the submission and for it to contain specified. The bill would have required the parties to submit the advisory determination to the court when filing the proposed settlement, and would have specified that a court is not bound to enter judgment in a manner consistent with the nonbinding advisory determination of the board.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-779 (Wilson) - Groundwater: adjudication.

This bill enacts various changes to procedures governing comprehensive groundwater adjudications and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act designed to address transparency regarding the adjudication process, ensure that the water use of small farmers and disadvantaged communities have been considered by a court before a judgment is entered, and specify that monitoring and reporting under an approved groundwater sustainability plan continues throughout the duration of the adjudication proceeding, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Status: Chapter 665, Statutes of 2023

AB-844 (Gipson) - Zero-emission trucks: insurance.

This bill requires the California Department of Insurance to implement specific data collections regarding the availability and affordability of insurance for heavy-duty trucks and truck fleets, as provided. The bill specifies that information submitted to the commissioner is confidential and exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, that submitted information is not subject to subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, and that testimony by the commissioner, the commissioner's staff, an employee of the department, or a person to whom the reporting was disclosed regarding the contents of any report submitted is inadmissible as evidence in a civil proceeding. The bill requires the Commissioner required to publish information compiled from the submitted data in the aggregate, and prohibits the published data from identifying an individual respondent or insurer, except to support consumer understanding of insurance options, as specified.

Status: Chapter 347, Statutes of 2023

AB-933 (Aguilar-Curry) - Privileged communications: incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination.

This bill makes privileged, and therefore excluded from the category of communications that can constitute defamation, a communication made by an individual, without malice, regarding an incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination, and authorizes a prevailing defendant in a defamation action arising from such a privileged communication to recover reasonable attorney fees, costs, and other specified relief.

Status: Chapter 670, Statutes of 2023

AB-1119 (Wicks) - Enforcement of judgments.

This bill exempts judgment debtors from being subject to arrest and punishment for contempt for failing to appear at a debtor's examination in a case concerning consumer debt and provides a separate process for meeting the same goals of the in person examination.

Status: Chapter 562, Statutes of 2023

AB-1139 (Garcia) - Recognition of tribal court money judgments: tribal sales taxes.

This bill applies the Tribal Court Civil Money Judgment Act (the Act) to specified judgments relating to tribal taxes, and related interest and penalties. The Act prescribes procedures for applying for recognition and entry of a judgement based on a tribal court money judgement, objecting to such a judgement, and guiding courts in determining whether to refuse to enter the judgment or grant a stay of enforcement. However, the Act specifies that it does not apply to money judgments for taxes, fines, or penalties.

Status: Chapter 138, Statutes of 2023

AB-1171 (Blanca Rubio) - Cannabis: private right of action.

This bill authorizes a licensee under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act to bring a civil action in superior court against a person engaging in commercial cannabis activities without a license, as specified.

Status: Chapter 467, Statutes of 2023

AB-1179 (Pacheco) - Family law: attorney's fees.

This bill clarifies that, in a family law case, an award of attorney fees as a sanction may be imposed after a party or the court has provided notice to the party against whom the sanction is proposed and that party is given an opportunity to be heard at a hearing.

Status: Chapter 67, Statutes of 2023

AB-1286 (Haney) - Pharmacy.

This bill makes various changes to the Pharmacy Law, including to the authority of a pharmacist-in-charge and a pharmacist on duty to make certain staffing decisions. The bill requires a licensed community pharmacy to report medication errors to an entity approved by the Pharmacy Board. The bill provides that these reports are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

Status: Chapter 470, Statutes of 2023

AB-1366 (Maienschein) - Unfair competition and false advertising: disgorgement.

This bill authorizes courts to award the Attorney General the remedy of disgorgement in actions brought pursuant to California's Unfair Competition Law or False Advertising Law. Such amounts may be used to provide restitution to victims in other actions, as provided.

Status: Chapter 686, Statutes of 2023

AB-1414 (Kalra) - Civil actions: consumer debt.

This bill prohibits the use of common counts in actions for collection of consumer debt. This bill excludes consumer debt from the definition of book account. "Consumer debt" is defined to mean any obligation or alleged obligation, incurred on or after July 1, 2024,

of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services that are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, and where the obligation to pay appears on the face of a note or in a written contract.

Status: Chapter 688, Statutes of 2023

AB-1472 (Alvarez) - City of Imperial Beach: recreational vehicle parks: registration requirements.

This bill prohibits a person from requiring an occupant, tenant, or resident in a recreational vehicle park located within the City of Imperial Beach to reregister if the purpose of the reregistration requirement is to prevent the occupant, tenant, or resident from gaining or maintaining status as a resident, and provides for a rebuttable presumption that the reason for requiring reregistration is to prevent them from gaining or maintaining status as a resident. The bill makes a person who violates these provisions liable for a civil penalty of \$500, and requires a court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party.

Status: Chapter 351, Statutes of 2024

AB-1755 (Kalra) - Civil actions: restitution for or replacement of a new motor vehicle.

This bill amends the procedure for seeking specified remedies pursuant to the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act in connection with nonconforming motor vehicles.

Status: Chapter 938, Statutes of 2024

AB-1879 (Gipson) - Electronic signatures.

This bill authorizes a taxpayer to elect to use an electronic signature in lieu of a manual, facsimile, or other signature for a State Board of Equalization form if a county assessor has authorized that form to be submitted via the use of electronic media if certain conditions are met. This bill requires a county assessor to accept the electronic signature, and provides that a compliant electronic signature is to have the same legal effect as the manual, facsimile, or other signature of the taxpayer. This bill authorizes an assessor to accept the filing of all State Board of Equalization forms via electronic media, not just property statements.

Status: Chapter 217, Statutes of 2024

AB-1899 (Cervantes) - Courts.

This bill requires that, for questionnaires that courts and individual judges may use for the jury selection process starting January 1, 2026, Judicial Council adopt a standard of judicial administration that ensures juror identification and any juror questionnaire is inclusive, including of prospective jurors' gender identity and expression, and makes changes to select provisions of the Civil Code to make the code's text gender neutral.

Status: Chapter 812, Statutes of 2024

AB-2049 (Pacheco) - Motions for summary judgment: filing deadlines.

This bill increases the deadlines for filing motions for summary judgment and responsive pleadings by six days. The bill limits parties to only one such motion unless there is good cause. The bill prohibits the reply brief from including any new evidentiary matter, additional material facts, or separate statements, not previously presented in the motion or opposition briefs.

Status: Chapter 99, Statutes of 2024

AB-2095 (Maienschein) - Publication: newspapers of general circulation.

This bill would have required public notices that are legally required to be printed in a newspaper of general circulation to also be published in the newspaper's website or electronic newspaper and on the statewide internet website maintained as a repository for notices by a majority of California newspapers of general circulation. The bill would have prohibited a newspaper from charging a fee or surcharge specifically to access public notices on their internet website, and would have provided that the newspaper in which the notice is published is responsible for publishing notices on the statewide website. The bill would have prohibited the statewide internet website from selling or sharing the personal information of consumers or using it for any purposes other than those explicitly provided. The bill would have exempted a newspaper of general circulation that has five or fewer employees from the requirement to post a public notice on its internet website or electronic newspaper or on the statewide website until January 1, 2028. In his veto message, the Governor stated: "I applaud the author's attempt to provide an online repository to inform the public of the important matters covered in these legal notices. However, I am concerned that this bill may require the state's small community newspapers to hire additional personnel to upload notices and/or to pay for software tools to manage these uploads. Neither of these are costs that these small businesses, a vital and valuable source of local journalism, can bear. I encourage the Legislature to revisit this issue in subsequent legislation that achieves this bill's objectives, while also addressing the potential financial burden on small community newspapers."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2225 (Rodriguez) - Discovery: prehospital emergency medical care person or personnel review committees.

This bill adds prehospital emergency medical care person or personnel organized committees and review committees to the list of organized medical committees and peer review bodies whose proceedings and records are currently exempt from discovery in civil litigation.

Status: Chapter 329, Statutes of 2024

AB-2257 (Wilson) - Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.

This bill provides that, if a local agency complies with specified exhaustion of remedies procedures for purposes of any fee or assessment adopted by that local agency pursuant to Section 4 or 6 of Article XIII D of the California Constitution (Proposition 218), then a person or entity that has not timely submitted to that local agency a written objection, as specified, is prohibited from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with those constitutional provisions and limits a record of proceedings in court to containing specified documents, except specified.

Status: Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024

AB-2297 (Friedman) - Hospital and Emergency Physician Fair Pricing Policies.

This bill prohibits a hospital or an emergency physician, in determining eligibility under their charity care or discount payment policies, from considering the monetary assets of the patient, except for health savings accounts. The bill prohibits hospitals or emergency physicians from imposing time limits for eligibility for charity care or discounted payments. The bill also extends the prohibition on hospitals and emergency physicians from placing liens on primary residences to prohibiting liens on any real property owned by the patient. Lastly, the bill prohibits a collection agency, debt buyer, or assignee that is not a subsidiary or affiliate of the hospital from noticing or conducting a sale of any real property owned, in part or completely, by the patient or placing liens on any real property.

Status: Chapter 511, Statutes of 2024

AB-2347 (Kalra) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: procedural requirements.

This bill expands the time that a tenant of residential real property has to file an answer to an unlawful detainer action from five days to ten days, and specifies certain timelines and procedures for a defendant to file a demurrer or motion to strike.

Status: Chapter 512, Statutes of 2024

AB-2587 (Aguiar-Curry) - Sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill would have revived otherwise time-barred claims for damages arising from sexual assault and related claims arising out of the sexual assault against the perpetrator and any entities responsible, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2693 (Wicks) - Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill would have revived otherwise-expired claims for damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault by an employee of a juvenile probation camp or detention

facility owned and operated by a county. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: "I am concerned that again reviving the statute of limitations for these individuals, even for one year, will invite future legislation seeking to revive claims for other affected groups, both in the immediate future and in the years beyond."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2773 (Kalra) - Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.

This bill would have modified the private right of action under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, in a case against a skilled nursing facility or residential care facility, to lower the burden of proof to recover compensatory damages and attorney's fees and costs to a preponderance of the evidence when the defendant is found to have intentionally committed spoliation of evidence, as defined. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating: "we should not completely remove a judge's discretion to craft appropriate remedies in response to spoliation. A more nuanced approach would be to specify that a judge may reduce the standard of proof under these circumstances."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2833 (McKinnor) - Evidence: restorative justice communications.

This bill would have provided that, except as specified, an individual's participation or nonparticipation in a restorative justice process and any communication within a restorative justice process are not admissible or subject to discovery, and disclosure shall not be compelled, in any arbitration, administrative adjudication, civil action, criminal action, juvenile action, or other proceeding regardless of completion or outcome of the process.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-2837 (Bauer-Kahan) - Civil actions: enforcement of money judgments.

This bill makes a number of changes to the Enforcements of Judgments Law relating to service, property exempt from collection, and wage garnishment.

Status: Chapter 514, Statutes of 2024

AB-2859 (Jim Patterson) - Emergency medical technicians: peer support.

This bill authorizes emergency medical services (EMS) providers to establish a peer support and crisis referral program for providing a network of peer representatives, who are available to come to the aid of their fellow employees on a broad range of emotional or professional issues. It provides that communications between EMS personnel and a peer support team member, or a crisis hotline or crisis referral service, are confidential, as provided. This bill immunizes a peer support team member from specified liability arising from the provision of peer support services.

Status: Chapter 744, Statutes of 2024

AB-3196 (Stephanie Nguyen) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: demurrers.

This bill would have required that, when a defendant in an unlawful detainer action involving commercial real property, as defined, challenges the legal sufficiency of the complaint by filing a demurrer, the hearing date on the demurrer must be set no more than 20 court days following the filing of the demurrer.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-3283 (Committee on Judiciary) - Enforcement of judgments: claims of exemption.

This bill makes clear that a claim of exemption and a notice of opposition to that claim do not constitute an appearance and limits the power of the court over such a claimant to only determining the claim of exemption.

Status: Chapter 229, Statutes of 2024

COMMON INTEREST DEVELOPMENTS (DAVIS-STIRLING ACT)

SB-900 (Umberg) - Common interest developments: repair and maintenance.

This bill specifies that a Homeowner's Association (HOA) of a Common Interest Development (CID) is responsible for the repairs and replacements necessary to restore interrupted gas, heat, water, or electrical services that begin in the common area, unless the utility service that failed must be maintained, repaired, or replaced by a public, private, or other utility service provider, is otherwise provided for in the declaration of the CID, or meets other exceptions. This bill requires the board of directors of an HOA to commence the process for making those repairs within 14 days, and requires that, if the board is unable to reach a quorum within that 14-day period, a reduced quorum be met at the next duly noticed board meeting solely for the purpose of voting to commence the process of making repairs. This bill also specifies that the HOA board may vote electronically to initiate repairs, may obtain competitive financing without a vote of the HOA, and institute an emergency assessment to fund repairs if there are insufficient reserve funds available to cover the cost. Additionally, this bill requires an HOA to visually inspect gas lines as part of its reserve study, and provides for emergency assessments to fund an extraordinary expense where a threat to personal health is discovered on the property.

Status: Chapter 288, Statutes of 2024

SB-1462 (Glazer) - Subdivisions: disbursements of deposits.

This bill would have permitted a developer of a subdivision to disburse the buyer's deposit before the close of the sale to pay for construction costs of the project, if the

developer complies with certain requirements and submits certain information to the Department of Real Estate (DRE) to review. This bill would have required that the developer obtain security to assure the construction of the project, either as a completion or performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or other substantially similar instrument, guarantee, or security approved by DRE, and would have required DRE review the documents provided by the developer within 30 days. This bill would have required the developer disbursing the funds to provide a specified disclosure in its preliminary and final public reports, and would have required that the buyer provide the developer express informed consent to the disbursement, as specified. Additionally, current law states that any liquidated damages provision of a real estate sales contract, which specifies a predetermined amount of damages a buyer would owe the seller if the buyer breaches the contract, is valid when the liquidated damages actually paid are no more than three percent of the purchase price, unless the buyer demonstrates that the amount is unreasonable. This bill would have exempted from this three percent liquidated damages cap any sale in which the deposit is disbursed to pay construction costs through the process specified by the bill.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2114 (Irwin) - Building standards: exterior elevated elements: inspection.

Current law requires that the Homeowner's Association (HOA) board of directors of a Common Interest Development with three or more multifamily units obtain a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection at least once every nine years, beginning January 1, 2025, of a random and statistically significant sample of exterior elevated elements for which the HOA has maintenance or repair responsibility. Current law specifies that these inspections must be conducted by either a licensed structural engineer or an architect. This bill provides that licensed civil engineers may also inspect an HOA's exterior elevated elements to meet this inspection requirement. This bill is an urgency measure, and specifies this urgency is necessary to ensure the physical safety of Californians.

Status: Chapter 100, Statutes of 2024

AB-2159 (Maienschein) - Common interest developments: association governance: elections.

AB 2159 provides a process by which the board of directors of a homeowners' association (HOA) of a Common Interest Development may, upon adoption of a rule by the board, conduct an HOA election by electronic secret ballot. It specifies the provisions such a rule must include, including that the rule must permit a homeowner to change their preferred method of voting no later than 90 days before an election and that the HOA must mail a written ballot to any homeowner who has not opted into electronic secret ballot voting, if the HOA has adopted a rule allowing for opting into

electronic voting, or for whom the HOA does not have an electronic mail address. AB 2159 also specifies required notices that an HOA must provide homeowners in order to conduct an election by electronic secret ballot, and specifies standards that the HOA's inspector of elections must follow in conducting an election by secret electronic ballot.

Status: Chapter 383, Statutes of 2024

AB-2460 (Ta) - Common interest developments: association governance: member election.

Current law provides that Common Interest Developments (CID's) are governed by a Homeowner's Association (HOA) made of the individual owners within the CID. The HOA is governed by a board of directors elected by the members of the HOA. The votes are counted and tabulated by an election inspector or inspectors at a public meeting. If the CID's guiding documents require a quorum for board elections, a quorum of voting members must be met at this public meeting. Current law provides a process to address what an HOA may do if a quorum is not met, specifying that the board may set another meeting for counting the votes at least 20 days after the election, at which the quorum requirement will be 20 percent. Current law also requires that the board provide HOA members general notice of this subsequent meeting with specified information at least 15 days before the meeting. This bill corrects various ambiguities in the law, including clarifying that the process for a reconvened meeting does not apply if the governing documents of the HOA provide for a quorum lower than 20 percent.

Status: Chapter 401, Statutes of 2024

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

SB-345 (Skinner) - Health care services: legally protected health care activities.

This bill enacts various safeguards against the enforcement of other states' laws that prohibit, criminalize, sanction, authorize civil liability against, or otherwise interfere with a person, provider, or other entity in California that offers reproductive health care services or gender-affirming health care services.

Status: Chapter 260, Statutes of 2023

SB-487 (Atkins) - Abortion: provider protections.

This bill prohibits health plans and health insurers from terminating, discriminating against, or otherwise penalizing a provider based on a civil judgment, criminal conviction, or another disciplinary action in another state if the judgment, conviction, or disciplinary action is solely based on the application of another state's law that interferes with a person's right to receive care that would be lawful if provided in California. The bill authorizes the Department of Health Care Services to elect not to suspend a Medi-

Cal provider who has a license, certificate, or other approval to provide health care suspended or revoked in another state if the revocation or suspension is based solely on conduct that is not deemed to be unprofessional conduct under California law, as provided.

Status: Chapter 261, Statutes of 2023

SB-901 (Umberg) - The military: eligibility.

This bill provides that a person is ineligible to commission or enlist in, and must be administratively discharged with an other than honorable characterization from, the California National Guard or State Guard if they actively participate in, advocate for, or engage in, the use of unlawful force, unlawful violence, or other means to deprive an individual of their rights.

Status: Chapter 774, Statutes of 2024

SB-929 (Min) - Presidential elections: candidate qualifications.

This bill would have required the Secretary of State, before placing the name of a candidate for President or Vice President on the ballot for the general election, to determine whether the candidate satisfies the qualifications for the office described in the United States Constitution; would have prohibited the Secretary of State from placing on the ballot the name of any candidate who the Secretary of State determines is not eligible in accordance with these provisions; and would have authorized a voter or candidate to challenge this determination by the Secretary of State in accordance with specified procedures.

Status: Held in the Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee

SB-1040 (Ochoa Bogh) - Civil actions: service of process.

Under the United States Constitutional right to Due Process, a plaintiff in a civil action must provide notice and an opportunity to be heard to all interested parties of the civil action. Under California law, a plaintiff in a civil action must exercise reasonable diligence to serve a defendant in person with notice of the claims made against them and the date for the hearing in court; however, if the plaintiff cannot with reasonable diligence personally serve the defendant, they may be able to serve the defendant with notice in alternative ways, such as by leaving the summons and complaint with a competent household member over the age of 18. This bill would have allowed a plaintiff in a civil action to serve a defendant for whom the only known address is a state prison or county jail through a substitute form of service, if the plaintiff attempts personal service through its provided process at least once. This bill would have allowed alternative service upon a defendant in a state prison by having a sworn peace officer be escorted into the prison's security area to complete service, or by having the institution's staff accept the papers as confidential mail and open the papers in the presence of the incarcerated defendant by a specified process and have the

incarcerated person sign for the papers when they are delivered. This bill would have made a warden of a state prison liable to the incarcerated person for all damages from failing to complete service through the process specified in the bill, and also would have specified that, if the incarcerated person has been transferred or released, the state prison or jail must notify the individual who attempted service upon the incarcerated person within 24 hours of the attempted service that the incarcerated person has been transferred or released.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1184 (Eggman) - Mental health: involuntary treatment: antipsychotic medication.

This bill requires an order for treatment with antipsychotic medication, as specified, to remain in effect at the beginning of a detention period for various involuntary holds under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provided that a petition for a new determination on the question of capacity has been filed, as specified; and requires this determination to remain in effect until the court hears a petition for that detention period and issues a decision, as specified.

Status: Chapter 643, Statutes of 2024

SB-1196 (Blakespear) - End of Life Option Act.

This bill would have expanded the End of Life Option Act in several ways, including by expanding who is eligible for requesting aid-in-dying drugs and the means by which such drugs could be administered.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-1287 (Glazer) - Public postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act: prohibition on harassment, intimidation, and discrimination.

This bill requires the Trustees of the California State University, and requests the Regents of the University of California, to (1) adopt rules and procedures in the student codes of conduct that prohibit violent, harassing, intimidating, or discriminatory conduct that creates a hostile environment on campus; (2) adopt rules and procedures in the student codes of conduct that prohibit conduct that limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the free exchange of ideas or the educational mission of the segment; (3) develop mandatory training programs for students; and, (4) require each student to acknowledge the code of conduct.

Status: Chapter 892, Statutes of 2024

SB-1435 (Ochoa Bogh) - Books and other school materials: obscene matter.

This bill would have required the governing board of a school district to exclude from schools and school libraries serving pupils in preschool, transitional kindergarten,

kindergarten, and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, all books, publications, or papers that contain obscene harmful matter, as defined, on or before July 31, 2025; and would have authorized a parent, guardian, or resident of a school district to commence a civil action to obtain appropriate injunctive and declaratory relief for violations of these provisions after the governing board of the school district's refusal to remove any harmful matter requested of it.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Education Committee

SB-1497 (Menjivar) - Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024.

This bill would have required certain fossil fuel companies to pay for the costs that California has or will incur as a result of climate change, as specified.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

SR-9 (Skinner) - Reproductive health.

This resolution marks the 50th anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case Roe v. Wade (1973) 410 U.S. 113, which established a person's right under the federal constitution to choose whether or not to carry a pregnancy to term. This resolution also recognizes that, in the immediate aftermath of the U. S. Supreme Court's devastating decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization ((2022) 597 U.S. 215), which overturned Roe by a vote of 6-3, there is nothing prohibiting patients and providers of sexual and reproductive health care from being criminalized for receiving or providing essential health care services, including abortion, in other states and therefore, urges the President of the United States and the United States Congress to enact federal legislation that guarantees the right to reproductive freedom.

Status: Adopted by the Senate

AB-522 (Kalra) - State departments: investigations and hearings: administrative subpoenas.

This bill would have required administrative subpoenas seeking to obtain a customer's electronic communication information from a service provider to meet certain conditions, including that notice and a right to object be provided to the customer.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-793 (Bonta) - Privacy: reverse demands.

This bill would have restricted reverse-location searches, also known as "geofence warrants," which allow law enforcement agencies to obtain cell phone data about unspecified individuals near a certain location, and reverse-keyword searches, which allow law enforcement agencies to obtain data about unspecified individuals who used certain search terms on an internet website.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1587 (Ting) - Financial transactions: firearms merchants: merchant category code.

This bill requires financial institutions that facilitate payment card transactions to implement a merchant category code for firearms merchants, as specified.

Status: Chapter 247, Statutes of 2023

AB-1825 (Muratsuchi) - California Freedom to Read Act.

This bill requires the governing board or body of each public library in the state, excluding school libraries, to adopt a written and publicly available collection development policy, and prohibits the governing board or body of a public library from proscribing or prohibiting the circulation of any materials in a public library because of the topic addressed by the materials or because of the views, ideas, or opinions contained in those materials.

Status: Chapter 941, Statutes of 2024

AB-2050 (Pellerin) - Voter registration database: Electronic Registration Information Center

This bill would have diminished the privacy rights of Californians who have registered to vote in California and who are registered with the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Would have permitted the sharing of the personal information of Californians with an out of state nonprofit who would share this personal information with other states. The stated purpose of the bill is to better ensure electoral integrity. While the bill had guarantees about protecting the personal information received from out of state residents, the bill could not guarantee that other states that will gain access to a voter's personal information would actually protect that information. Proponents argued that the benefit the bill would have provided to democracy would outweigh privacy concerns.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2355 (Wendy Carrillo) - Political Reform Act of 1974: political advertisements: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires committees that create, publish, or distribute a political advertisement that contains any image, audio, or video that is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence to include a disclosure in the advertisement disclosing that the content has been so altered.

Status: Chapter 260, Statutes of 2024

AB-2377 (Luz Rivas) - Pupil instruction: physical education: religious exemption: fasting.

This bill grants an accommodation, for a student in grades 1 to 12, upon submitting a written notification to the school principal, in connection with any physical activity

components of a physical education course during a period of religious fasting, as specified.

Status: Chapter 960, Statutes of 2024

AB-2655 (Berman) - Defending Democracy from Deepfake Deception Act of 2024.

This bill establishes the Defending Democracy from Deepfake Deception Act of 2024, which requires a large online platform to block the posting or sending of materially deceptive and digitally modified or created content related to elections, during specified periods before and after an election. It requires these platforms to label certain additional content inauthentic, fake, or false during specified periods before and after an election and to provide mechanisms to report such content.

Status: Chapter 261, Statutes of 2024

AB-2839 (Pellerin) - Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.

This bill prohibits a person, committee, or other entity from knowingly distributing an advertisement or other election communication that contains materially deceptive content, as defined and specified, with malice, except as provided, within 120 days of a California election, and in specified cases, 60 days thereafter.

Status: Chapter 262, Statutes of 2024

AB-3024 (Ward) - Civil rights.

This bill provides that, under the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976, “intimidation by threat of violence” includes terrorizing the owner or resident of private property with the distribution of materials on that private property, without authorization, with the purpose of terrorizing the owner or occupant of that property; and defines “terrorize” as to cause a person of ordinary emotions and sensibilities to fear for their personal safety.

Status: Chapter 584, Statutes of 2024

ACA-5 (Low) - Marriage equality.

This proposed constitutional amendment repeals and replaces the void and unconstitutional provision of the California Constitution that defines valid and recognizable marriages in California as marriages between a “man and a woman.” Although Ninth Circuit Court precedent and the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges* voided this provision of the California Constitution, the provision remains part of the text of the California Constitution. This proposed Constitutional Amendment removes the provision, and replaces it with a provision that expressly affirms that the right to marry is a fundamental right in furtherance of the inalienable right to enjoy life and liberty and pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy, and the right to due process and equal protection guaranteed by the California Constitution. Adoption of these amendments to the California Constitution will only take place if the

California electorate approve this proposed Constitutional amendment during the 2024 general election.

Status: Chapter 125, Statutes of 2023

ACA-7 (Jackson) - Government preferences: programs: exceptions.

This proposed constitutional amendment would have established specified exceptions to Section 31 of Article I of the California Constitution (Proposition 209), by providing that it shall not be considered prohibited preferential treatment when a state agency or a local agency uses state moneys to fund research-based or research-informed and culturally specific programs in any industry, including, but not limited to, public employment and public education, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

CONSUMER PROTECTION

SB-33 (Glazer) - Commercial financing: disclosures.

This bill removes a sunset provision that applies to a requirement to disclose the cost of a commercial financing transaction expressed as an annualized rate, thereby requiring commercial financing providers to provide the specified disclosure indefinitely; and clarifies the scope of liability for a provider who charges a rate in conformity with written guidance or orders, as specified.

Status: Chapter 376, Statutes of 2023

SB-80 (Laird) - Retail installment contracts.

This bill would have required retail installment contracts to be printed in at least 12-point type.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-244 (Eggman) - Right to Repair Act.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2024, requires manufacturers of an electronic or appliance product, as defined, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50, to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, sufficient service documentation and prescribed functional parts and tools to owners of the product, service and repair facilities, and service dealers for specified timeframes. This bill provides that a city, a county, a city and county, or the state may bring an action in superior court to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly, or reasonably should have known that it violated, these provisions as provided. The bill provides a three-year statute of limitation for bringing an action against an alleged violation, and specifies that these provisions do not apply if the manufacturer provides an equivalent or better, readily available replacement electronic or appliance product at no charge to the customer. The bill also provides that a manufacturer or authorized repair provider is not liable for any damage or injury

caused to any electronic or appliance product, person, or property that occurs as a result of repair, diagnosis, maintenance, or modification performed by a service dealer or owner.

Status: Chapter 704, Statutes of 2023

SB-271 (Dodd) - Powered wheelchairs: repair.

This bill would have required an original manufacturer of a powered wheelchair to provide a wheelchair owner or independent repair provider the necessary parts and equipment used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair the wheelchair, as provided. The bill would have subjected an original equipment manufacturer who knowingly violates these provisions to specified civil penalties, with certain exceptions. The bill would have authorized a person injured by a violation of these provisions and the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action to enforce these provisions. The bill would have also prohibited the Department of Health Care Services from requiring prior authorization for the repair of a powered wheelchair, among other things. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating: “prior authorization is a key safeguard for cost containment and prevention of abuse in the Medi-Cal program. Further, setting a monetary threshold for prior authorization in statute creates an additional barrier, should the amount need adjustment in the future.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-287 (Skinner) - Features that harm child users: civil penalty.

This bill would have subjected social media platforms to civil liability for damages caused by their designs, algorithms, or features, as provided. Specifically, it would have prohibited a social media platform from using a design, algorithm, or feature that the platform knows, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, causes child users to do specified things, including purchasing a controlled substance; inflicting harm on themselves or others; experiencing addiction to the social media platform; or illegally purchasing a firearm. This bill would have provided a safe harbor where certain auditing practices are carried out.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

SB-296 (Dodd) - In-vehicle cameras.

This bill requires the disclosure of in-vehicle cameras installed by the manufacturer and places restrictions on what can be done with video recordings from such cameras and where such recordings can be retained. The bill prohibits compelling an entity to build specific features for the purpose of allowing the monitoring of communications.

Status: Chapter 864, Statutes of 2023

SB-362 (Becker) - Data brokers: privacy.

This bill bolsters the data broker registry law by, in part, requiring more information to be reported, including an annual report from data brokers on their compliance with

California Consumer Privacy Act requests, increasing the penalties for violations, and transferring much of the relevant duties from the Attorney General to the California Privacy Protection Agency (PPA). It also expands consumers' deletion rights and requires the PPA to create an accessible deletion mechanism that allows a consumer, through a single request, to request that every data broker delete the personal information related to the consumer and held by the data broker, except as specified.

Status: Chapter 709, Statutes of 2023

SB-390 (Limón) - Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.

This bill would have used existing deceptive practices law to explicitly outlaw fraudulent claims and other misconduct in the voluntary carbon offset market and subject it to the civil enforcement mechanisms that already exist. The bill defined key terms related to voluntary offset markets. The ultimate aim of the bill was to incentivize greater self-regulation within the offsets markets and improve the overall quality of offsets being offered to Californians. Despite zero "no" votes in the Legislature and no known opposition, Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating "by imposing civil liability for even unintentional mistakes about offset quality, this bill could inadvertently capture well-intentioned sellers and verifiers of voluntary offsets, and risks creating significant turmoil in the market for carbon offsets, potentially even beyond California."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-478 (Dodd) - Consumers Legal Remedies Act: advertisements.

This bill makes it an unlawful business practice to advertise, display, or offer a price for a good or service that does not include all mandatory fees or charges, except as provided or exempted.

Status: Chapter 400, Statutes of 2023

SB-581 (Caballero) - Third-party litigation financing.

This bill would have sought to bring oversight to the litigation financing industry. It would have required litigation financiers to register with the Secretary of State's office and placed various consumer protections on the practice, including a cap on interest rates and a restriction on securitizing such loans. Financiers would have been prohibited from receiving or exercising any right to direct, control, or otherwise influence the conduct of the consumer's legal claim or action, including any settlement or resolution thereof.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-591 (Min) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: consumer protection: credit reporting.

This bill would have required the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to issue a report on the feasibility and benefits, risks, and costs of, requiring credit reporting bureaus and lenders to implement certain information security measures.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-611 (Menjivar) - Residential rental properties: fees and advertisements.

This bill addresses the problem of hidden and exorbitant fees by prohibiting certain add-on fees from being charged by landlords and providing some protections to service members in connection with security charged.

Status: Chapter 287, Statutes of 2024

SB-644 (Glazer) - Hotel and private residence rental reservations: cancellation: refunds.

This bill requires a hosting platform, hotel, third-party booking service, or short-term rental to allow a consumer to cancel a reservation within 24 hours without penalty if made at least 72 hours or more before the time of check-in and to have the funds refunded to the original form of payment, as specified.

Status: Chapter 718, Statutes of 2023

SB-666 (Min) - Small business: commercial financing transactions.

This bill prohibits certain fees in connection with commercial financing provided to small businesses, as defined. Existing law requires disclosures of specific information in connection with commercial financing of less than \$500,000. However, certain junk fees in this context are not covered by those transparency measures. This bill addresses the gap by prohibiting certain fees from being charged, including fees in addition to an origination fee that do not have a clear corresponding service provided for the fee.

Status: Chapter 881, Statutes of 2023

SB-680 (Skinner) - Consumer Legal Remedies Act.

When being considered by the Senate, this bill would have required a dealer that sells or leases a vehicle propelled by a battery-powered motor to provide notice to a consumer if the price exceeds the manufacturer's suggested retail price, as specified. It was later gutted and amended and would have regulated social media platforms, containing language nearly identical to SB 287 (Skinner, 2023).

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-683 (Glazer) - Hotels and short-term rentals: advertised rates: mandatory fees.

This bill would have required advertised rates for hotel rooms and short-term rentals to include all mandatory fees in their advertising and that hotels and short-term rentals provide clear pricing disclosures, all subject to public enforcement.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-785 (Caballero) - Consumer protection: ticket sellers.

This bill would have reworked the laws governing ticket sellers, including, among other things, by prohibiting a ticket seller from advertising, offering for sale, or contracting for the sale of a ticket, or accepting consideration for payment in full or for a deposit for the

sale of a ticket if they do not own, possess, have constructive possession, or have the contractual right to sell the ticket. The bill would have required a ticket seller or ticket resale marketplace, as defined, to comply with specified requirements in order to offer a service to obtain a ticket on behalf of a purchaser. The bill would have also prohibited a ticket seller or ticket resale marketplace from selling more than one copy to a live entertainment event and prohibited a ticket seller or ticket resale marketplace from displaying specified content on an internet website with intent to mislead if the content is substantially similar to the internet website of an event presenter, rights holder, or original seller, as specified.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-793 (Glazer) - Insurance: privacy notices and personal information.

This bill seeks to codify a change to the Graham-Leech Bliley Act that loosens the regulatory requirement that insurers provide annual notices to customers. The bill also narrows what is required to be provided under the joint privacy notices pursuant to the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act.

Status: Chapter 184, Statutes of 2023

SB-829 (Wilk) - Ticket sellers: exclusivity.

The bill would have prohibited a contract between an operator of an entertainment facility and a primary ticket seller from providing for the primary ticket seller to be the exclusive and sole primary ticket seller for the operator of the entertainment facility.

Status: Held in the Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism Committee

SB-869 (Glazer) - Commercial financing.

This bill would have expanded the scope of the California Financing Law to cover specified commercial financing transactions offered to small businesses and would have established requirements and prohibitions on commercial financing providers and brokers engaged in such transactions.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-875 (Glazer) - Health and care facilities: residential care facilities for the elderly: referral agencies.

This bill would have required that referral sources must provide, before sending a compensated referral to a residential care facility for the elderly located in California, the senior or their representative with specified disclosures, perform background checks, and carry liability insurance. The bill would have provided for criminal and civil penalties for a violation of its provisions.

Status: Held in the Assembly Human Services Committee

SB-976 (Skinner) - Social Media Youth Addiction Law.

This bill prohibits operators of “internet-based services or applications” from providing “addictive feeds,” as those terms are defined, to minors without parental consent and from sending notifications to minors at night and during school hours without parental consent, as provided. This bill requires operators to make available to parents a series of protective measures for controlling access to and features of the platform for their children. This bill also requires reporting on data regarding children on their platforms, as specified.

Status: Chapter 321, Statutes of 2024

SB-1000 (Ashby) - Connected devices: access: abusers.

This bill would have required an account manager to deny a person access to a connected device no later than two days after the submission of a device protection request by a survivor of domestic violence, and would have required a vehicle manufacturer to immediately terminate access or disable remote vehicle technology and provide the survivor with a way to disable remote vehicle technology manually, as specified.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-1036 (Limón) - Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.

This bill would have added certain claims about voluntary carbon offsets (VCOs) to the False Advertising Law, related to VCOs that are known or should be known to not be quantifiable, real, and additional, as defined.

Status: Held in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee

SB-1061 (Limón) - Consumer debt: medical debt.

This bill prohibits reporting medical debt to consumer credit reporting agencies, those agencies from including it in their reports, and others from relying on medical debt that appears. The bill requires hospitals to maintain specified records and prohibits debt collectors from engaging in certain practices.

Status: Chapter 520, Statutes of 2024

SB-1076 (Wilk) - Data brokers: accessible deletion mechanism.

This bill would have amended the recently enacted Delete Act by imposing a series of requirements on consumers and their authorized agents before they can effectively exercise their rights with respect to personal information held by data brokers.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1096 (Seyarto) - Mailed solicitations: disclosure statement.

This bill requires a specified disclosure statement required to be provided under existing law in connection with a solicitation of a consumer financial product or service to appear

in 16-point bold type on the front of an envelope of a mailed solicitation to a consumer for a consumer financial product or services, as provided

Status: Chapter 20, Statutes of 2024

SB-1124 (Menjivar) - Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.

This bill would have provided additional protections for veterans in California in connection with fees charged for assistance applying for veterans' benefits and the privacy of their information. The bill would have required persons to be federally accredited before preparing, presenting, or prosecuting a veteran's claim for benefits under federal law.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill would have established the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2024, which would have prohibited the use of pricing algorithms to set or recommend a price or commercial term in this state that incorporates nonpublic competitor data, as defined; established a partially rebuttable presumption that the use of a prohibited pricing algorithm is a violation of specified state laws prohibiting anticompetitive behavior; and added additional provisions relating to the Attorney General's investigation of, and disclosures of the use of, pricing algorithms.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1198 (Roth) - Pawnbrokers: fees and charges.

This bill increases the fees that pawnbrokers may charge for their services, and creates additional fees that they may charge. This bill increases the permissible handling and storage charge that a pawnbroker may charge, depending on the size of the pawned items, and renames this charge the handling, storage, and security charge. This bill also allows a pawnbroker to collect a remote transaction fee when the borrower elects to request a replacement loan, or to redeem a loan, through electronic means. This remote transaction fee would be allowed to be up to three percent of the transaction amount. In addition, this bill increases the fee a pawnbroker may charge when a borrower fails to redeem a pawned item during the loan period from five to seven dollars to cover the services and costs pertaining to the preparation and mailing or electronic transmission of the applicable notice.

Status: Chapter 185, Statutes of 2024

SB-1223 (Becker) - Consumer privacy: sensitive personal information: neural data.

This bill includes "neural data," as defined, within the definition of "sensitive personal information" for purposes of the California Consumer Privacy Act.

Status: Chapter 887, Statutes of 2024

SB-1228 (Padilla) - Large online platforms: user identity authentication.

This bill would have required specified social media platforms to seek to verify influential users, as provided, and to label such accounts and their posts with notes that the user is or is not authenticated by the platform. The bill would have authorized public prosecutors to file actions to enjoin violations and seek other equitable relief.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1272 (Laird) - Gift certificates.

When it came through this Committee, this bill would have provided that a gift certificate with a cash value less than or equal to \$25 must be redeemable in cash, increasing that threshold from \$10. It was later gutted and amended into a bill that would have provided specified authority to the California Energy Commission regarding California Environmental Quality Act processes.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-1286 (Min) - Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act: covered debt: small business debts.

This bill expands the scope of the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to cover specified commercial debt, providing certain debtors with protections from harassment and other prohibited collections activities. The relevant commercial debt includes money due or owing or alleged to be due or owing from a natural person to a lender, a commercial financing provider, or a debt buyer by reason of one or more covered commercial credit transactions, provided the total amount of all covered transactions and all other noncovered commercial credit transactions due and owing to the same entity is no more than \$500,000.

Status: Chapter 522, Statutes of 2024

SB-1384 (Dodd) - Powered wheelchairs: repair.

This bill requires an original equipment manufacturer of a powered wheelchair to provide, on fair and reasonable terms and costs, documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair the wheelchair to an owner or an independent repair provider for the purposes of providing service on the equipment in this state, with certain exceptions. The bill provides enforcement through civil liability that can be enforced by an injured person or the Attorney General, district attorney, county counsel, city prosecutor, or city attorney in the name of the state.

Status: Chapter 797, Statutes of 2024

SB-1424 (Glazer) - Hotel and private residence rental reservations: cancellation: refunds.

This bill would have expanded existing law requiring a minimum cancellation window for reservations for lodging located in California to reservations made in California for lodging advertised in California, regardless of the location of the lodging.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1454 (Ashby) - Bureau of Security and Investigative Services: sunset: limited liability companies: federally recognized tribes.

This bill extends the sunset date for the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS), which licenses and regulates security guards, alarm company operators, repossessioners, locksmiths, and private investigators, until January 1, 2029, and makes additional changes to the various practice acts regulating these professions, including language permitting the BSIS to issue licenses to tribes and tribally-owned businesses, and technical changes to the BSIS's scope of enforcement.

Status: Chapter 484, Statutes of 2024

SB-1462 (Glazer) - Subdivisions: disbursements of deposits.

This bill would have permitted a developer of a subdivision to disburse the buyer's deposit before the close of the sale to pay for construction costs of the project, if the developer complies with certain requirements and submits certain information to the Department of Real Estate (DRE) to review. This bill would have required that the developer obtain security to assure the construction of the project, either as a completion or performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or other substantially similar instrument, guarantee, or security approved by DRE, and would have required DRE review the documents provided by the developer within 30 days. This bill would have required the developer disbursing the funds to provide a specified disclosure in its preliminary and final public reports, and would have required that the buyer provide the developer express informed consent to the disbursement, as specified. Additionally, current law states that any liquidated damages provision of a real estate sales contract, which specify a predetermined amount of damages a buyer would owe the seller if the buyer breaches the contract, is valid when the liquidated damages actually paid are no more than three percent of the purchase price, unless the buyer demonstrates that the amount is unreasonable. This bill would have exempted from this three percent liquidated damages cap any sale in which the deposit is disbursed to pay construction costs through the process specified by the bill.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1466 (Min) - Small business: commercial financing transactions: monitoring fees.

This bill would have allowed an entity covered by the California Financing Law to charge a monitoring fee to compensate the covered entity for services it provides to a small business with respect to the ongoing evaluation, tracking, and review of the small business's collateral, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

SB-1470 (Glazer) - Construction defect cases.

This bill would have changed the standards for determining liability in an action seeking the recovery of damages arising out of, or related to, deficiencies in residential construction, design, and related issues. The bill would have also introduced a special inspector into the construction defect process.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1482 (Glazer) - Commercial financing.

This bill would have prohibited a commercial financing provider or commercial financing broker, as defined, from engaging in specified activities when doing business with specified commercial financing recipients.

Status: Died in the Assembly Floor

SB-1490 (Durazo) - Food delivery platforms.

This bill seeks to bolster the protections of the Fair Food Delivery Act of 2020 by requiring platforms to disclose to consumers and restaurants the status of deliveries and to inform the food facilities of specified details, including information about how errors are handled and charged and the various fees and features involved with the platform's various plans. The bill also requires platforms to provide facilities a mechanism for removing themselves and for directing the platform to disclose to consumers the delivery fee charged to the facility.

Status: Chapter 898, Statutes of 2024

SB-1521 (Committee on Banking and Financial Institutions) - Commercial financing transactions: fees.

This bill allows for collateral monitoring fees to be charged in connection with non-delinquent commercial financing transactions involving small businesses, as specified.

Status: Chapter 194, Statutes of 2024

SB-1524 (Dodd) - Consumers Legal Remedies Act: advertisements: restaurant, bar, and other food services.

This bill exempts mandatory fees and charges for individual food or beverage items sold directly to a customer by specified entities from price-disclosure law, but requires such

fees to be clearly and conspicuously displayed on any advertisement, menu, or other display of the price.

Status: Chapter 43, Statutes of 2024

AB-8 (Friedman) - Ticket sellers.

This bill would have reworked and bolstered the laws governing ticket sellers, including expanding the definition of who is covered and would have required clear pricing transparency.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-39 (Grayson) - Digital financial asset businesses: regulatory oversight.

This bill establishes a licensing and regulatory framework, administered by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, for digital financial asset business activity; most of the bill's licensing requirements will take effect on July 1, 2025.

Status: Chapter 792, Statutes of 2023

AB-375 (Davies) - Food delivery platforms: disclosure of delivery drivers' identity.

This bill amends the Fair Food Delivery Act to require food delivery platforms to provide customers with the name and a picture of the delivery driver on its online-enabled application or platform at the time the customer is notified their purchase is out for delivery.

Status: Chapter 84, Statutes of 2024

AB-410 (Jones-Sawyer) - Shared mobility devices.

This bill makes changes to recently enacted provisions that require tactile signs on each shared mobility device to identify the device for the purpose of reporting illegal or negligent activity. Technical barriers were identified with regard to these requirements. This bill cleans up the specifications of the signage and removes a requirement that the email address of the provider be included.

Status: Chapter 36, Statutes of 2023

AB-502 (Lee) - Food delivery platforms: disclosure.

This bill, with respect to consumer communications intended for food facilities placed through a listing website, prohibits such websites from associating methods of communication with a food facility where they know that use of that method will result in a "forwarded call." "Forwarded call" means a communication made by a consumer and intended for a food facility, by telephone call or other means of communication, that has been routed by a food delivery platform, or a routing service under the direction of the food delivery platform, to the intended food facility. The bill also requires certain disclosures with respect to fees, commissions, and other costs in connection with orders placed through such websites.

Status: Chapter 164, Statutes of 2023

AB-534 (McCarty) - Local agencies: airports: customer facility charges.

This bill eliminates the deadline by which airports must initiate the process for obtaining the authority to require or increase an alternative customer facility charge and removes provisions that end authority to charge a customer facility charge when the bonds, or other forms of indebtedness, used for financing are paid.

Status: Chapter 657, Statutes of 2023

AB-537 (Berman) - Short-term lodging: advertising: rates.

This bill prohibits a place of short-term lodging or an internet website, application, or other similar centralized online platform whereby rental of a place of short-term lodging is advertised or offered from advertising, displaying, or offering a room rate that does not include all required fees or charges, as provided.

Status: Chapter 805, Statutes of 2023

AB-542 (Juan Carrillo) - Self-service storage facilities: lien sales.

This bill amends the publication notice requirements regarding lien sales of property within self-service storage facilities. It authorizes an alternative publication notice requiring advertisement once in a newspaper of general circulation and once on any publicly accessible internet website that customarily conducts or advertises online auctions or sales. The bill eliminates the requirement that the advertisement include a general description of the goods and authorizes the advertisements to be published either in the public notice district where the sale is to be held or in the county where the self-service storage facility is located.

Status: Chapter 531, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill prohibits a person from acquiring any voting securities or assets of a retail grocery firm or retail drug firm unless both parties give, or in the case of a tender offer, the acquiring party gives, written notice to the Attorney general no less than 180 days before the merger, as specified.

Status: Chapter 457, Statutes of 2023

AB-893 (Papan) - Personal vehicle sharing programs.

This bill applies various existing regulatory provisions governing rental vehicle companies to personal vehicle sharing programs, including the ability of airports to regulate the operation of such programs at California airports. This includes authorization for airports to regulate access and require sharing programs to charge “customer facility charges” (CFC) and obtain permits before facilitating the sharing or

renting of vehicles, including advertising vehicles for pickup at such airports. CFCs charged must be proportionate to the services and infrastructure utilized.

Status: Chapter 547, Statutes of 2023

AB-1089 (Gipson) - Firearms.

This bill prohibits the sale, purchase, possession, or receipt of a three-dimensional printer that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms to or by any person in the state other than a state-licensed firearms manufacturer, as specified, and creates two new causes of action available to an Attorney General, city or county attorney, or person harmed against a firearm manufacturer who distributes any digital instructions for the manufacture of a firearm or violates specified provisions relating to the use, sale, marketing, advertising, transfer, possession, purchase, or receipt of a Computer Numerical Control (CNC) milling machine or three-dimensional printer. In 2022, the state passed AB 1621 (Gipson, Ch. 76, Stats. 2022) to take major steps to rein in “ghost gun” manufacturers and the CNC milling machines used to manufacture them. This bill amends the laws to include 3-D printers, creates two new causes of action against persons who knowingly distribute a digital firearm manufacturing code or commits an act that violates the specified Penal Code on unlawfully using or selling CNC milling machines and 3-D printers, and holds a person strictly liable for any personal injury or property damage from such acts. This bill also prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, transferring, advertising, or marketing a CNC milling machine or 3-D printing machine in a manner that knowingly or recklessly causes another person in California to engage in conduct prohibited by the specified Penal Code. Lastly, this bill adopts AB 1621’s CNC machine relinquishment provisions for 3-D printers, providing that a person who possessed a 3-D printer that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms before July 1, 2024 and who, within 90 days of that date relinquishes possession of the printer in the manner provided is exempt from the penal code restrictions on selling, offering to sell, transferring, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a CNC milling machine or 3-D printer that has the sole or primary purpose of manufacturing firearms.

Status: Chapter 243, Statutes of 2023

AB-1119 (Wicks) - Enforcement of judgments.

This bill exempts judgment debtors from being subject to arrest and punishment for contempt for failing to appear at a debtor’s examination in a case concerning consumer debt and provides a separate process for meeting the same goals of the in-person examination.

Status: Chapter 562, Statutes of 2023

AB-1160 (Pacheco) - Protecting Students from Creditor Colleges Act.

This bill would have prohibited institutions of higher education from taking specified actions against a student on the grounds that the student owes institutional debt, as defined, and would have required institutions of higher education to report to the Legislature certain information relating to their debt collection practices.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1210 (Kalra) - Sodium nitrite.

This bill prohibits the sale or offer for sale in the state of sodium nitrite at a purity level that exceeds 10 percent without a label on the immediate container of sodium nitrite, as specified, and a label on the outside of the shipping package that contains sodium nitrite; and makes any violation of these requirements to be subject to a civil penalty of \$10,000 for the first violation, and a civil penalty of no less than \$50,000 and no more than \$100,000 for a second or subsequent violation.

Status: Chapter 469, Statutes of 2023

AB-1305 (Gabriel) - Voluntary carbon market disclosures.

This bill requires a business entity that is marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets within California to disclose specified information about the applicable carbon offset project, including details regarding accountability if a project is not completed or does not meet the projected emission reductions or removal benefits. The bill also places obligations on entities making certain claims about their emissions.

Status: Chapter 365, Statutes of 2023

AB-1366 (Maienschein) - Unfair competition and false advertising: disgorgement.

This bill authorizes courts to award the Attorney General the remedy of disgorgement in actions brought pursuant to California's Unfair Competition Law or False Advertising Law. Such amounts may be used to provide restitution to victims in other actions, as provided.

Status: Chapter 686, Statutes of 2023

AB-1414 (Kalra) - Civil actions: consumer debt.

This bill prohibits the use of common counts in actions for collection of consumer debt. This bill excludes consumer debt from the definition of book account. "Consumer debt" is defined to mean any obligation or alleged obligation, incurred on or after July 1, 2024, of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services that are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, and where the obligation to pay appears on the face of a note or in a written contract.

Status: Chapter 688, Statutes of 2023

AB-1659 (Gabriel) - Sale of small electronic devices: charging devices.

This bill would have followed the lead of the European Union and made USB Type-C charging—currently the most common charging method—the single charging standard for small electronic devices. This includes smartphones, tablets, laptops, and other portable devices sold in California and manufactured for the first time, and first sold in California, on or after January 1, 2026. Similar labeling requirements and other consumer protections were included in the bill.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1712 (Irwin) - Personal information: data breaches.

This bill would have amended the Data Breach Notification Law applying to government agencies to further require the inclusion of the main credit reporting agencies' websites and the Federal Trade Commission's website regarding identity theft protections in required breach notifications. Additional information about how to place a credit or security freeze may be included.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1755 (Kalra) - Civil actions: restitution for or replacement of a new motor vehicle.

This bill amends the procedure for seeking specified remedies pursuant to the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act (the Song-Beverly Act) in connection with nonconforming motor vehicles.

Status: Chapter 938, Statutes of 2024

AB-1824 (Valencia) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out right: mergers.

This bill requires a business that assumes control of all or some part of a transferor business that includes the transfer of a consumer's personal information to comply with a consumer's direction to the transferor pursuant to the California Consumer Privacy Act, namely the consumer's direction to opt out of the selling or sharing of their personal information.

Status: Chapter 940, Statutes of 2024

AB-1849 (Grayson) - Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act: services and repairs: travel trailers and motor homes.

This bill provides that, if the manufacturer or its representative in this state does not service or repair a travel trailer or a portion of motor homes designed, used, or maintained for human habitation to conform to the applicable express warranties after a reasonable number of attempts, the buyer is free to elect reimbursement in lieu of replacement, and in no event will the buyer be required by the manufacturer to accept a replacement travel trailer or motor home.

Status: Chapter 196, Statutes of 2024

AB-1880 (Alanis) - Minors: artistic employment.

This bill extends California’s “Coogan law,” which provides protections to minors providing artistic or creative services, to cover contracts for services as “content creators.”

Status: Chapter 610, Statutes of 2024

AB-1900 (Weber) - Consumer refunds: nondisclosure agreements.

This bill provides that any provision in a contract or agreement that prohibits a consumer from publishing or making statements about the business as a condition of receiving a partial or complete refund, or any thing of value, is void and unenforceable.

Status: Chapter 89, Statutes of 2024

AB-1934 (Grayson) - Digital financial asset businesses.

This bill delays the operative date of the Digital Financial Assets Law and clarifies provisions in that law related to stablecoins.

Status: Chapter 945, Statutes of 2024

AB-1949 (Wicks) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2020: collection of personal information of a consumer less than 18 years of age.

This bill would have prohibited collecting, sharing, selling, using, or disclosing the personal information of minors without affirmative consent from either the minor or their parent or guardian, as provided. This bill would have required businesses to treat a consumer as under 18 years of age if the consumer, through a platform, technology, or mechanism, transmits a signal indicating that the consumer is less than 18 years of age. In his veto message, Governor Newsom wrote: “This bill would fundamentally alter the structure of the CCPA to require businesses, at the point of collection, to distinguish between consumers who are adults and minors. I am concerned that making such a significant change to the CCPA would have unanticipated and potentially adverse effects on how businesses and consumers interact with each other, with unclear effects on children's privacy.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2013 (Irwin) - Artificial intelligence: training data transparency.

This bill requires developers of generative artificial intelligence systems or services that are made available for Californians to post on their website documentation regarding the data used to train the system or service, including high-level summaries of the datasets used.

Status: Chapter 817, Statutes of 2024

AB-2017 (Grayson) - Banks and credit unions: nonsufficient funds fees.

This bill prohibits state-chartered banks and credit unions from charging a fee when a consumer's attempt to initiate a transaction is declined instantaneously or near instantaneously by the bank or credit union due to nonsufficient funds.

Status: Chapter 509, Statutes of 2024

AB-2037 (Papan) - Weights and measures: electric vehicle chargers.

This bill authorizes county sealers to test and verify as correct electrical vehicle (EV) chargers operated by a public agency that is located in the county in which the sealer has jurisdiction, as provided. If the EV charger is found to be incorrect, the bill requires the county sealer to mark it with a tag and require the charger to be repaired or corrected, as specified. The bill authorizes a county sealer to assess a civil penalty against a public agency, or contractor of the public agency, that removes or obliterates any tag or device placed, or caused to be placed, by a sealer on an electric vehicle charger operated by the public agency, except as provided. The bill makes these provisions operative January 1, 2026.

Status: Chapter 692, Statutes of 2024

AB-2062 (Grayson) - Credit unions.

This bill makes various technical amendments to the California Credit Union Law, including authorizing the board of directors of a credit union to use an automated system to establish membership eligibility and to delegate dividend policy to specified committees, among other changes.

Status: Chapter 305, Statutes of 2024

AB-2149 (Connolly) - Gates: standards: inspection.

This bill would have required a regulated gate, defined as any gate that weighs more than 50 pounds and is more than 48 inches wide or more than 84 inches high that is intended to be used by the public, an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, except as specified, to meet certain standards and be regularly inspected for compliance with those standards. This bill would have required the owner of a regulated gate to have it inspected on or before July 1, 2026, or upon installation, and have it reinspected, thereafter, at least once every 10 years. For regulated gates in existence as of January 1, 2025, this bill's requirements would have only applied to regulated gates located in private or public K-12 schools and local and state parks. If a gate is found to be in need of repair upon inspection, this bill would have provided certain requirements for those repairs to be completed, and for the local building department to be notified of the deficient regulated gate. A local building department would have been required to notify the owner of the gate of their obligation to repair the gate, and would have been able to assess administrative fines for not doing so. This bill would also have provided that a gate that is not repaired after such notice is

a public nuisance, and would have provided for a district attorney, county council, or city attorney to sue for an injunction or civil penalty. Lastly, this bill would have required each local building department to update, on or before July 1, 2026, its code requirements to ensure that any newly installed regulated gate in its jurisdiction meets the bill's standards.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2202 (Rendon) - Short-term rentals: disclosure: cleaning tasks.

This bill requires a place of short-term lodging or an internet website, application, or other similar centralized online platform to include specified disclosures in a notice to be affirmatively acknowledged by the consumer about additional fees and charges that will be added if a consumer fails to complete certain cleaning tasks and a description of those tasks, as provided.

Status: Chapter 510, Statutes of 2024

AB-2203 (McCarty) - Ticket sellers: electronic tickets.

This bill would have required ticket sellers that sell admission tickets to sporting, musical, theater, or any other entertainment event, to immediately deliver a proof of purchase to a consumer, and would have required a venue operator to honor that proof of purchase in lieu of the ticket if specified conditions are met.

Status: In the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

AB-2239 (Bonta) - Digital discrimination of access: prohibition.

This bill would have prohibited “covered entities,” including internet service providers from engaging in “digital discrimination of access,” defined as policies or practices not justified by a legitimate business impediment, including genuine issues of technical or economic feasibility, that differentially impact consumers’ access to broadband internet access service based on their race, ethnicity, color, religion, or national origin, or that are intended to have a differential impact. The bill would have been enforceable only by the Attorney General.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2331 (Gabriel) - Voluntary carbon market disclosures.

This bill would have been a cleanup of AB 1305 (Gabriel, Ch. 365, Stats. 2023), which sought to require more transparency by requiring a business entity that is selling voluntary carbon offsets to disclose specified information about the applicable carbon offset project, including details regarding accountability if a project is not completed or does not meet the projected emission reductions or removal benefits. The bill would have amended those provisions to provide more clarity around implementation, scope, and reporting.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

AB-2426 (Irwin) - Consumer protection: false advertising: digital goods.

This bill makes it unlawful for a seller of a digital good to advertise or offer for sale a digital good to a purchaser that is not available for permanent offline download with the terms “buy,” “purchase,” or any other term which a reasonable person would understand to confer an unrestricted ownership interest in the digital good, or alongside an option for a time-limited rental, unless the seller meets specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 513, Statutes of 2024

AB-2606 (Aguilar-Curry) - California Agave Commission.

This bill establishes the California Agave Commission, as provided. The bill, among other things, specifies that: no action taken by the Commission, or by any individual in accordance with the bill or with bylaws or procedures established pursuant to the bill, are to be deemed a violation of the Cartwright Act, the Unfair Practices Act, or any statutory or common law against monopolies or combinations in restraint of trade; authorizes the Commission to sue and be sued; provides for the assessment of civil penalties for certain acts, and specifies the manner in which the Commission can enforce the penalties through a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction; and provides that documents received by the Commission are proprietary and confidential, and are not to be disclosed except by order of a court.

Status: Chapter 725, Statutes of 2024

AB-2677 (Chen) - Sureties: liability.

This bill would have specified that attorney’s fees that may be assessed as costs when authorized by contract, statute, or law are included under existing provisions of law that limit the aggregate liability of a surety to the amount of a surety bond issued by that surety. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, noting that “California law offers numerous avenues for insurers to limit their liability for attorney fees when faced with meritorious claims” and that he was “concerned that this bill’s limitation of attorney fees could have the unintended consequence of preventing all but the most affluent consumers from being able to seek redress if they are harmed.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2741 (Haney) - Rental car companies: electronic surveillance technology.

This bill shortens the time a rental car company must wait to activate electronic surveillance technology after a vehicle has not been returned from 72 hours to 24 hours. This bill also limits the requirement that consumers be notified verbally of the surveillance policy to only certain situations.

Status: Chapter 970, Statutes of 2024

AB-2743 (Pacheco) - Insurance: personal vehicle sharing.

This bill requires, until January 1, 2031, a personal vehicle-sharing program (PVSP) to have minimum insurance limits of \$45,000 for bodily injury or death for one person, \$90,000 for bodily injury or death for all persons, and \$15,000 for property damage. The bill also enacts various notice requirements on PVSPs and makes a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty, which is authorized to be brought by the Insurance Commissioner.

Status: Chapter 244, Statutes of 2024

AB-2837 (Bauer-Kahan) - Civil actions: enforcement of money judgments.

This bill makes a number of changes to the Enforcements of Judgments Law relating to service, property exempt from collection, and wage garnishment.

Status: Chapter 514, Statutes of 2024

AB-2863 (Schiavo) - Automatic renewal and continuous service offers.

This bill bolsters the consumer protections within the law governing automatic renewal and continuous services offers, including prohibitions on failing to obtain affirmative consent to the offer separate from the other terms of the contract. The bill requires more notice to consumers and a method for cancellation in the same medium as used in the initial transaction.

Status: Chapter 515, Statutes of 2024

AB-2935 (Maienschein) - Foster children: consumer credit reports.

This bill revises requirements related to the placement of a security freeze, and the removal of a security freeze, on the credit report of a minor under the age of 16 years who has been placed in a foster care setting.

Status: Chapter 846, Statutes of 2024

AB-2993 (Grayson) - Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: loan financing regulation.

This bill would have added requirements and restrictions related to home improvement contracts and a certain category of financing offered to consumers to pay for such improvements.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill would have required browsers and mobile operating systems to include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal to a business with which a consumer interacts. In his veto message, Governor Newsom indicated a preference to leave this to industry rather than regulators: "No major mobile OS incorporates an option for an opt-out signal. By contrast, most internet browsers either

include such an option or, if users choose, they can download a plug-in with the same functionality. To ensure the ongoing usability of mobile devices, it's best if design questions are first addressed by developers, rather than by regulators.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

CONTRACTORS

SB-630 (Dodd) - Contractors State License Board: regulation of contractors.

This bill requires an applicant for a contractor's license or a license holder seeking renewal to provide the Contractor's State License Board (CSLB) with a valid email address, if available, and provides that the email address is not considered a public record under the California Public Records Act. The bill also provides that, if specified probationary conditions are imposed on a licensee, the CSLB may revoke a license if those specified terms and conditions are not met.

Status: Chapter 153, Statutes of 2023

AB-334 (Blanca Rubio) - Public contracts: conflicts of interest.

This bill specifies that an independent contractor is not a public officer for the purpose of a state law prohibiting conflicts of interests in public contracts, if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 263, Statutes of 2023

CONTRACTS

SB-33 (Glazer) - Commercial financing: disclosures.

This bill removes a sunset provision that applies to a requirement to disclose the cost of a commercial financing transaction expressed as an annualized rate, thereby requiring commercial financing providers to provide the specified disclosure indefinitely; and clarifies the scope of liability for a provider who charges a rate in conformity with written guidance or orders, as specified.

Status: Chapter 376, Statutes of 2023

SB-95 (Roth) - Commercial transactions.

This bill amends the California Uniform Commercial Code (CUCC) to conform with recommendations made by the Uniform Law Commission, focusing primarily on the treatment of digital assets.

Status: Chapter 210, Statutes of 2023

SB-699 (Caballero) - Contracts in restraint of trade.

This bill strengthens California's restraint of trade prohibitions by making it clear that any contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law is unenforceable regardless of where and when the contract was signed. Additionally, the bill prohibits an employer or former employer from attempting to enforce a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law regardless of whether the contract was signed and the employment was maintained outside of California. Further, the bill prohibits an employer from entering into a contract with an employee or prospective employee that includes a provision that is void under restraint of trade law. The bill also provides that an employer that enters into a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law or attempts to enforce a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law commits a civil violation. The bill provides that an employee, former employee, or prospective employee may bring an action to enforce these provisions for injunctive relief or the recovery of actual damages, or both. A prevailing employee, former employee, or prospective employee is also entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Status: Chapter 157, Statutes of 2023

SB-829 (Wilk) - Ticket sellers: exclusivity.

The bill would have prohibited a contract between an operator of an entertainment facility and a primary ticket seller from providing for the primary ticket seller to be the exclusive and sole primary ticket seller for the operator of the entertainment facility.

Status: Held in the Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism Committee

AB-334 (Blanca Rubio) - Public contracts: conflicts of interest.

This bill specifies that an independent contractor is not a public officer for the purpose of a state law prohibiting conflicts of interests in public contracts, if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 263, Statutes of 2023

AB-630 (Ramos) - Department of Transportation: contracts: tribes.

This bill removes requirements in existing law that limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to contract with federally recognized Indian tribes and entities they own.

Status: Chapter 137, Statutes of 2023

AB-1076 (Bauer-Kahan) - Contracts in restraint of trade: noncompete agreements.

This bill strengthens California's restraint of trade prohibitions by making it unlawful to include a noncompete clause in an employment contract, or to require an employee to enter a noncompete agreement, that does not satisfy a statutory exception. Additionally,

the bill requires employers or former employers to provide written individualized notice to current employees, and former employees who were employed after January 1, 2022, whose contracts include a noncompete clause, or who were required to enter a noncompete agreement, that does not satisfy a statutory exception, to notify the employee that the noncompete clause or noncompete agreement is void. Further, the bill provides that violations constitute an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code).

Status: Chapter 828, Statutes of 2023

AB-1345 (Hart) - Contracts: Residential Exclusive Listing Agreements Act: prohibition.

This bill makes it unlawful for an exclusive listing agreement regarding a single-family residential property to last longer than 24 months from the date the agreement was made, and makes it unlawful to present for recording or filing, or otherwise attempt to record or file, with a county recorder an exclusive listing agreement of any duration or any memoranda or notice of such an agreement. This bill provides that an exclusive listing agreement in violation of these provisions is void and unenforceable, and a homeowner who entered into any such agreement may retain any consideration received thereunder. This bill makes a violation of these provisions a violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act.

Status: Chapter 577, Statutes of 2023

AB-1900 (Weber) - Consumer refunds: nondisclosure agreements.

This bill provides that any provision in a contract or agreement that prohibits a consumer from publishing or making statements about the business as a condition of receiving a partial or complete refund, or any thing of value, is void and unenforceable.

Status: Chapter 89, Statutes of 2024

AB-1916 (Maienschein) - Self-service storage facilities: abandoned personal property.

This bill creates a process through which a self-storage facility may sell or dispose of personal property left by a renter at a self-storage facility after the rental agreement for the self-storage unit ends, and creates a process by which a self-storage facility may change the terms of a rental agreement, as specified. Specifically, this bill provides that, if a renter of a self-storage unit leaves property in the unit after the end of the rental agreement, the self-storage facility must sell the property at a public sale by competitive bidding, or if the owner of the facility reasonably believes the property's resale value to be less than \$300, the owner may keep, sell, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the property in any manner. This bill also includes requirements that the self-storage facility notify the renter before termination of the rental agreement that the facility may sell or dispose of left-over property, and a notice describing any left-over property if the renter

leaves property at the unit after the end of the rental agreement. Lastly, this bill specifies that an owner of a self-storage facility may change the terms of a rental agreement for a self-storage unit after providing the renter 30 days' notice of the change, and that those new terms, rents, and conditions become effective after at least 30 days from service of the notice as the terms, rents, and conditions of the rental agreement if the renter continues to store personal property at the self-storage facility.

Status: Chapter 91, Statutes of 2024

AB-2248 (Maienschein) - Contracts: sales of dogs and cats.

This bill would have prohibited offering and made void contracts that transfer ownership of a dog or cat where such contract requires a nonrefundable deposit or fails to identify the source of the dog or cat. The bill would have required contracts for dogs or cats to state the prohibition on nonrefundable deposits and the requirement that the original source be identified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2602 (Kalra) - Contracts against public policy: personal or professional services: digital replicas.

This bill addresses the unauthorized use of digital replicas by providing that a provision in an agreement between an individual and any other person for the performance of personal or professional services is unenforceable only as it relates to a new performance, fixed on or after January 1, 2025, by a digital replica of the individual if the provision meets all of the specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 259, Statutes of 2024

AB-2993 (Grayson) - Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: loan financing regulation.

This bill would have added requirements and restrictions related to home improvement contracts and a certain category of financing offered to consumers to pay for such improvements.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

COURTS, COURT FACILITIES, COURT EMPLOYMENT, COURT INTERPRETERS, AND COURT REPORTERS

SB-21 (Umberg) - Civil actions: remote proceedings.

This bill, as heard by this Committee, would have extended the sunset on the statute authorizing civil courts to conduct proceedings with the use of remote technology, and for parties to appear through remote means, as specified, until January 1, 2026; and exempted certain types of proceedings from the authorizing statute to be addressed in a more specific statute that would have been established through SB 22 (Umberg, 2023).

The bill was subsequently gutted and amended to address a topic outside of the scope of the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-22 (Umberg) - Courts: remote proceedings.

This bill, as heard by this Committee, would have established, until January 1, 2026, a statute authorizing and specifying the use of remote technology in specified civil proceedings involving the potential loss of liberty, including juvenile justice proceedings and specified commitment proceedings. The bill was subsequently amended out of the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-75 (Roth) - Courts: judgeships.

This bill authorizes, subject to appropriation, 26 additional superior court judgeships and requires the Judicial Council to allocate the judgeships to the various county superior courts pursuant to specified standards for factually determining judicial need in each county.

Status: Chapter 482, Statutes of 2023

SB-662 (Rubio) - Courts: court reporters.

This bill would have authorized a court to electronically record any civil case, for the purpose of creating the official record, provided that no official reporter is available, as specified; and would have allowed the Court Reporters Board of California to issue provisional certificates to shorthand reporters who meet certain criteria.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-949 (Blakespear) - Superior court: lactation accommodation.

This bill requires a superior court to provide a lactating court user participating in a court proceeding with a confidential way to request and obtain a break during the court proceeding so the court user can express breast milk, and requires Judicial Council to adopt or amend rules of court to facilitate court user lactation breaks.

Status: Chapter 159, Statutes of 2024

SB-1356 (Wahab) - Judiciary: training: gender bias.

This bill specifies that the Judicial Council is required to consider the role of gender in court proceedings in developing any training on gender bias, including strategies to counter stereotypes, taking into account inequities in power and their intersection with gender, and meeting the needs of litigants in unique situations of vulnerability.

Status: Chapter 187, Statutes of 2024

AB-432 (Mike Fong) - California Court Interpreter Workforce Pilot Program.

This bill would have established the California Court Interpreter Workforce Pilot Program, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purposes of developing training and to increase the number of eligible applicants for employment as court interpreters.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-875 (Gabriel) - Courts: data reporting.

This bill would have required individual county courts to transmit to the Judicial Council specified data, including the number of unlawful detainer cases filed each month on and after January 1, 2025, how many cases involved fee waivers, and how many defendants were actually represented by counsel, and would have required the Judicial Council to post this information in a publicly available electronic spreadsheet that may be downloaded from its internet website. This bill also would have required disclosures about small claims cases involving the COVID-19 rental relief provisions. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating that the bill could cost the state millions of dollars and must be considered as part of the annual budget process.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-959 (McCarty) - Courts.

This bill would have authorized the Judicial Council of California to sell certain outdated or closed court facilities in Plumas, Sacramento, and Stanislaus Counties, as provided, and would have required the net proceeds from the sales to be deposited into the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1032 (Pacheco) - Courts: court interpreters.

This bill makes a number of changes to the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act, to take effect January 1, 2025, intended to facilitate and encourage courts to hire interpreters as employees, including interpreters who provide interpretation for languages of lesser diffusion.

Status: Chapter 556, Statutes of 2023

AB-1214 (Maienschein) - Courts: remote technology.

This bill would have extended the sunset for the use of remote technology in criminal proceedings and would have made a number of substantive changes in those provisions, including matters relating to court reporters and court interpreters participating in remote or hybrid proceedings.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1758 (Committee on Judiciary) - Court records: fees.

This bill would have required a court to make public court records that are maintained in an electronic format available to the public for inspection and copying at a courthouse during hours when the courthouse is open to the public. The bill would have also required a court to provide remote access to all public court records about civil cases that are maintained by the court in an electronic format, as specified. The bill would have prohibited a court that provides the public with remote access to these records from charging a fee to search for, download, or copy the records. The bill would have authorized a court to charge a fee to a commercial user for viewing, searching, duplicating, downloading, or printing public court records in an electronic format, and would have required the Judicial Council, by January 1, 2026, to develop a rule of court establishing statewide commercial user fees or a process for courts to use in developing commercial user fees.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1846 (Bauer-Kahan) - Judicial officers: training: sexual abuse and assault.

This bill requires the Judicial Council of California, on or before July 1, 2026, to establish judicial training programs for judges related to best practices related to treatment of alleged sexual abuse and assault victims in courtroom cases, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1899 (Cervantes) - Courts.

This bill requires that, for questionnaires that courts and individual judges may use for the jury selection process, starting January 1, 2026, Judicial Council adopt a standard of judicial administration that ensures juror identification and any juror questionnaire is inclusive, including of prospective jurors' gender identity and expression, and makes changes to select provisions of the Civil Code to make the code's text gender neutral.

Status: Chapter 812, Statutes of 2024

AB-2125 (Garcia) - Judicial officers: disqualification.

This bill would have required that on or before September 30, 2027, the California Law Revision Commission (CLRC) to deliver to the Legislature, as specified, a study regarding recusal of judicial officers for prejudice and conflict of interest. This bill also would have required that the CLRC consult with the Commission on Judicial Performance in developing the study and that the study include a discussion of specified issues.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2283 (Pacheco) - Civil actions: electronic service.

This bill extends, until July 1, 2025, the implementation of a provision requiring a court to electronically serve parties who have consented to electronic service or in cases where the court has ordered electronic service.

Status: Chapter 151, Statutes of 2024

AB-2484 (Bryan) - Courts: juveniles: remote proceedings.

This bill permits a parent, child, nonminor dependent, or Indian tribe, as defined, in a juvenile dependency case to utilize remote technology for the appearance of an expert witness without the consent of all parties.

Status: Chapter 965, Statutes of 2024

AB-2628 (Hart) - California State Auditor: internet website.

This bill requires the California State Auditor (Auditor) to maintain a publicly accessible website that displays the status of recommendations the Auditor made in audits and investigations conducted by the Auditor, and requires a state agency to update the Auditor at least annually on recommendations the Auditor determines have not been fully implemented, as specified. The bill also requires the Auditor to identify five judicial branch entities to audit every three years beginning in 2025 instead of every two years.

Status: Chapter 837, Statutes of 2024

AB-2988 (McCarty) - Courts.

This bill authorizes the Judicial Council of California to sell the Gordon D. Schaber Sacramento County Courthouse, as provided, and requires the net proceeds from the sale to be deposited into the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

Status: Chapter 973, Statutes of 2024

AB-3013 (Maienschein) - Courts: remote court reporting.

This bill authorizes the superior courts of specified counties to conduct pilot projects to study the potential use of remote court reporting to make the verbatim record of certain court proceedings.

Status: Chapter 250, Statutes of 2024

AB-3049 (Bryan) - Dependency: court hearings.

This bill would have clarified and expanded on the duties of counsel for minors in dependency proceedings and required dependency courts to make specified advisements and inquiries relating to minors' participations and rights to appear at their hearings.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-3083 (Lackey) - Domestic violence: protective orders: background checks.

This bill requires that a court conduct a search, or cause a search to be conducted, to determine whether the subject of a proposed order under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act owns or possesses a firearm as reflected in the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System; this provision replaces a search requirement that is conditioned on whether the court has funds for the search, as specified.

Status: Chapter 541, Statutes of 2024

AB-3280 (Committee on Judiciary) - Superior court: lactation rooms: Judicial Council report.

This bill: (1) requires Judicial Council to report annually on the status of its efforts to provide court users with lactation room access, and on its expenditure of funds appropriated for the purpose of meeting its obligation to provide lactation room access to court users by January 1, 2026; and (2) clarifies that a court may, where appropriate, install a portable lactation room to provide lactation room access to court users.

Status: Chapter 228, Statutes of 2024

AB-3282 (Committee on Judiciary) - Courts.

This bill would have authorized the Judicial Council to sell certain court facilities. The bill would have required the Judicial Council to update the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees regarding remote accessibility of electronic court records by the public, as provided. The bill would have also authorized a superior court, court of appeal, the Supreme Court, and the Judicial Council to participate in the Golden State Financial Marketplace Program. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom because of the authorization to participate in the Golden State Financial Marketplace Program, stating that the bill lacked “critical guardrails” to protect the state's credit rating because the bill did not make it clear that “any loan must rest on the creditworthiness of the borrowing entity.” The Governor also noted that the sale of the specified court facilities “is important to the solvency of the Judicial Council's State Court Facilities Construction Fund,” and therefore he encourages “the Legislature to take early action in the 2025-26 legislative session” to send him a bill authorizing the sale of those properties.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SB-428 (Blakespear) - Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment.

Expands the circumstances under which employers can seek civil restraining orders on behalf of their employees.

Status: Chapter 286, Statutes of 2023

SB-459 (Rubio) - Domestic violence: restraining orders.

This bill requires the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to create one or more specific forms for the purpose of requesting a modification of an existing restraining order.

Status: Chapter 874, Statutes of 2023

SB-554 (Cortese) - Restraining orders.

This bill clarifies that a party may seek a temporary restraining order or protective order under the Code of Civil Procedure civil harassment protective order statute or the Domestic Violence Prevention Act in any superior court within the state where jurisdiction is appropriate, even if the party is not a resident of the state.

Status: Chapter 652, Statutes of 2024

SB-599 (Caballero) - Visitation rights.

This bill clarifies and strengthens provisions requiring a family court to take into account a parent's acts of domestic violence or child abuse or the issuance of a protective order against a parent when making orders for custody or visitation, as well as provisions requiring the court to take into account the fact that a party is staying in a domestic violence shelter or other confidential location when issuing orders for the time, day, place, and manner of visitation or transfer of a child; and permits a superior court to serve as a supervised visitation and exchange location, as specified.

Status: Chapter 493, Statutes of 2023

SB-741 (Min) - Domestic violence restraining orders: prehearing discovery.

This bill requires a party seeking prehearing discovery from another party in a proceeding for a protective order under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act to obtain court approval before conducting the discovery, as specified.

Status: Chapter 503, Statutes of 2023

SB-963 (Ashby) - Health facilities: self-identifying human trafficking system.

This bill requires general acute care hospitals with an emergency department to adopt and implement policies and procedures to facilitate the self-identification of an emergency department patient as a victim of human trafficking or domestic violence to hospital personnel. The bill provides qualified immunity to a general acute care hospital, including its directors, officers, employees, medical staff, contracted health care providers, agents, and other specified, licensees from liability for damages arising out of compliance with this section, as provided.

Status: Chapter 616, Statutes of 2024

SB-989 (Ashby) - Domestic violence: deaths.

This bill: 1) authorizes family members of a deceased individual to obtain copies of photos and other specified media related to the body of the individual for use in a civil action, as specified; 2) specifies that coroners must inquire into and determine the circumstances, manner and cause of death in suicides where the individual has a history of being victimized by domestic violence, as specified; 3) requires law enforcement officers, prior to making findings as to the cause of death of a deceased individual with an identifiable history of domestic violence to interview family members, as specified; 4) authorizes law enforcement to request a complete autopsy in cases where the decedent had a history of being victimized by domestic violence; and, 5) requires domestic violence guidelines developed by California Police Officer Standards and Training for law enforcement to include specified indicators of domestic homicide in suspicious death cases.

Status: Chapter 654, Statutes of 2024

SB-1051 (Eggman) - Victims of abuse or violence: lock changes.

This bill protects survivors of abuse by requiring landlords to change the locks of tenants, at the landlord's own expense, within 24 hours of being provided with specified information regarding the abuse; expands the list of professionals who can certify that the abuse occurred that triggers the protections under this bill; and prohibits a landlord or potential landlord from taking adverse action against the tenant or prospective tenant for exercising their rights under this bill.

Status: Chapter 75, Statutes of 2024

SB-1394 (Min) - Access to remote vehicle technology.

This bill requires, beginning on January 1, 2028, a vehicle with connected vehicle service to clearly indicate to a person who is inside the vehicle when a person who is outside the vehicle has accessed either connected vehicle service or location access, as defined. The bill, beginning on July 1, 2025, further requires a covered provider to provide a process for a driver to terminate a person's access to connected vehicle service, as specified.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2024

AB-818 (Petrie-Norris) - Protective orders.

This bill requires peace officers to take temporary custody of any firearm or other deadly weapon in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a lawful search in specified circumstances, and clarifies that a law enforcement officer must serve a protective order upon request by a petitioner, even if that request is not made at the scene of a domestic violence incident.

Status: Chapter 242, Statutes of 2023

AB-2024 (Pacheco) - Domestic violence: restraining orders.

This bill requires a court clerk to file an ex parte application for a temporary restraining order under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act if certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 648, Statutes of 2024

AB-2096 (Petrie-Norris) - Restraining orders: educational institutions.

This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, (1) expands existing law, which permits a postsecondary educational institution's chief administrative officer to obtain a temporary restraining order or order after hearing on behalf of a student, to include public postsecondary institutions; (2) expands the categories of conduct for which a restraining order can be sought; and (3) removes the requirement that the conduct occur off the school campus or facility.

Status: Chapter 947, Statutes of 2024

AB-2499 (Schiavo) - Employment: unlawful discrimination and paid sick days: victims of violence.

This bill expands the list of crimes for which employees are entitled to take time off and allows employees to take time off to help family members, as defined, who are the victims of the specified crimes for specified purposes.

Status: Chapter 967, Statutes of 2024

AB-2759 (Petrie-Norris) - Domestic violence protective orders: possession of a firearm.

This bill clarifies the applicability of an existing exemption to domestic violence protective order firearm relinquishment requirements that pertains to individuals who must use firearms in the course of their employment, including peace officers.

Status: Chapter 535, Statutes of 2024

AB-3083 (Lackey) - Domestic violence: protective orders: background checks.

This bill requires that a court conduct a search, or cause a search to be conducted, to determine whether the subject of a proposed order under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act owns or possesses a firearm as reflected in the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System; this provision replaces a search requirement that is conditioned on whether the court has funds for the search, as specified.

Status: Chapter 541, Statutes of 2024

AB-3139 (Weber) - Data privacy: vehicle manufacturers: remote vehicle technology.

This bill would have required a vehicle manufacturer to ensure that any remote technology in their vehicles can be immediately manually disabled by a driver from

inside the vehicle, as provided, or, if technically impossible, to create a mechanism for survivors of specified crimes to submit a request to disable such technology, which shall be done within one business day. This bill would have required a survivor of specified crimes to provide a notice with specified documentation to the manufacturer within seven days of using the manual mechanism.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR

SB-27 (Durazo) - University of California: vendors.

This bill requires University of California (UC) vendors to provide their employees with the total compensation specified by the vendor's contract, as well as make certain payroll information available to employees, the UC, and exclusive employee representatives. Additionally, this bill provides a pathway for employees of a vendor contracting with the UC to recover compensation and civil damages.

Status: Chapter 480, Statutes of 2023

SB-41 (Cortese) - Meal and rest breaks: cabin crew employees.

This bill provides an exemption from meal and rest period requirements for airline cabin crew employees that are covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement when that agreement includes an alternate provision addressing meal and rest breaks, as specified. This bill also prevents such flight attendants from filing new lawsuits for meal and rest break violations starting the day this bill was introduced (December 5, 2022) while allowing all litigation already pending at that time to run its natural course.

Status: Chapter 2, Statutes of 2023

SB-73 (Seyarto) - Employment policy: voluntary veterans' preference.

This bill would have enacted, until January 1, 2029, the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act and authorized a private employer to establish a veterans' preference employment policy.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-92 (Umberg) - Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.

This bill codifies negotiated reforms to the California Labor Code's Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA) to further the purpose and intent of PAGA to protect workers from labor code violations. Other negotiated reforms to PAGA are in AB 2288 (Kalra, Ch. 44, Stats. 2024). This bill became operative when AB 2288 was enacted and took effect immediately because it contains an urgency clause.

Status: Chapter 45, Statutes of 2024

SB-330 (Niello) - Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.

This bill would have amended the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 to require the notice, for alleged violations of the Labor Code other than specified provisions relating to safety in employment, to include a statement setting forth the relevant facts, legal authorities, and authorities supporting each alleged violation. For those alleged violations that provide an employer a right to cure under current law, the notice would have needed to inform the employer of their right to cure the violation. The notice would have also needed to include an estimate of the number of employees on whose behalf relief was being sought. If that number of employees is 10 or more, the aggrieved employee or representative, would have also been required to verify the notice under penalty of perjury, as specified.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee

SB-403 (Wahab) - Discrimination on the basis of caste.

This bill would have clarified that discrimination on the basis of caste, as defined, is prohibited as a form of discrimination on the basis of ancestry under existing anti-discrimination statutes; and would have added a prohibition on the basis of ancestry to existing anti-discrimination provisions under the Education Code. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill; his veto message stated that, because discrimination on the basis of caste is already prohibited under the existing categories of protected characteristics, the bill is unnecessary.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-428 (Blakespear) - Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment.

This bill expands the circumstances under which employers can seek civil restraining orders on behalf of their employees.

Status: Chapter 286, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill establishes that the penalty assessed against an employer for retaliating against a whistleblower employee does in fact go to the employee who was retaliated against. It creates a 90-day rebuttable presumption of retaliation for a negative employment action taken against the employee when the employee exercises a right under Labor Code section 98.6 and the Equal Pay Act (Labor Code Section 1197.5).

Status: Chapter 612, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill expands on existing law to authorize collective bargaining representatives to petition a court for a temporary restraining order and order after hearing on behalf of an employee that they represent who has been the victim of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence in the workplace, as specified.

Status: Chapter 289, Statutes of 2023

SB-592 (Newman) - Labor standards information and enforcement.

This bill would have prohibited the imposition of punishment or liability for costs upon a person who has relied upon a published opinion letter or an enforcement policy, as defined, of the Department of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) that is displayed on their website, except for restitution of unpaid wages, for violations of statutes or regulations in judicial or administrative proceedings if the person pleads and proves specified facts. This bill would have required a person asserting this defense to have acted in good faith, to have relied upon, and conformed to, the applicable opinion letter or enforcement policy, and to have provided true and correct information to the DLSE, among other things. It would have required a person asserting this defense to post a bond, and also would have required the Labor Commissioner to translate each of its websites, and all materials available on those websites, into Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese by January 1, 2026.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee

SB-627 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Displaced workers: notice: retention and transfer.

This bill would have required a chain employer, as defined, for a year after the closure of a covered establishment, to provide to all covered workers the opportunity to transfer to another location of the chain within 25 miles of the covered establishment, as specified. The bill also would have required a chain employer to give a displacement notice to the covered workers and their exclusive representative, if any, 60 days before the expected date of closure, unless a specified exception applies. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, who explained that the “new notice requirements, transfer rights, processes and criteria, and associated penalties established by this bill would impose significant burdens on employers. The arbitrary 25-mile radius for transfers does not take into account substantial regional differences among commute times. In addition, this bill applies to an overly broad list of establishments and creates vague processes and criteria, which will lead to implementation and enforcement challenges.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-699 (Caballero) - Contracts in restraint of trade.

This bill strengthens California's restraint of trade prohibitions by making it clear that any contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law is unenforceable regardless of where and when the contract was signed. Additionally, the bill prohibits an employer or former employer from attempting to enforce a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law regardless of whether the contract was signed and the employment was maintained outside of California. Further, the bill prohibits an employer from entering into a contract with an employee or prospective employee that includes a provision that is void under the restraint of trade law. The bill also provides that an employer that enters into a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law or attempts to enforce a contract that is void under California's restraint of trade law commits a civil violation. The bill provides that an employee, former employee, or prospective employee may bring an action to enforce these provisions for injunctive relief or the recovery of actual damages, or both. A prevailing employee, former employee, or prospective employee is also entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Status: Chapter 157, Statutes of 2023

SB-700 (Bradford) - Employment discrimination: cannabis use.

This bill adds to the prohibitions under the Fair Housing and Employment Act on employment discrimination on the basis of an employee's or potential employee's cannabis use, set to take effect January 1, 2024, to prohibit an employer from requesting information about an employee or applicant's past cannabis use, subject to specified exceptions.

Status: Chapter 408, Statutes of 2023

SB-716 (Alvarado-Gil) - Excluded employees: binding arbitration.

This bill would have given managerial, confidential, supervisory, and other excluded state employees the option, after exhausting normal grievance procedures, of requesting binding arbitration as a method for resolving disputes with their State employers. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating: "Current law allows managers and supervisors to pursue resolution of disagreements through a four-step grievance process and challenge grievance decisions in court. This bill would add a costly step to this process by permitting excluded employees to arbitrate the Department of Human Resources' (CalHR) authorizing statutes, regulations, policies, and practices before nongovernmental entities. This could lead to conflicts with the statutory authority delegated to CalHR. These are the same concerns I had with previous, nearly identical bills, AB 1714 (2022), SB 76 (2021), and SB 179 (2019), which I also vetoed."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-731 (Ashby) - Employment discrimination: unlawful practices: disability: work from home.

This bill would have required an employer to provide an employee who is working from home with at least 30 calendar days' advance notice, as specified, before requiring that employee to return to work in person. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, who state: "My administration supports reasonable advance notice by employers, where feasible, to employees of return to work requirements, in order to allow for employees to prepare for the change. My administration also strongly supports the existing legal requirement that employers must reasonably accommodate employees with disabilities, which includes the possibility that working from home could be a reasonable accommodation in appropriate circumstances, and encourages that information to be included in employer communications with employees about return to work. However, SB 731 would impose an inflexible 30-day advance notice requirement to return-to-work that would not take into account the needs of any particular employer. Businesses, especially small businesses, may have limited employees to staff in-person positions and the 30-day advance notice requirement of return-to-work could be impractical, especially in times of critical need or emergencies. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-764 (Padilla) - Minors: online platforms.

This bill provides protections to children performing in "vlogs," monetized content appearing on online platforms, as specified. This includes the establishment of trust accounts for the benefit of those minors and specified accounting practices.

Status: Chapter 611, Statutes of 2024

SB-791 (McGuire) - Postsecondary education: academic and administrative employees: disclosure of sexual harassment.

This bill requires the governing board of a community college district and the trustees of the California State University to require, as part of the hiring process, for an appointment to an academic or administrative position, that the applicant disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment, as specified, issued within the last 7 years. Requests the University of California Regents to require as part of the hiring process, for an appointment to an academic or administrative position, that the applicant disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment, as specified, issued within the last 7 years.

Status: Chapter 415, Statutes of 2023

SB-809 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - California Fair Employment and Housing Act: Fair Chance Act of 2023: conviction history.

This bill would have prohibited inquiry into, and consideration of, criminal history information during hiring and employment unless required by law, and would have modified the procedures employers have to follow when they must consider criminal history information.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-848 (Rubio) - Employment: leave for loss related to reproduction or adoption.

This bill makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer of five or more employees to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee for up to five days of reproductive loss leave following a reproductive loss event, as provided.

Status: Chapter 724, Statutes of 2023

SB-855 (Archuleta) - Fair Employment and Housing Act: veterans.

This bill would have required employers to give employees who are veterans the day off of work on Veterans Day, subject to specified exceptions and provided that the employee gives the employer 21 days' advance notice.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-881 (Alvarado-Gil) - Paid sick days: accrual and use.

This bill would have revised specified provisions of the Labor Code regarding paid sick day accrual and use. Would have provided that specified sections of the Labor Code (specified paid sick day provisions) may not be enforced through Private Attorney General Act actions.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee

SB-906 (Skinner) - Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation.

This bill requires any person or entity that provides compensation or any item of value or service to a student athlete or to the student athlete's immediate family, to disclose information, as specified, to the student athlete's postsecondary educational institution (PEI) and requires the PEI to make that information publicly available. SB 906 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who stated in his veto message that "college sports are in a period of transition as many schools are changing athletic conferences and relevant issues are currently pending in the courts. As Governor, I want to ensure California's colleges continue to be competitive with other states. Further changes to this dynamic should be done nationally."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-988 (Wiener) - Freelance Worker Protection Act.

This bill establishes the “Freelance Worker Protection Act” to protect individuals retained as bona fide independent contractors for professional services, on or after January 1, 2025, for at least \$250 in one contract or between contracts over the previous four months. This bill specifies that the hiring party must pay the freelance worker the compensation specified in the contract by the date specified in the contract, or if not specified, no later than 30 days after the completion of the freelance worker's services under the contract. Once the freelance worker has already commenced the services under the contract, it prohibits a hiring party from requiring a freelance worker to accept less compensation, or to provide more services or intellectual property rights than specified in the contract, in order to receive timely payment. This bill also requires that whenever a hiring party retains the services of a freelance worker, the contract between the two parties must be in writing and include specified information, such as an itemized list of all services to be provided by the freelance worker and the value and rate and method of compensation of those services, and that the hiring party provide a signed copy of the contract to the freelance worker and retain the contract for at least four years. This bill makes any waiver of its provisions void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy, and prohibits a hiring party from discriminating against or taking an adverse action against a freelance worker for enforcing their rights under the bill. To ensure enforcement of its provisions, this bill allows an aggrieved freelance worker or a public prosecutor to bring a civil action to enforce its provisions, and specifies that a prevailing plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs, injunctive relief, and any other relief deemed appropriate by the court. Lastly, this bill specifies damages that shall be awarded to an aggrieved freelance worker for specified violations of the bill's provisions.

Status: Chapter 870, Statutes of 2024

SB-1022 (Skinner) - Enforcement of civil rights.

This bill would have provided that the director of the Civil Rights Department (CRD) may file a group or class complaint alleging a violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) within a period of seven years or fewer before the date of the alleged violation, and would have added periods during which the CRD's time frame to issue a right-to-sue notice and an individual's time frame to sue following the receipt of a right-to-sue notice are tolled. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 1022, stating in his veto message that he was “concerned with specific provisions in this bill that provide the Civil Rights Department (CRD) with a seven-year period to file a group or class complaint under FEHA. This limitations period is significantly longer than the limitations period for similar civil matters, including class action litigation on behalf of employees.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

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

This bill requires grocery and pharmacy establishments to provide written notice to its employees and others no later than 45 days prior to a closure, with some exceptions, as specified. This bill requires that a covered establishment employing five or fewer employees shall provide the written notice no later than 30 days prior to a closure. This bill authorizes any person aggrieved by a violation of any of these provisions to bring a civil action and imposes specified civil penalties for violations. This bill requires counties receiving notice of a closure to provide the covered establishment with specified information on safety net programs to be provided to employees of the covered establishment.

Status: Chapter 625, Statutes of 2024

SB-1100 (Portantino) - Discrimination: driver's license and car ownership.

This bill makes it an unlawful employment practice, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification, for an employer to include a statement in a job advertisement, posting, application, or other material that an applicant must have a driver's license, unless the employer reasonably expects driving to be one of the job functions for the position, and reasonably believes that satisfying this job function using an alternative form of transportation would not be comparable in travel time or cost to the employer. For its exception, this bill defines "alternative form of transportation" as including, but not being limited to: using a ride hailing service; using a taxi; carpooling; bicycling; or walking.

Status: Chapter 877, Statutes of 2024

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

This bill clarifies that the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the provisions of the Education Code prohibiting discrimination in public education, and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibit discrimination on the basis not just of individual protected traits, but also on the basis of the combination of two or more protected traits.

Status: Chapter 779, Statutes of 2024

SB-1162 (Cortese) - Public contracts: employment compliance reports and payroll records: workers' dates of birth.

This bill, when originally before this Committee, required payroll records for employees employed in connection with public works projects to include the date of birth of those employees and specified that the date of birth included in the report or on those payroll records is not to be disclosed to the public. This provision was deleted from the bill and the bill was instead amended to include subject matters outside the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 882, Statutes of 2024

SB-1202 (Newman) - Labor and Workforce Development Agency: reports: assaults.

This bill, when presented to the Committee, would have required the California Department of Human Resources to make a quarterly report regarding assaults against state employees to the Legislature, as provided. The bill was subsequently gutted and amended to address subject matters outside the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1264 (Grove) - Employment discrimination: cannabis use.

This bill would have exempted, from the Fair Housing and Employment Act's prohibition on employment discrimination on the basis of a person's off-the-job cannabis use, until January 1, 2028, applicants to and employees in sworn positions within law enforcement agencies who have or would have certain functions or activities.

Status: Held in the Assembly Labor and Employment Committee

SB-1299 (Cortese) - Farmworkers: benefits.

This bill would have created a disputable presumption in a workers' compensation claim that a heat-related injury that developed during or within the pay period in which an agricultural employee worked outdoors for the employer arose out of or in the course of employment, if the employer fails to comply with state heat illness prevention regulations. This bill would have specified that the compensation awarded for an injury pursuant to its presumption must include full hospital, surgical, medical treatment, disability indemnity, and death benefits. This bill would also have created the Farmworker Climate Change Heat Injury and Death Fund for the purposes of covering any administrative costs for the implementation of the bill's disputable presumption, and would have made a one-time transfer of five million dollars from the nongeneral funds of the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund to the Farmworker Climate Change Heat Injury and Death Fund. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating: "there is no doubt that climate change is causing an increase in extreme temperatures and that California farmworkers need strong protections from the risk of heat-related illness. However, the creation of a heat-illness presumption in the workers' compensation system is not an effective way to accomplish this goal ... the workers' compensation system is not equipped to make determinations about employers' compliance with Cal/OSHA standards."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1303 (Caballero) - Public works.

Current law requires any contractor or subcontractor on a public works project to pay their employees on the project a prevailing wage, as determined by the Department of Industrial Relations. The agency that awards the public works contract to monitor and

enforce compliance with the prevailing wage, including by withholding payment on a contract if it determines there has been a violation. However, many awarding agencies contract out compliance monitoring and enforcement to private, third-party compliance entities. This bill seeks to regulate these private labor compliance entities, specifically providing that a private labor compliance entity is prohibited from providing labor compliance and enforcement activities on behalf of an awarding agency if it has a conflict of interest. For the purposes of its provisions, this bill defines a conflict of interest as a situation in which a private labor compliance entity performs labor compliance work under contract both for an awarding agency and a contractor who is bidding on a public works project for the same awarding agency. This bill requires a private labor compliance entity to disclose any potential conflict of interest to an awarding agency prior to the awarding agency entering into a contract for a public works project, or to attest under penalty of perjury that it has no conflict of interest. This bill also requires that, if a private labor compliance entity seeks to withhold funds from a public works contractor or subcontractor for a violation of the prevailing wage, the entity must first confer with the negotiating parties of the applicable agreement and not withhold an amount that exceeds the alleged underpayments and penalties. This bill requires that the private labor compliance entity provide a venue for a public works contractor or subcontractor to review and respond to the evidence of any alleged violation within 20 days of receiving a written request for review from the contractor or subcontractor. This bill also provides that an aggrieved party, a public prosecutor, or a joint labor-management committee may bring a civil action against a private labor compliance entity, an awarding body, or an awarding body's agent for a violation of the bill's provisions, and specifies that a violation makes the contract between the private labor compliance entity and the awarding agency null and void, and subjects the private labor compliance entity to a penalty not less than \$1,000, including reasonably attorney's fees, subject matter expert costs, and expenses.

Status: Chapter 991, Statutes of 2024

SB-1340 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Discrimination.

This bill authorizes local entities to enforce the employment components of California's state civil rights laws, as specified.

Status: Chapter 626, Statutes of 2024

SB-1345 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employment discrimination: criminal history information.

This bill would have made 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 that the employer's business necessity requires the adverse action. This bill would also have

made it an unlawful employment practice to require an applicant, as a condition of employment, to waive their right to privacy in their criminal history information or otherwise provide authorization to obtain the applicant's criminal history information, unless the employer can demonstrate a business necessity, and it would have required an employer to provide an applicant with a specified written notice if a background check is requested.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1491 (Eggman) - Postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act.

This bill: (1) requires the California State University (CSU) Trustees and the governing board of each community college district to designate an employee at each of their respective campuses as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at the respective campus; (2) requires the point of contact to be a confidential employee, as specified; (3) requires the CSU Trustees and the governing board of each community college district to adopt and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying and include these policies within the rules and regulations governing student behavior; (4) requires the California Student Aid Commission, beginning with the 2026-27 school year, to provide written notice to students who receive state financial aid whether their college or university has a religious school exemption from Title IX; and, (5) requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct an assessment of the California Community Colleges, CSU, and University of California systems with respect to the quality of life at those campuses for lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at the campuses of each of those institutions.

Status: Chapter 490, Statutes of 2024

AB-1 (McKinnor) - Collective bargaining: Legislature.

This bill establishes the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act, which provides employees of the California Legislature, with certain exceptions, with collective bargaining rights.

Status: Chapter 313, Statutes of 2023

AB-252 (Holden) - The College Athlete Protection Act.

This bill would have established the College Athlete Protection (CAP) Act for the purpose of providing various rights, benefits, and protections to college athletes, including establishing the CAP Panel within the state government to oversee and regulate college athletics, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Education Committee

AB-504 (Reyes) - State and local public employees: labor relations: disputes.

This bill would have guaranteed public employees' right to engage in sympathy strikes and refuse to break the picket lines of other employees' strikes of the employer, and would have prohibited a public employer from disciplining an employee for exercising this right. This bill would have explicitly made void as against public policy any public employer policy or collective bargaining agreement provision that purports to limit or waive the right to engage in sympathy strikes. For a collective bargaining agreement entered into before January 1, 2024 that includes such a limitation on sympathy strikes, this bill would have allowed either party to that agreement to request negotiation of that provision of the agreement, with the rights in this bill applying to the employees covered by such a collective bargaining agreement once the agreement expires. This bill also would have exempted from its rights and protections for sympathy strikes public employees otherwise not currently allowed to engage in primary strikes under law; specifically, firefighters, police officers, and certain "essential workers" as determined by case law and the Public Employment Relations Board. The Governor vetoed this bill believing it to be "overly broad in scope and impact," claiming it has "the potential to seriously disrupt or even halt the delivery of critical public services, particularly in places where public services are co-located."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-594 (Maienschein) - Labor Code: alternative enforcement.

To help increase enforcement of California's labor laws, this bill clarifies and strengthens district attorneys', city attorneys', county counsels', or any other city or county public prosecutors' authority to independently enforce California's labor laws in their jurisdictions through prosecuting civil and criminal actions for violations of specified sections of the labor law in their jurisdictions. This bill clarifies who has this authority, and that the authority is limited to violations occurring within the prosecutor's geographic jurisdiction unless the public prosecutor has statewide authority or has enforcement authority pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17204. This bill authorizes a public prosecutor, in addition to any other remedies available, to seek injunctive relief, and authorizes a court to award a prevailing plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees and costs to the extent the Labor Commissioner would be entitled to such fees in an action. However, this bill specifies that moneys recovered by public prosecutors under these provisions shall be applied first to payments, such as wages, damages, and other penalties, due to affected workers, and that all civil penalties recovered shall be paid to the State General Fund, unless otherwise specified in labor code. This bill also states that nothing in its provisions shall divest the Department of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) of its authority to enforce the labor code, requires a public prosecutor to provide the DLSE 14-day notice prior to prosecuting an action, and provides DLSE the right to intervene in any

proceedings brought pursuant to this bill's provisions. This bill's provisions include a sunset date of January 1, 2029 for its public prosecutor enforcement provisions.

Status: Chapter 659, Statutes of 2023

AB-647 (Holden) - Grocery workers.

This bill strengthens the existing recall and retention protections for grocery workers under the Grocery Worker Retention Law by: adding an enforcement mechanism to hold the employer accountable for violations of grocery worker rights; including distribution centers that meet specified requirements within the definition of “grocery establishment”; and exempting incumbent and successor grocery employers whose sum of employees is less than 300 nationwide, as specified.

Status: Chapter 452, Statutes of 2023

AB-810 (Friedman) - Postsecondary education: hiring practices: academic, athletic, and administrative appointments.

This bill (1) requests the governing board or body of an independent institution of higher education that receives state financial assistance, as part of the hiring process for specified positions, to require an applicant to disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision issued within the last seven years determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment; (2) requires the governing board of community college districts and the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) (and requests the Regents of the University of California (UC)), to require an applicant for an specified position to sign a release form that authorizes the release of information by the previous employer concerning any substantiated allegations of misconduct; and, (3) requires the UC, CSU, California Community Colleges, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions, during the process to authorize a volunteer in an athletic department, to contact the current or former employer to determine if the applicant violated any employment policies.

Status: Chapter 673, Statutes of 2024

AB-1032 (Pacheco) - Courts: court interpreters.

This bill makes a number of changes to the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act, to take effect January 1, 2025, intended to facilitate and encourage courts to hire interpreters as employees, including interpreters who provide interpretation for languages of lesser diffusion.

Status: Chapter 556, Statutes of 2023

AB-1228 (Holden) - Fast food restaurant industry: Fast Food Council: health, safety, employment, and minimum wage.

When this bill passed out of this Committee it would have increased fast food franchisors' legal accountability for their franchisees' compliance with labor standards

through, among other things, imposition of joint and several liability on the franchisor for specified labor violations and other violations committed by the franchisee. The bill was subsequently amended and the provisions within this Committee's jurisdiction were removed.

Status: Chapter 262, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill would have revised the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining (CalWARN) Act to include a “client employer” of a “labor contractor” in the definition of “employer.” This bill would have increased from 60 to 90 days the length of notice an employer must provide to employees prior to terminations, relocations, or mass layoffs. This bill would have prohibited employers from making a general release, waiver of claims, nondisparagement, or nondisclosure agreement a condition of the payment of amounts for which the employer is liable under CalWARN. Would have made other changes to the CalWARN Act.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1359 (Schiavo) - Paid sick days: health care employees.

Under current California law, workers are only guaranteed three paid days of sick leave a year; this bill would have provided healthcare workers an additional four days of unpaid sick leave to the paid sick leave guaranteed by California law. It would have allowed for this unpaid sick leave to carry over to subsequent years, unless the employer made all of the leave available in full at the beginning of the year. It would have specified that healthcare facilities cannot limit an employee’s use of their unpaid sick leave, and that, if the healthcare facility has a paid leave policy, an employee must be allowed to use their available paid leave under that policy during the four unpaid days guaranteed by this bill. This bill would also have provided healthcare workers with a private right of action to remedy an employer’s violation of the bill’s provisions, entitling a prevailing healthcare worker to legal and equitable relief, including backpay, pay for sick days unlawfully withheld plus interest, reinstatement, or injunctive relief, and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs. This bill passed this Committee, but was placed on the Senate inactive file before being amended out of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 678, Statutes of 2024

AB-1672 (Haney) - In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.

This bill would have established the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act (IHSSEERA) as a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other and terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing independent In-Home Support Services (IHSS) providers, among other provisions. The IHSS program is an alternative

to out-of-home care, such as nursing homes or care facilities that pays for in-home services and care so an elderly individual can remain in their home. Currently, independent service providers are hired and supervised by the elderly recipient of IHSS, but local public authorities are designated as “employers of record” for collective bargaining and the state administers payroll, workers' compensation, and benefits. This bill would have made it unlawful for public employers to deter or discourage IHSS providers from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, given exclusive representatives of IHSS providers specific rights to communicate with represented IHSS providers, and would have established IHSS providers' rights to form, join, and participate in the activities of a union for the purpose of representation. This bill would also have applied various transitional provisions for the IHSSEERA, including establishing the state as the employer of record of IHSS providers for the purpose of collective bargaining, recognizing and merging bargaining units of IHSS providers in a single county that are represented by the same recognized employee organization, and outlines that the bill's provisions must not be cause for an employer to modify or eliminate existing wages, benefits, or MOU's. This bill also includes various labor relations provisions to provide certain powers and duties to the Public Employee Relations Board, establish processes, procedures and timelines for appeals of PERB actions or decisions, and to grant certain rights to recognized employee organizations and IHSS providers.

Status: Held in the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee

AB-1836 (Bauer-Kahan) - Use of likeness: digital replica.

This bill prohibits a person from producing, distributing, or making available the “digital replica” of a deceased personality’s voice or likeness in an expressive audiovisual work or sound recording without prior consent, except as provided. Digital replica is defined as a computer-generated, highly realistic electronic representation that is readily identifiable as the voice or visual likeness of an individual that is embodied in a sound recording, image, audiovisual work, or transmission in which the actual individual either did not actually perform or appear, or the actual individual did perform or appear, but the fundamental character of the performance or appearance has been materially altered.

Status: Chapter 258, Statutes of 2024

AB-1880 (Alanis) - Minors: artistic employment.

This bill extends California’s “Coogan law,” which provides protections to minors providing artistic or creative services, to cover contracts for services as “content creators.”

Status: Chapter 610, Statutes of 2024

AB-1905 (Addis) - Public postsecondary education: employment: settlements, informal resolutions, and retreat rights.

This bill requires public postsecondary educational institutions, as defined, as a condition of receiving state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy containing certain provisions, including, among other provisions, a provision prohibiting a supervisor or administrator from providing an official letter of recommendation if the employee is the respondent in a sexual harassment complaint and the employee (1) is determined in a final administrative decision, as defined, to have committed sexual harassment, (2) resigns from their current position before a final administrative decision is made, or (3) enters into a settlement with the public postsecondary educational institution. This bill requires public postsecondary educational institutions, as a condition of receiving state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy on settlements and informal resolutions of complaints of sexual harassment in cases where the respondent is an employee of the public postsecondary educational institution and requires the written policy to include, among other things, a provision that requires specified approvals for all offers of sexual harassment settlements and informal resolutions.

Status: Chapter 813, Statutes of 2024

AB-2048 (Mike Fong) - Community colleges: community college sexual harassment and Title IX working group.

This bill requires the California Community College Chancellor, in consultation with stakeholders, to submit a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2025, with recommendations for establishing systemic campus reforms that effectively prevent, detect, and address sexual harassment on community college campuses.

Status: Chapter 694, Statutes of 2024

AB-2135 (Schiavo) - Public works contracts: wage and penalty assessment.

This bill would have extended the deadline from 18 months to 24 months, as specified, for the Labor Commissioner to serve a civil wage and penalty assessment against a public work contractor or subcontractor, or both. The bill would have authorized the deadline for service of an assessment to be extended for an additional 18 months upon a showing of good cause by the Labor Commissioner or their designee, and specifies that a showing of good cause includes that the investigation and assessment is ongoing.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2182 (Haney) - Public works.

This bill would have made various changes to the prevailing wage laws and process, including requiring, beginning July 1, 2026 and expiring on January 1, 2031, that the Director of Industrial Relations review the prevailing rate of per diem wages in any locality, and make a change in the prevailing wage rate if they determined there had

been a change. This bill would have made a change in the prevailing wage rate effective on public works projects for which a notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2026 and other requirements are met, and would have provided an avenue for a contractor, awarding body, or representative on a public works project to file a petition to review the Director's prevailing wage rate determination. In addition, this bill would have required public works jobsites to give reasonable access to representatives of a joint labor-management committee in order to monitor compliance with the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. For such reasonable access to a jobsite, this bill would have exempted an awarding body, owner, contractor, or subcontractor from liability for any violations of safety guidelines caused by a committee's representative, and would have authorized a joint labor-management committee to bring a civil action against an awarding body, contractor, or subcontractor that willfully denies a representative reasonable access to the jobsite. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that "the adjustments proposed by this measure would likely lead to uncertainty in the cost of public works projects, potentially creating significant cost pressures on the state budget," and that "it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2288 (Kalra) - Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.

This bill codifies negotiated reforms to the California Labor Code's Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA) to further the purpose and intent of PAGA to protect workers from labor code violations. Other negotiated reforms to PAGA are in SB 92 (Umberg, 2024). This bill contains an urgency clause and became operative when SB 92 was enacted.

Status: Chapter 44, Statutes of 2024

AB-2337 (Dixon) - Workers' compensation: electronic signatures.

This bill specifies that, for the purposes of the workers' compensation system and subject to restrictions or requirements that may be adopted by the administrative director or the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, documents that require a signature, including the signature of a notary, may be filed with an electronic signature, defined as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record, where the electronic signature is attributable to the person.

Status: Chapter 392, Statutes of 2024

AB-2374 (Haney) - Displaced janitors.

The Displaced Janitor Opportunities Act (Act) requires that, when a contractor or subcontractor of janitorial or maintenance services at a particular job site has its service contract terminated by the awarding entity, the successor contractor or subcontractor

must retain the janitorial or maintenance workers for a 60-day period, with limited exceptions. The Act requires that, at the end of the 60-day period, a successor contractor or subcontractor must provide a written performance evaluation for all retained employees, and that any employee with satisfactory performance during the 60-day period must be offered continued employment. The Act only applies to contractors or subcontractors with 25 or more employees. This bill would have expanded the Act by eliminating the 25 employee requirement for a covered contractor or subcontractor, requiring awarding authorities to provide specified notices to the contractor, any union of the displaced workers, and to the workers within five days of terminating the service contract, and by extending the transition period during which a successor contractor must retain displaced janitorial workers of the previous contractor from 60 to 90 days. This bill would also have allowed the Labor Commissioner to enforce the Act, would have allowed janitors who were not offered continued employment or who were discharged to also bring an action against a contractor, subcontractor, or in-house provider or against the awarding authority for violating its obligations, and would have allowed an aggrieved janitor to receive treble damages upon a finding that a party's violation was willful.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2421 (Low) - Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

This bill would have prohibited a local public agency employer, a state employer, a judicial employer, a public school employer, a higher education employer, or the district from questioning any employee or employee representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of that representation. This bill would have provided an exception for communications between an employee and their employee representative if, at any time, the representative was a witness or party to any of the events forming the basis of a potential administrative disciplinary or criminal investigation.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2499 (Schiavo) - Employment: unlawful discrimination and paid sick days: victims of violence.

Expands the list of crimes for which employees are entitled to take time off and allows employees to take time off to help family members, as defined, who are the victims of the specified crimes for specified purposes.

Status: Chapter 967, Statutes of 2024

AB-2586 (Alvarez) - Public postsecondary education: student employment.

This bill would have prohibited the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), and California Community Colleges (CCC) from disqualifying a student from a campus job because they are unable to provide proof of federal employment authorization, except when proof of employment authorization is required by federal law or by a condition of the grant or funds of the position. This bill would have required the UC, CSU, and CCC to implement its provisions by January 6, 2025. AB 2586 was vetoed by the Governor, citing “the potential consequences of this bill, which include potential criminal and civil liability for state employees.” The Governor further stated that: “it is critical that the courts address the legality of such a policy and the novel legal theory behind this legislation before proceeding.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2696 (Rendon) - Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

This bill authorizes a joint labor-management cooperation committee (JLMC) created pursuant to the federal Labor Management cooperation Act of 1978 to bring an action in court against a direct contractor to enforce liability for any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, penalties or liquidated damages, and interest owed by the direct contractor to a worker for their labor on a private work project. This bill also specifies that a court must award a prevailing plaintiff in any such suit reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, including expert witness fees.

Status: Chapter 734, Statutes of 2024

AB-2705 (Ortega) - Labor Commissioner.

If the contract for a public works project is for more than \$25,000, current law requires that the contractor must provide the awarding agency a payment bond that protects employees in the case of any non-payment or under-payment of wages. The Labor Commissioner may investigate a claim that a contractor or subcontractor failed to pay an employee the prevailing wage, and if the Commissioner determines there was a violation, the Commissioner must issue an assessment for the wages and penalties for the violation within 18 months of the recording of the notice of completion or the acceptance of the public works project. However, if a worker, or the Labor Commissioner on behalf of a worker, wishes to initiate a claim against the bond for the unpaid wages, they must do so within six months of the completion or acceptance of the project, as specified. This bill aligns these timelines for the Labor Commissioner to bring a claim against the bond, so that the statute of limitations for the Labor Commissioner to enforce the liability on a payment bond shall be the same as the statute of limitations for the Labor Commissioner to issue civil wage and penalty assessments.

Status: Chapter 242, Statutes of 2024

AB-2738 (Luz Rivas) - Labor Code: alternative enforcement: occupational safety.

Current law requires that live entertainment vendors and their subcontractors of live entertainment events at public venues verify that their workers have received workplace safety trainings and that lead workers are certified. Current law also provides the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health with authority to investigate alleged violations of these rules, and issue citations to live entertainment vendors who are not in compliance. Current law additionally provides the Attorney General, city attorneys, county counsel, and district attorneys with the authority to prosecute civil and criminal violations of various sections of labor law, not including workplace safety laws. This bill provides public prosecutors the authority to also enforce the workplace safety laws for live entertainment vendors and their subcontractors of live entertainment events, and authorizes a public prosecutor to seek injunctive relief and a maximum penalty of \$500 per violation. This bill also provides that the contracts between live entertainment vendors and contracting entities must require the contracting entity provide the names and training and certification credentials of the vendor and any subcontractor's employees. Lastly, this bill makes numerous changes to the public prosecutor provisions, including that a prevailing plaintiff in any case brought by a public prosecutor must be awarded reasonable attorney's fees.

Status: Chapter 969, Statutes of 2024

AB-2754 (Rendon) - Employment contracts and agreements: sufficient funds: liability.

Current law prohibits a person or entity from entering into a contract for labor services with specified types of contractors when that person knows or should know that the contract does not provide enough funds to allow the contractor to comply with labor law. This bill extends this prohibition to apply to contracts with port drayage motor carriers. Current law also requires the Department of Labor Standard Enforcement to post a list of port drayage motor carriers with an unsatisfied final court judgment, tax assessment, or tax lien, and makes these listed motor carriers jointly and severally liable for labor law violations. This bill specifies that a customer that engages or uses a port drayage motor carrier shall be jointly and severally liable with the motor carrier for misclassification of the motor carrier's workers, regardless of whether the port drayage motor carrier is on the DLSE list, except as specified.

Status: Chapter 739, Statutes of 2024

AB-2889 (Zbur) - Local public employee relations: the City of Los Angeles Employee Relations Board and the Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission.

This bill prohibits the Los Angeles City Employee Relations Board and the Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission from awarding strike-preparation expenses as

damages or awarding damages for costs, expenses, or revenue losses incurred during, or as a consequence of, an unlawful strike in an action to recover damages due to an unlawful strike. This bill also grants the state Public Employees Relations Board exclusive initial jurisdiction over an action involving the City or County of Los Angeles that requests injunctive relief to enjoin a union or union activity that is arguably protected or prohibited, including, but not limited to, a strike.

Status: Chapter 315, Statutes of 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SB-69 (Cortese) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial and administrative proceedings: limitations.

This bill requires a local agency to file a notice of determination with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research in addition to the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and authorizes a local agency to file a notice of exemption with the State Clearinghouse in addition to the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located. The bill requires the notice, including any subsequent or amended notice, to be posted both in the office and on the website of the county clerk and by the Office of Planning and Research on the State Clearinghouse internet website within 24 hours of receipt, and specifies that the posting of the notice by the Office of Planning and Research would not affect the applicable time periods to challenge an act or decision of a local agency under CEQA.

Status: Chapter 860, Statutes of 2023

SB-239 (Dahle) - California Environmental Quality Act: housing development projects: judicial proceedings.

This bill would have changed the existing standing requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for alleging that an environmental impact report (EIR), a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration was not prepared and certified in compliance with CEQA to only allow such an action to be brought by the Attorney General. The bill would have authorized the court to conduct a hearing to determine if the Attorney General is bringing and maintaining an action or proceeding for nonenvironmental purposes and would have prohibited the court from staying or enjoining the construction or operation of a project unless certain findings were made. Additionally, this bill would have prohibited additional or subsequent CEQA actions or proceedings if an action or proceeding under CEQA was already instituted against a housing development project and a trial court issued a peremptory writ of mandate. The bill would have required that any claims regarding the lead agency's noncompliance with the peremptory writ be raised during the public comment period provided in

connection with the lead agency's action to comply with the peremptory writ, and would have limited those claims to the adequacy of the lead agency's remedial compliance efforts in response to the peremptory writ. The bill would have prohibited the court from considering issues, claims, or complaints under CEQA that were not raised in the original action or proceeding or that were not resolved by the trial court in favor of the petitioners in the original action or proceeding from which the peremptory writ was issued. The bill would also have prohibited subsequent actions or proceedings under CEQA against a housing development project if that project was already subject to suit under CEQA and a court entered a final judgment in that action or proceeding. Lastly, the bill would have required, until January 1, 2030, an action or proceeding to attack, set aside, void, or annul a determination, finding, or decision of the lead agency certifying the EIR for a commercial, housing, or public works project that addresses longstanding critical needs in the project area or the granting of project approvals on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA, to the extent feasible, be resolved within 365 days of the filing of the record of proceedings with the court, unless the court made specified findings.

Status: Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

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

This bill requires any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or other U.S. business entity with total annual revenues in excess of \$1 billion and that does business in California to publicly report their annual greenhouse gas emissions, as specified by the California Air Resources Board.

Status: Chapter 382, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill requires companies that do business in California and have gross revenues exceeding \$500 million annually, excluding insurance companies, to report on their climate-related financial risk, and requires the California Air Resources Board to contract with a qualified climate reporting organization to review and publish an analysis of those reports, as specified.

Status: Chapter 383, Statutes of 2023

SB-303 (Allen) - Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

This bill would have established a nonbinding arbitration process for adjudicating disputes between entities subject to the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, revised three definitions under that Act, and made other technical and clarifying changes. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who stated that the bill would "interfere with the Department of Resources Recycling and

Recovery’s ability to meet its statutory obligation to adopt regulations pursuant to the Act by January 1, 2025.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-390 (Limón) - Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.

This bill would have used existing deceptive practices law to explicitly outlaw fraudulent claims and other misconduct in the voluntary carbon offset market and subject it to the civil enforcement mechanisms that already exist. The bill defined key terms related to voluntary offset markets. The ultimate aim of the bill was to incentivize greater self-regulation within the offsets markets and improve the overall quality of offsets being offered to Californians. Despite zero “no” votes in the Legislature and no known opposition, Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating “by imposing civil liability for even unintentional mistakes about offset quality, this bill could inadvertently capture well-intentioned sellers and verifiers of voluntary offsets, and risks creating significant turmoil in the market for carbon offsets, potentially even beyond California.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-439 (Skinner) - Special motions to strike: priority housing development projects.

This bill creates a special motion to strike a challenge to the approval or permitting of an affordable housing project modeled after California’s anti-Strategic Lawsuit against Public Participation statute. The bill requires the court to deny the motion to strike if it determines that the plaintiff has established that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim.

Status: Chapter 779, Statutes of 2023

SB-556 (Gonzalez) - Oil and gas wells: health protection zones: civil liability.

This bill would have made an operator or owner of an oil or gas production facility or well with a wellhead presumptively jointly and severally liable for certain medical conditions and injuries where certain conditions are met, including that the injured party was domiciled within 3,200 feet of the defendant’s facility for at least two years.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-560 (Laird) - Solid waste: gas cylinders: stewardship program.

This bill would have established an extended producer responsibility or stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and would have authorize producers of those products to establish one or more producer stewardship organizations for that purpose, as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-642 (Cortese) - Hazardous materials: enforcement: county counsel.

This bill extends enforcement authority to the county counsel for violations of various laws governing hazardous materials, including the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program, the Underground Storage Tank Program, the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act Program, and the Medical Waste program. This bill makes enforcement uniform throughout this area of the law.

Status: Chapter 154, Statutes of 2023

SB-674 (Gonzalez) - Air pollution: refineries: community air monitoring systems: fence-line monitoring systems.

This bill would have made several changes to the fence line monitoring system program for communities and petroleum refineries including: expanding the program to include related facilities located on contiguous or adjacent properties; additionally apply the program to refineries engaging in other types of refining processes, such as those using noncrude oil feedstock; increasing the standards for data quality; and providing enhanced processes for notifying affected communities. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom stating that “California has some of the most stringent refinery air monitoring and pollution standards in the world” and these standards “have been developed and implemented by the state's local air quality management districts, and each of these districts possess the authority and technical expertise to update, expand and modify these standards according to the best available science.” He further noted that the bill could require the “reimbursement of implementation costs” and that no funding was identified or is available in the state budget to support such efforts.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

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

This bill establishes the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024 that requires producers of textiles to establish an extended producer responsibility or stewardship program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and the safe and proper management of apparel, textiles, or textile articles in California, as provided.

Status: Chapter 864, Statutes of 2024

SB-756 (Laird) - Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation site: procedure.

This bill provides explicit authority to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain an inspection warrant in conducting investigations and proceedings for violations of the Water Code consistent with existing statutory requirements. The bill authorizes SWRCB and regional water quality control boards (regional boards) to participate in the inspection of unlicensed cannabis cultivation sites with law enforcement when requested by the party seeking that warrant for unlicensed cannabis cultivation and its associated activities that may involve a violation of the Water Code. The bill also expands the manner in which SWRCB and the regional boards’ can serve

various types of legal documents and provide notice, including by any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt. The bill specifies that “any method of physical delivery that provides a receipt” includes physical delivery methods that provide electronic confirmation of delivery to the intended address.

Status: Chapter 158, Statutes of 2023

SB-794 (Niello) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects.

This bill would have required actions challenging a commercial, housing, or public works project that has at least \$25 million invested in it under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to be resolved within 365 days of filing, to the extent feasible. The bill would have required a plaintiff in any CEQA action to file an affidavit identifying every person or entity who made or committed to make a monetary contribution of \$100 or more, or who made or committed to make an in-kind contribution of one hundred dollars \$100 or more, to the preparation of the CEQA petition and subsequent action or proceeding. The bill would have required the plaintiff to have a continuing obligation throughout the course of the proceeding to provide that information, and would have authorized a court to take any action necessary to compel compliance with these requirements, including dismissal of the action or proceeding.

Status: Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

SB-861 (Dahle) - California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.

This bill would have made certain water conveyance or storage projects eligible for expedited administrative and judicial review under CEQA.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1036 (Limón) - Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.

This bill would have added certain claims about voluntary carbon offsets (VCOs) to the False Advertising Law, related to VCOs that are known or should be known to not be quantifiable, real, and additional, as defined.

Status: Held in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee

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

This bill would have established the Marine Flare Manufacturer Responsibility Act of 2024 that would have required a manufacturer, on and after January 1, 2026, that sells, offers for sale, imports, or distributes a covered product in the state to submit to the Department of Toxic Substances a manufacturer responsibility plan for approval by DTSC. The bill would have required manufacturers to implement the approved plan and submit a report annually, as specified. In his veto message, Governor Newsom state:

“While I support the author's goal to provide boaters with a safe and responsible method to dispose of their marine flares, this bill lacks a comprehensive program scope to effectively achieve the goal of protecting human and environmental health and would not cover implementation costs incurred by DTSC. Additionally, this bill falls short in providing DTSC with the appropriate enforcement authority to effectively ensure compliance. I encourage the author and stakeholders to work with DTSC next year to craft a more comprehensive framework that will ensure these products are managed responsibly and provide sufficient oversight for DTSC.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1095 (Becker) - Cozy Homes Cleanup Act: building standards: gas-fuel-burning appliances.

This bill would have made various changes to the Manufactured Homes Act, State Housing Law, and the Davis-Sterling Common Interest Development Act to ensure that electric residential appliances can be installed in and approved for residences, manufactured homes, and residences in common interest developments to replace fuel-gas-burning appliances, and would have directed the Department of Housing and Community Development to promulgate related regulations. Specifically, it would have included electric water heaters and electric appliances in a provision of the Manufactured Housing Act that specifies that the Act does not prohibit the replacement of water heaters or appliances in manufactured homes or mobilehomes with fuel-gas-burning heaters or appliances that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome, and would have specified in the Manufactured Housing Act that the Act, or any regulation, rule, or bulletin adopted pursuant to it, does not prohibit the installation of a plumbing, heating, or air-conditioning systems for a manufactured home or mobilehome that is located outside of the home if necessary to replace a fuel-gas-burning water heater. It also would have included electric water heaters in requirements that they be listed for residential use and installed within specifications that include tiedowns or bracing and being seismically braced, anchored, or strapped. Lastly, this bill would have made void and unenforceable any provision of the governing documents or architectural guidelines or policies of a common interest development to the extent that they prevent the replacement of fuel-gas-burning appliances with an electric appliance.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1259 (Niello) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial review.

This bill would have made various changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including providing expedited judicial review for projects that lead to \$25 million investments or more in the state, requiring specified disclosures for plaintiffs or petitioners contributing more than \$10,000 to a CEQA lawsuit, prohibiting staying a project unless certain criteria are met, and prohibiting approving settlements on non-environmental provisions.

Status: Failed Passage in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

SB-1266 (Limón) - Product safety: bisphenol.

This bill expands the existing prohibition against children's bottles and cups containing Bisphenol A to instead prohibit any Bisphenols in a juvenile's feeding product or sucking or teething products above the practical quantitation limit, to be determined by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The bill provides that these provisions may be enforced by DTSC or the Attorney General and that a violation is subject to an administrative or civil penalty of \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation.

Status: Chapter 790, Statutes of 2024

SB-1366 (Hurtado) - Real property disclosure requirements: water tank assistance.

This bill requires, on or after January 1, 2025, a seller of a single-family residential property that received a domestic water storage tank through a water assistance program, or is aware the property received such assistance and the property still has the domestic water storage tank, to deliver a disclosure statement to the potential buyer, providing specified information, including: that the property has a domestic water storage tank issued by a county, community water system, local public agency, or nonprofit organization; that the tank was made available to households that had a private water well that had gone dry, been destroyed due to drought, wildfire, or other natural disasters, or was otherwise nonfunctioning; that the domestic water storage tank might not convey with the property; and that the buyer is advised to have an inspection of the water well and have a professional evaluate the availability of water to the property.

Status: Chapter 21, Statutes of 2024

SB-1497 (Menjivar) - Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024.

This bill would have required certain fossil fuel companies to pay for the costs that California has or will incur as a result of climate change, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-246 (Papan) - Product safety: menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

This bill would have, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibited any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and would have required a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in menstrual products. The bill would have made a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each

violation, as specified, and would have authorized the Attorney General, a city prosecutor, a city or county attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to bring an action to enforce these provisions. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who stated that he supports the intent of the bill but that the bill “falls short of providing enhanced protection to California consumers due to lack of regulatory oversight.” The Governor further stated that he is directing the Department of Toxic Substances Control to engage with the Legislature to consider alternative approaches to regulating the use of PFAS in consumer products.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-460 (Bauer-Kahan) - State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: civil penalties.

This bill increases certain civil and administrative liabilities and penalties that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) may impose upon violators of SWRCB’s rules, orders, or permits and registrations relating to water use and diversion. Specifically, it requires, beginning January 1, 2025, SWRCB to annually adjust all civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by SWRCB in an action brought by the SWRCB or at the SWRCB’s request, for inflation, as provided. Provides for rounding of liabilities or penalties based on the size of the liability or penalty. This bill also increases the penalty the SWRCB may impose on a person who violates certain cease and desist orders issued by the SWRCB from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per day the violation occurs, as specified, and increases the civil penalty from \$500 to \$1,000 for each day that the violation occurs for a person or entity who violates a term or condition of a permit, license, certification or registration issued by SWRCB; an order or regulation adopted by SWRCB; or a condition or reporting requirement for the diversion of floodwaters for groundwater recharge. Additionally, this bill provides that, if the violation is of a regulation or order adopted by SWRCB that constitutes the diversion of water contrary to a curtailment order, the person or entity may be liable for an additional \$10,000 for each day the violation occurs, and \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted in violation of the curtailment order. This bill requires the SWRCB to report to the Legislature, as specified, regarding the implementation of AB 460's requirements for the annual adjustment of its civil and administrative liabilities for the consumer price index.

Status: Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024

AB-727 (Weber) - Product safety: cleaning products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

This bill would have prohibited, commencing January 1, 2026, a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in commerce in this state a cleaning product, as defined, containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill would have also prohibited PFAS in a

cleaning product or ingredient at or above: 50 parts per million (ppm) commencing January 1, 2026; 25 ppm commencing January 1, 2027; and 10 ppm commencing January 1, 2028. The bill would have prohibited PFAS in a floor sealer or floor finish that is intentionally added or exceeds 10 ppm commencing January 1, 2028. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who stated that he supports the intent of the bill but that the bill “falls short of providing enhanced protection to California consumers due to lack of regulatory oversight.” The Governor further stated that he is directing the Department of Toxic Substances Control to engage with the Legislature to consider alternative approaches to regulating the use of PFAS in consumer products.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-748 (Villapudua) - California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.

This bill would have established the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program to identify, prioritize, and fund, as specified, the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels from commercially navigable waters. The bill would have established the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program Coordinating Task Force to oversee and provide policy direction for this program. The bill would have generally prohibited a commercial vessel that is at-risk of becoming derelict from occupying, anchoring, mooring, or otherwise being secured in or on commercially navigable waters and would have authorized the seizure of such a commercial vessel, as provided. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom stating that while he supports the intent of the bill the program was not accounted for in the 2023 Budget Act and that implementation across the relevant agencies is expected to cost roughly \$7.5 million in the first year alone and have ongoing General Fund impacts.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-863 (Aguiar-Curry) - Carpet and flooring recycling: producer responsibility organizations: fines: succession: training.

This bill makes substantive changes to the operation of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for carpets, establishes a single producer responsibility organization to operate the EPR program, specifies recycling rates and other metrics that are to be included in the program’s stewardship plan, and establishes new reporting and enforcement requirements for the EPR program.

Status: Chapter 675, Statutes of 2024

AB-1305 (Gabriel) - Voluntary carbon market disclosures.

This bill requires a business entity that is marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets within California to disclose specified information about the applicable carbon offset project, including details regarding accountability if a project is not completed or does

not meet the projected emission reductions or removal benefits. The bill also places obligations on entities making certain claims about their emissions.

Status: Chapter 365, Statutes of 2023

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

This bill, on an after January 1, 2026, would have required a business, as defined, to offer a consumer the option to receive or not receive a proof of purchase. The bill would have prohibited a business from printing a proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive one, unless otherwise required by state or federal law or as otherwise specified. The bill would have prohibited, on and after January 1, 2024, a paper receipt from containing bisphenol A, on an after January 1, 2025, any other bisphenols. The bill would have made a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty, as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1465 (Wicks) - Nonvehicular air pollution: civil penalties.

This bill allows certain penalties related to nonvehicular air pollution to be multiplied by a factor of not more than 3, and requires health impacts, community disruptions, the timeliness and accuracy of the notifications from the violator, and other circumstances related to the violation to be considered in assessing those penalties.

Status: Chapter 300, Statutes of 2024

AB-1597 (Alvarez) - Water quality: California-Mexico cross-border watersheds.

This bill would have authorized, upon appropriation by the Legislature, funds to be made available to the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) for the North American Development Bank (NADBank) for the purpose of providing loans, grants, and direct expenditures to projects that address water quality problems arising in the California-Mexico cross-border watersheds. This bill would have authorized funds to be made available for actions in California or the State of Baja California, provided the actions provide water quality benefits to the portions of the watersheds and coastal waters that are in California, and would have specified that eligible funding recipients, including NADBank, are entities that are, or consent to be, subject to the jurisdiction of federal courts in California for the purpose of enforcement of the funding agreement. This bill would have required Cal-EPA, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), or the State Water Resources Control Board, with approval of the Secretary of Environmental Protection, to determine with NADBank the terms of the funding agreement, including enforceability, transparency, and other requirements under which NADBank must administer the funding, including developing grant guidelines establishing a timeline for funding disbursement, project prioritization, and monitoring requirements. This bill would also have included various provisions ensuring accountability and enforcement authority for the state of California, including that

NADBank consent to the jurisdiction of California courts and waive any immunity for the purposes of implementing and enforcing the bill's provisions, and that NADBank shall enforce funding agreements with sub-recipients, but that the Attorney General may also initiate a civil action to enforce those funding agreements at their discretion.

Additionally, this bill would have required Cal-EPA to notify the Legislature about cross-border collaboration and the expenditure of funding made available by this bill, and would have provided that five percent of the funding appropriated be made available for administrative costs to each NADBank and Cal-EPA.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

The bill would have prohibited a proof of purchase provided to a consumer from containing bisphenol A, on or after January 1, 2025, or any bisphenols on or after January 1, 2026. A violation of these provisions would have subject a business to a civil penalty, as provided, and would have been enforceable by the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2331 (Gabriel) - Voluntary carbon market disclosures.

This bill would have been a cleanup of AB 1305 (Gabriel, Ch. 365, Stats. 2023), which sought to require more transparency by requiring a business entity that is selling voluntary carbon offsets to disclose specified information about the applicable carbon offset project, including details regarding accountability if a project is not completed or does not meet the projected emission reductions or removal benefits. The bill would have amended those provisions to provide more clarity around implementation, scope, and reporting.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

AB-2515 (Papan) - Menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

This bill prohibits a person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale a menstrual product that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, as specified. The bill makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty.

Status: Chapter 1008, Statutes of 2024

AB-3004 (Mike Fong) - Proposition 65: certificates of merit: Attorney General communications.

This bill would have required any product testing conducted in support of a certificate of merit to have been conducted within one year of the submission of the certificate of merit, and requires any report from a laboratory that is submitted with the certificate of merit to indicate the brand name, if any, of the product tested on the certificate. The bill

also would have required the Attorney General, if they provide a comment, suggestion, or any other communication in response to the report provided to them by one of the parties in a settlement or judgment, to provide that comment, suggestion, or other communication to all parties to the settlement or judgment.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-3265 (Bryan) - California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership media campus projects: judicial streamlining.

This bill authorizes a lead agency that is a city within the County of Los Angeles to certify a media campus for an expedited administrative and 365-day judicial review process for litigation involving the California Environmental Quality Act if the project meets certain criteria.

Status: Chapter 255, Statutes of 2024

FAMILY LAW

SB-331 (Rubio) - Child custody: child abuse and safety.

This bill prohibits a court from ordering certain methods of outpatient counseling in child custody and visitation proceedings and modifies training and reporting requirements for judicial personnel on issues of domestic violence and child abuse.

Status: Chapter 865, Statutes of 2023

SB-343 (Skinner) - Child support.

This bill modifies the statewide uniform child support guideline and low-income adjustment, modifies certain related provisions relating to childcare costs and other aspects of calculating support, and makes changes to the procedures for court-ordered child support to bring California's laws into conformity with federal requirements.

Status: Chapter 213, Statutes of 2023

SB-575 (Wahab) - Marriage: prohibition on minors.

This bill: (1) closes a loophole in the requirement that a local registrar report to the State Registrar on marriages in which one or more party is a minor; (2) requires the State Registrar to create a report containing the number of marriage certificates, disaggregated by county, in which one or more party was a minor each year between 2019 and 2024, as specified; and (3) requires the State Registrar, upon appropriation, to establish a grant for the purposes of studying extralegal marriages involving minors in the State.

Status: Chapter 984, Statutes of 2024

SB-599 (Caballero) - Visitation rights.

This bill clarifies and strengthens provisions requiring a family court to take into account a parent's acts of domestic violence or child abuse or the issuance of a protective order against a parent when making orders for custody or visitation, as well as provisions requiring the court to take into account the fact that a party is staying in a domestic violence shelter or other confidential location when issuing orders for the time, day, place, and manner of visitation or transfer of a child; and permits a superior court to serve as a supervised visitation and exchange location, as specified.

Status: Chapter 493, Statutes of 2023

SB-618 (Rubio) - Child support: enforcement.

This bill would have prohibited the Department of Child Support Services or a local child support agency from collecting interest that has accrued on child support owed to the state or the county, and would have eliminated interest on child support owed or assigned to the state or the county going forward.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-807 (Ochoa Bogh) - Adoption facilitators.

This bill would have repealed the provisions authorizing adoption facilitators to engage in certain adoption-related activities and expressly prohibits a person or organization from engaging in specified activities relating to adoption unless they are licensed as an adoption agency by the Department of Social Services or are a licensed attorney, as specified.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-1150 (Laird) - Dissolution or nullity of marriage: restoration of former name or birth name.

This bill clarifies that the provisions permitting the restoration of a party's prior last name in a proceeding for dissolution or nullity of marriage apply to either spouse in the marriage, regardless of gender.

Status: Chapter 780, Statutes of 2024

SB-1274 (Eggman) - Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.

This bill would have required the State Registrar to provide, to an adult adopted person who was born in California, or to a direct line descendant of a deceased adopted person, a copy of the adopted person's original birth certificate, as defined.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-1427 (Allen) - Marriage: joint petition for dissolution of marriage.

This bill allows any married couple to file a joint petition for dissolution of their marriage or legal separation and establishes the procedure and requirements for a joint dissolution proceeding.

Status: Chapter 190, Statutes of 2024

AB-81 (Ramos) - Indian children: child custody proceedings.

This bill codifies, within state law, certain provisions relating to Indian children currently codified in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; and renamed those provisions of the Family Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Chapter 656, Statutes of 2024

AB-957 (Wilson) - Family law: gender identity.

This bill would have clarified that a family court, when determining the best interest of the child in a proceeding to determine custody or visitation for a child, shall consider, as part of the consideration of the health, safety, and welfare of the child, a parent's affirmation of the child's gender identity. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating: "I urge caution when the Executive and Legislative branches of state government attempt to dictate - in prescriptive terms that single out one characteristic - legal standards for the Judicial branch to apply. Other-minded elected officials, in California and other states, could very well use this strategy to diminish the civil rights of vulnerable communities."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1148 (Bonta) - Child support suspension.

This bill requires a person's court-ordered child support obligation to resume on the first day of the 10th month after the release of the person from incarceration or involuntary institutionalization for persons who are released on or after January 1, 2024. The bill also authorizes the person to whom the support is owed or the local child support agency to seek a court order reinstating child support obligations at the amount determined by a court.

Status: Chapter 565, Statutes of 2023

AB-1179 (Pacheco) - Family law: attorney's fees.

This bill clarifies that, in a family law case, an award of attorney fees as a sanction may be imposed after a party or the court has provided notice to the party against whom the sanction is proposed and that party is given an opportunity to be heard at a hearing.

Status: Chapter 67, Statutes of 2023

AB-1650 (Jim Patterson) - Family law proceedings: custody, parentage, and adoption.

This bill makes various changes to the state's parentage and adoption laws

Status: Chapter 851, Statutes of 2023

AB-1755 (Committee on Judiciary) - Child support.

This bill, which was identical to SB 343 (Skinner, Ch. 213, Stats. 2023), would have modified the statewide uniform child support guideline and low-income adjustment, modified certain related provisions relating to childcare costs and other aspects of calculating support, and made changes to the procedures for court-ordered child support to bring California's laws into conformity with federal requirements. This bill was subsequently gut and amended to address a different topic.

Status: Chapter 938, Statutes of 2024

AB-1974 (Petrie-Norris) - Family conciliation courts: evaluator training.

This bill requires evaluators within the family conciliation court to be trained on the risks associated with access to firearms and ways to reduce those risks.

Status: Chapter 303, Statutes of 2024

AB-2224 (Santiago) - Special immigrant juvenile status: court orders and guardianship.

This bill requires a court that grants a request to make the findings necessary for a person to seek Special Immigrant Juvenile Status to provide the petitioner a certified copy of the order within three court days of the hearing, provided certain conditions are met, and clarifies that a parent may be appointed the guardian of a person between 18 and 21 years of age in connection with a SIJS application.

Status: Chapter 955, Statutes of 2024

AB-2397 (Maienschein) - Child support: special needs trusts.

This bill clarifies that a family court may order a support payment for a child of any age who is incapacitated and unable to earn a living and without sufficient means to be paid into a special needs fund, as defined.

Status: Chapter 25, Statutes of 2024

AB-2948 (Ramos) - Adoption Assistance Program: tribal court order.

This bill adds the issuance of a final order of adoption issued by a tribal court as a qualifying circumstance that makes a child eligible for the state's Adoption Assistance Program.

Status: Chapter 175, Statutes of 2024

AB-3072 (Petrie-Norris) - Child custody: ex parte orders.

This bill clarifies that a court, when determining whether there is a showing of immediate harm to the child warranting an ex parte custody order, should consider a parent's illegal access to firearms and ammunition, as defined; and clarifies that a court, when making an ex parte custody order, should consider whether the best interests of the child warrant suspending visitation or ordering supervised or virtual visitation with the parent whose conduct gave rise to the need for the ex parte order.

Status: Chapter 317, Statutes of 2024

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES: PUBLIC RECORDS ACT AND BROWN ACT

SB-288 (Nguyen) - Public records: parole calculations and inmate release credits.

This bill would have provided that Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation records pertaining to an inmate's release date and their early release credits are public records and subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The bill also would have provided that these provisions are declaratory of existing law.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Public Safety Committee

SB-411 (Portantino) - Open meetings: teleconferences: neighborhood councils.

This bill authorizes a neighborhood council to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, if the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and two-thirds of an eligible legislative body votes to use the alternate teleconferencing provisions.

Status: Chapter 605, Statutes of 2023

SB-537 (Becker) - Open meetings: multijurisdictional, cross-county agencies: teleconferences.

This bill, when it was originally heard by this Committee, would have authorized the legislative body of a multijurisdictional, cross-county agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, if that legislative body has adopted an authorizing resolution. The bill was subsequently amended with provisions that removed the Senate Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 859, Statutes of 2024

SB-544 (Laird) - Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

This bill revises and repeals, until January 1, 2026, certain teleconference requirements for state agencies under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act related to notice, agenda, and public participation, subject to certain requirements and restrictions.

Status: Chapter 216, Statutes of 2023

SB-630 (Dodd) - Contractors State License Board: regulation of contractors.

This bill requires an applicant for a contractor's license or a license holder seeking renewal to provide the Contractor's State License Board (CSLB) with a valid email

address, if available, and provides that the email address is not considered a public record under the California Public Records Act. The bill also provides that if specified probationary conditions are imposed on a licensee, the CSLB may revoke a license if those specified terms and conditions are not met.

Status: Chapter 153, Statutes of 2023

SB-658 (McGuire) - Nominations: tax return disclosures: candidates for Governor.

This bill makes changes to statutory guidelines for submitting and disclosing a gubernatorial candidate's income tax returns to simplify and improve the process.

Status: Chapter 880, Statutes of 2023

SB-702 (Limón) - Gubernatorial appointments: report.

This bill would have required the office of the Governor to maintain a list on its website of every state board and commission, including membership lists, stated purpose, duties, meeting frequency, internet website, and any vacancies in its membership. Additionally, the bill would have required the office of the Governor to publish a report that contains aggregate demographic information of appointments by the office of the Governor on its website, as specified. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom whose veto message stated that the demographic information specified for reporting under this bill is optional and self-reported by candidates and, therefore, would not necessarily accurately reflect the diversity of appointees. He noted that he vetoed a similar measure for this same reason and his concern remains the same.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-782 (Limón) - Gubernatorial appointments: report.

This bill would have required the office of the Governor to maintain a list on its website of every state board and commission, including membership lists, stated purpose, duties, meeting frequency, internet website, and any vacancies in its membership. Additionally, the bill would have required the office of the Governor to publish a report that contains aggregate demographic information of appointments by the office of the Governor on its website, as specified. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who noted that he has vetoed similar measures in the past and that the demographic information required to be reported under this bill is optional and self-reported by candidates and, therefore, would not necessarily accurately reflect the diversity of appointees.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-790 (Padilla) - Public records: contracts for goods and services.

This bill specifies that any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, is a public record subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Acts, and that any written

agreement that purports to exclude such a contract from disclosure by agreeing to consider it a confidential or proprietary record of the vendor is void and unenforceable as a matter of law. This bill provides that it does not require disclosure of a record that is otherwise exempt from disclosure or prohibited from disclosure pursuant to federal or state law.

Status: Chapter 77, Statutes of 2023

SB-795 (Stern) - Energy: building energy efficiency: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment: sale registry and compliance tracking system: compliance documentation data repository.

This bill would have required the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement an electronic statewide heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) equipment sales registry and compliance tracking system to allow the Contractors State License Board and other responsible enforcement agencies to cross-check the purchase of HVAC equipment with the submittal of permit compliance verification documents in order to identify contractors and other installers that fail to comply with existing law. The bill would specify that the registry and compliance tracking system would not be available to public access and that certain information is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the California Public Record Act (CPRA). The bill would also require the Commission to develop and implement an electronic statewide compliance documentation data repository for the installation of HVAC equipment and lighting controls with certain capabilities, and would have provided that the repository is not to be publicly available and that certain information in the repository is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the CPRA.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-888 (Committee on Elections and Constitutional Amendments) - Political Reform Act of 1974.

This bill would have enacted various changes to the Political Reform Act of 1974 (PRA), including authorizing a committee to redact a bank account number included on the copy of the statement of organization filed with the local filing officer, requiring the Secretary of State (SOS) to redact the bank account number on a statement of organization filed with the SOS before making the statement available to the public in any form. The bill also would have required the SOS or a local filing officer to redact the name and building number on a report or statement before making the report or statement available to the public in any form.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1027 (Menjivar) - Political Reform Act of 1974: disclosures.

This bill amends the Political Reform Act of 1974 to authorize a committee to redact a bank account number included on the copy of the statement of organization filed with the local filing officer and requires the Secretary of State (SOS) to redact the bank account number on a statement of organization before making the statement available to the public in any form. The bill also requires the SOS or a local filing officer to redact the name and building number on a report or statement before making the report or statement available to the public in any form.

Status: Chapter 180, Statutes of 2024

SB-1034 (Seyarto) - California Public Records Act: state of emergency.

This bill adds an additional unusual circumstance under which the initial response time to a public records request may be extended to include the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located when the state of emergency currently affects, due to the state of emergency, the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the request records are located, and specifies that this provision only applies to records not created during and applying to the state of emergency.

Status: Chapter 161, Statutes of 2024

SB-1109 (Bradford) - Cannabis: demographic information of persons with financial interests in license applicants.

This bill requires the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to collect demographic information from licensees and report the aggregated data on its website, as specified, and provides that the data collected is to be maintained as confidential. The bill provides the DCC is required to publish the data in the aggregate on the DCC's website.

Status: Chapter 878, Statutes of 2024

SB-1162 (Cortese) - Public contracts: employment compliance reports and payroll records: workers' dates of birth.

This bill, when it was presented to the Committee, required payroll records for employees employed in connection with public works projects to include the date of birth of those employees and specified that the date of birth included in the report or on those payroll records is not to be disclosed to the public. This provision was deleted from the bill and instead amended to include subject matters outside the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 882, Statutes of 2024

SB-1194 (Wilk) - State Superintendent of Public Instruction's Parent Advisory Council.

This bill would have required the State Department of Education to publicly post on its website the membership of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction's Parent Advisory Council (PAC), and update the membership list on its internet website within 30 days of any membership change on or before January 31, 2025. The bill would have required that the posted information regarding members include name, occupation, title, name of employer (if employed by a local educational agency), and county of residence. The bill would also have required PAC to comply with the open and public meeting requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-1202 (Newman) - Labor and Workforce Development Agency: reports: assaults.

This bill, when presented to the Committee, would have required the California Department of Human Resources to make a quarterly report regarding assaults against state employees to the Legislature, as provided. The bill was subsequently gutted and amended to address subject matters outside the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-1270 (Grove) - Department of Food and Agriculture: farm products: licenses and complaints: fees.

This bill establishes the Market Enforcement Advisory Committee within the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and authorizes the Committee to meet via teleconferencing if certain conditions are met. The bill also increases licensing fees for processors of farm products and produce dealers and makes complaint filing fees be based on the value of the complaint instead of a flat fee.

Status: Chapter 603, Statutes of 2024

SB-1293 (Ochoa Bogh) - Recall elections: notice of intention.

This bill would have required that a notice of intention to recall an officer that is published publically in a newspaper of general circulation to omit the proponents' signatures and street numbers and street names of their residence addresses, and requires the Secretary of State to redact that information when making the notice of intention available to the public.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1441 (Allen) - Examination of petitions: time limitations and reimbursement of costs.

This bill requires a proponent to conclude an examination of an election petition for insufficiency no later than 60 days from the date the examination commenced. This bill

also requires costs, as defined, incurred by the county elections official past the fifth business day of the examination to be paid by the proponent, as specified.

Status: Chapter 479, Statutes of 2024

SB-1452 (Ashby) - Architecture and landscape architecture.

This bill makes various changes to the Architects Practice Act, including, among other things, requiring and applicant for examination and licensure as an architect or a landscape architect and a person applying for renewal of licensure who has a valid email address to report to the California Architects Board (Board) that email address, as specified, and states that those email addresses are not public records and are not subject to disclosure to the public.

Status: Chapter 482, Statutes of 2024

AB-459 (Kalra) - Peace officers: Attorney General: reports.

This bill would have modified the timeline that law enforcement agencies must comply with when reporting stop data to the California Department of Justice (DOJ), and would have specified that data reported in an open text or narrative field is only available under a request made pursuant to the California Public Records Act from the reporting agency and not from DOJ. The bill would have required the Attorney General to share the data with entities conducting specified research, and would have provided that the DOJ is not liable for the disclosure by another entity of personally identifiable information of the individual stopped, unique identifying information of the peace officer, or any other information exempt from disclosure.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-469 (Vince Fong) - California Public Records Act Ombudsperson.

This bill would have established the position of the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson, subject to appropriation, to review a denial of a state agency to an original request by a member of the public to access records under the provisions of the California Public Records Act, as provided. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who stated that the bill would create an unnecessary layer of review by a state official who could interpret the law in a manner that may or may not be consistent with case law while costing tens of millions of dollars to establish, which would lead to cost pressures not considered in the annual budget.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-557 (Hart) - Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

This bill eliminates the sunset date for allowing local agencies to use teleconferencing without complying with specified teleconferencing requirements during a proclaimed state of emergency.

Status: Chapter 534, Statutes of 2023

AB-844 (Gipson) - Zero-emission trucks: insurance.

This bill requires the California Department of Insurance to implement specific data collections regarding the availability and affordability of insurance for heavy-duty trucks and truck fleets, as provided. The bill specifies that information submitted to the Insurance Commissioner (Commissioner) is confidential and exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, that submitted information is not subject to subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, and that testimony by the Commissioner, the Commissioner's staff, an employee of the department, or a person to whom the reporting was disclosed regarding the contents of any report submitted is inadmissible as evidence in a civil proceeding. The bill requires the Commissioner to publish information compiled from the submitted data in the aggregate, and prohibits the published data from identifying an individual respondent or insurer, except to support consumer understanding of insurance options, as specified.

Status: Chapter 347, Statutes of 2023

AB-960 (Mathis) - School safety: web-based or app-based school safety programs.

This bill encourages public schools to implement a web-based or app-based school safety program that includes specified parameters, including remote access to schoolsites' surveillance systems. The bill exempts specified provisions of the program from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2024

AB-1147 (Addis) - Disability Equity and Accountability Act of 2023.

This bill deleted, revised, and added requirements for the Department of Developmental Services and the regional centers that coordinate services for the eligible population to include process standardization and to increase transparency processes.

Status: Chapter 902, Statutes of 2024

AB-1170 (Valencia) - Political Reform Act of 1974: filing requirements.

This bill requires public officials and candidates who file their original statements of economic interests (known as Form 700s) with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to file them using the FPPC's electronic filing system, as provided. The bill also requires the FPPC to redact the telephone number and mailing address of the filer from data that is made public on the FPPC's website. The bill also, at the request of the filer, requires FPPC to redact the street name and building number of the filer's personal residence under specified circumstances.

Status: Chapter 211, Statutes of 2024

AB-1286 (Haney) - Pharmacy.

This bill makes various changes to the Pharmacy Law, including to the authority of a pharmacist-in-charge and a pharmacist-on-duty to make certain staffing decisions. The bill requires a licensed community pharmacy to report medication errors to an entity approved by the Pharmacy Board. The bill provides that these reports are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

Status: Chapter 470, Statutes of 2023

AB-1327 (Weber) - Interscholastic athletics: California Interscholastic Federation: racial discrimination or harassment.

This bill requires the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) to, during years in which the CIF is not required to submit a report, and at the request of the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, make itself available for hearings regarding the information that is covered by the report; requires the State Department of Education (DOE), on or before January 1, 2025, to develop, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, a standardized incident form to track racial discrimination, harassment, or hazing, as defined, that occurs at high school sporting games or sporting events, and annually report the information from completed incident forms on the DOE's website, as provided; and requires a school district, county office of education, or charter school that participates in the CIF to, on or before April 1, 2025, post the standardized incident form on its website and upon request by the DOE, submit information related to any completed standardized incident forms received by that local educational agency.

Status: Chapter 366, Statutes of 2023

AB-1505 (Rodriguez) - California Earthquake Authority: closed meetings.

This bill authorizes the governing board or advisory panel of the California Earthquake Authority (CEA) to meet in closed session under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act when addressing the development of rates, contracting strategy, or competitive strategy and when discussion in open session concerning those matters would prejudice the position of CEA. The bill authorizes CEA's governing board or advisory panel, at any regular or special meeting, to meet in a closed session as described above upon a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting. The bill requires that, after a closed session is held, the CEA's governing board or advisory panel must reconvene in open session prior to adjournment and report, among other things, that a closed session was held.

Status: Chapter 301, Statutes of 2024

AB-1785 (Pacheco) - California Public Records Act.

This bill prohibits a state or local agency from publicly posting, as defined, the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining written permission.

Status: Chapter 551, Statutes of 2024

AB-1852 (Pacheco) - Joint powers agencies: Clean Power Alliance of Southern California: meetings.

This bill extends the sunset on the authority of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California to adopt a policy authorizing the legislative body of a local agency that is a member of the Clean Power Alliance to designate an alternate member to represent the local agency, even if that alternate member is not a member of the local legislative body, until January 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 24, Statutes of 2024

AB-1861 (Addis) - Pest control: Pierce's disease.

This bill extends the sunset date on the Pierce's Disease Control Program in the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which includes a limitation on access to certain public records, until March 1, 2031.

Status: Chapter 197, Statutes of 2024

AB-1878 (Garcia) - Housing programs: tribal housing program.

This bill establishes the Tribal Housing Advisory Committee within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, upon appropriation, and makes changes to tribal liaison and technical assistance requirements that apply to the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. The bill provides that the data collected for specified purposes under the bill are confidential and not subject to public disclosure, including, but not limited to, any person or entity that provides technical assistance

Status: Chapter 266, Statutes of 2024

AB-2249 (Pellerin) - Elections: retention of election records.

This bill would have included conditional voter registration voter identification envelopes, voted conditional voter registration ballots, forms and any machine reports used to account for the ballots delivered to the polling places, and completed forms issued to the counting board and any machine reports used for the 1 percent manual tally to the elections materials that must be sealed and only opened in response to an election challenge or specified criminal prosecutions. The bill would have required elections officials to destroy voter rosters and voter lists after existing law's five-year retention period, instead of authorizing the election official to destroy them. The bill would have required an elections official, in cases where sealed records are damaged or destroyed due to a natural disaster or other unforeseeable and unavoidable circumstances, to take all reasonable steps to prevent election records from being further damaged, as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2606 (Aguiar-Curry) - California Agave Commission.

This bill establishes the California Agave Commission (Commission), as provided. The bill, among other things, specifies that: no action taken by the Commission, or by any individual in accordance with the bill or with bylaws or procedures established pursuant to the bill, are to be deemed a violation of the Cartwright Act, the Unfair Practices Act, or any statutory or common law against monopolies or combinations in restraint of trade; authorizes the Commission to sue and be sued; provides for the assessment of civil penalties for certain acts, and specifies the manner in which the Commission can enforce the penalties through a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction; provides that documents received by the Commission are proprietary and confidential, and are not to be disclosed except by order of a court.

Status: Chapter 725, Statutes of 2024

AB-2715 (Boerner) - Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions.

This bill authorizes a legislative body to hold a closed session with specified governmental officials, law enforcement, and security personnel on matters pertaining to a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information, as defined, relating to cybersecurity.

Status: Chapter 243, Statutes of 2024

AB-2841 (Waldron) - Controlled substances: Research Advisory Panel: meetings.

This bill permits the Research Advisory Panel of California (RAPC) to hold closed meeting sessions until January 1, 2027. This bill requires RAPC to be considered a multimember advisory body solely for the purposes of meetings that allow for remote participation. This bill also requires RAPC to provide a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026, on the backlog of applications.

Status: Chapter 156, Statutes of 2024

AB-3025 (Valencia) - County employees' retirement: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.

This bill requires counties operating employee retirement systems under the County Employees Retirement Law (CERL) to reimburse those systems for pension overpayments made to employees and also pay those retirees a lump sum amount equal to 20 percent of the actuarial equivalent present value of a retiree's "lost" pension going forward due to the benefit recalculation. The bill also stops the reporting of disallowed compensation for active members, as specified, and requires CERL retirement systems to credit employer contributions and return member contributions on the disallowed compensation. The bill requires an employer that receives information about a member, survivor, or beneficiary to keep that information confidential and only use it to carry out its duties under the bill.

Status: Chapter 427, Statutes of 2024

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

SB-35 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

This bill makes a number of clean-up modifications to the Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act in advance of the October 1, 2023, implementation date for the first cohort of counties to provide CARE courts, including adding clarifications regarding the provision of counsel to CARE respondents and the requirements relating to the disclosure of respondent medical records.

Status: Chapter 283, Statutes of 2023

SB-302 (Stern) - Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act.

This bill expands existing law requiring health facilities to permit terminally ill patients to have access to their medical cannabis to also require health facilities to permit patients who are over 65 years of age and have a chronic disease to have access to their medical cannabis, and includes home health agencies in the list of health facilities included in this law.

Status: Chapter 484, Statutes of 2023

SB-344 (Rubio) - Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry.

This bill revises provisions of law related to the Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry to permit individuals who are authorized to access the confidential data in cancer registries to participate in data sharing with other authorized individuals if certain requirements are met. The bill also authorizes the State Department of Public Health to require a pathology report be submitted more than once if deemed necessary by the department or its authorized representative. The bill requires the Department to notify a pathologist of any deficiencies if the department deems a pathologist noncompliant with this provision, and requires the Department to provide the pathologist an opportunity to cure the deficiencies. The bill prohibits the Department from imposing a fine or other penalty solely based on a pathologist's failure to comply with this requirement.

Status: Chapter 867, Statutes of 2023

SB-345 (Skinner) - Health care services: legally protected health care activities.

This bill enacts various safeguards against the enforcement of other states' laws that prohibit, criminalize, sanction, authorize civil liability against, or otherwise interfere with a person, provider, or other entity in California that offers reproductive health care services or gender-affirming health care services.

Status: Chapter 260, Statutes of 2023

SB-363 (Eggman) - Facilities for inpatient and residential mental health and substance use disorder: database.

This bill would have required the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Social Services, to develop a real-time, internet-based database to collect, aggregate, and display information about beds to identify the availability of inpatient and residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment for specified types of facilities, as provided. The bill would have required the database to be operational by January 1, 2026. The bill would have provided that DHCS has the authority to impose a plan of correction or assess civil money penalties, or both, against a facility that fails to submit data accurately, timely, or as required under the bill and would have provided for an appeal process.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-385 (Atkins) - Physician Assistant Practice Act: abortion by aspiration: training.

This bill revises existing training requirements for a physician assistant (PA) to achieve clinical competency to perform abortion by aspiration techniques. Additionally, the bill provides that a health care professional who is authorized to perform abortion by aspiration techniques is not to be punished, held liable for damages in a civil action, or denied any privilege for any action relating to the evaluation of clinical competency of a PA on performing abortion by aspiration techniques.

Status: Chapter 178, Statutes of 2023

SB-457 (Menjivar) - Vision care: consent by a minor.

This bill clarifies that the existing authorization for a minor aged 15 years or older, and who lives separately from their parents or guardians, to consent to medical care includes the authorization for the minor to consent to vision care, as defined.

Status: Chapter 152, Statutes of 2023

SB-487 (Atkins) - Abortion: provider protections.

This bill prohibits health plans and health insurers from terminating, discriminating against, or otherwise penalizing a provider based on a civil judgment, criminal conviction, or another disciplinary action in another state if the judgment, conviction, or disciplinary action is solely based on the application of another state's law that interferes with a person's right to receive care that would be lawful if provided in California. The bill authorizes the Department of Health Care Services to elect not to suspend a Medi-Cal provider who has a license, certificate, or other approval to provide health care suspended or revoked in another state if the revocation or suspension is based solely on conduct that is not deemed to be unprofessional conduct under California law, as provided.

Status: Chapter 261, Statutes of 2023

SB-582 (Becker) - Health records: EHR vendors.

As it came through this Committee, this bill would have required electronic health record vendors to execute the California Health and Human Services Agency Data Exchange Framework (DxF) if the stakeholder advisory group were to decide to develop standards for their inclusion. This bill would have placed certain guidelines on the fees that can be charged by these vendors to enable compliance with the DxF. The bill was later amended to have made changes to existing requirements regarding health care service plans and health insurers establishing and maintaining specified application programming interfaces (API), including patient access API, to facilitate patient and provider access to health information. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: “My Administration spearheaded the creation of the DxF to accelerate and expand the exchange of health information to provide safe, effective, whole person care to Californians in real time. Given the ongoing efforts by [the California Health and Human Services Agency] and the Center for Data Insights and Innovation to stand up the DxF, this bill is premature. The state should prioritize implementation of this important work before we consider modifications.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-595 (Roth) - Covered California: data sharing.

This bill narrows the restriction on Covered California’s disclosing personal information received from the Employment Development Department (EDD), requiring consent only before disclosing such information to a certified insurance agent or a certified enrollment counselor. It authorizes Covered California to disclose information obtained from EDD to outreach and marketing vendors under contract, subject to specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 492, Statutes of 2023

SB-625 (Nguyen) - Newborn screening: genetic diseases: blood samples collected.

This bill would have made changes to the California Newborn Screening Program, including requiring the California Department of Public Health to permit parents or legal guardians to withhold consent to the storage, retention, and use of the newborn’s blood sample for medical research.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-774 (Jones) - Nonprofit health facilities: sale of assets: Attorney General approval: conditional consent.

This bill would have prohibited the Attorney General from imposing any condition, as part of its conditional consent to an agreement through which a nonprofit corporation that operates a health facility, as defined, sells its facility to a for-profit corporation,

which, individually or in aggregate, would reasonably be expected to, among other things, impose conditions that are unique to the selling nonprofit corporation, and are distinct from conditions that similarly situated selling nonprofit corporations are required to maintain or perform.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-779 (Stern) - Primary Care Clinic Data Modernization Act.

This bill, effective on January 1, 2027, includes intermittent clinics that are exempt from licensure under existing statutory requirements that clinics file an annual report to the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI) with specified information. The bill also establishes new reporting requirements for all primary care clinics, including intermittent clinics, to report various types of data to HCAI, including a labor report and a workforce development report.

Status: Chapter 505, Statutes of 2023

SB-868 (Wilk) - Pupil safety: trauma kits.

This bill would have required local educational agencies to equip each classroom with a trauma kit and inspect and replace or replenish each trauma kit, as necessary, upon each use and at least once every three years. Employees who render emergency care with such kits would have been granted qualified immunity from civil damages, as provided.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-913 (Umberg) - Substance use disorder treatment: facilities.

This bill would have permitted a city attorney of a city in which the housing units are located, or a county counsel or county behavioral health agency if the housing units are located in an unincorporated area of the county, with the consent or approval of the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), to enforce specified provisions related to licensed alcohol or drug recovery or treatment facilities (RTFs) or conduct announced or unannounced site visits of RTFs. It also would have required DHCS to develop a process that allows a city or county to request approval to conduct such a site visit, or to request that DHCS conduct a site visit, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1017 (Eggman) - Available facilities for inpatient and residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment.

This bill would have required the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Social Services, to develop a solution to collect, aggregate, and display information about beds to identify the availability of inpatient and residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment for specified types of facilities, as provided. The bill would have required the solution to be operational by January 1, 2026, or a date DHCS

communicates to the Department of Finance that the solution has been implemented, whichever is later. The bill would have provided that DHCS has the authority to impose a plan of correction or assess civil money penalties, or both, against a facility that fails to submit data accurately, timely, or as required under the bill and provides for an appeal process.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1061 (Limón) - Consumer debt: medical debt.

This bill prohibits reporting medical debt to consumer credit reporting agencies, those agencies from including it in their reports, and others from relying on medical debt that appears. The bill requires hospitals to maintain specified records and prohibits debt collectors from engaging in certain practices.

Status: Chapter 520, Statutes of 2024

SB-1196 (Blakespear) - End of Life Option Act.

This bill would have expanded the End of Life Option Act in several ways, including by expanding who is eligible for requesting aid-in-dying drugs and the means by which such drugs could be administered.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-1333 (Eggman) - Communicable diseases: HIV reporting.

This bill authorizes the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and local health departments (LHDs) to disclose personally identifying information in public health records of persons with HIV or AIDS for the coordination of, linkage to, or reengagement in care, as determined by CDPH or a LHD. The bill removes certain existing limitations on disclosure, such as that disclosure is authorized only when certain coinfections are involved. The bill requires CDPH and LHD employees and their contractors to sign confidentiality agreements annually, rather than signing the agreements once, and deletes the requirement that CDPH and LHDs review the confidentiality agreements annually.

Status: Chapter 472, Statutes of 2024

AB-48 (Aguiar-Curry) - Nursing Facility Resident Informed Consent Protection Act of 2023.

In order to protect the dignity of nursing home residents and decrease the misuse of psychotherapeutic drugs, this bill establishes new rights and processes for obtaining informed consent for psychotherapeutic drugs for nursing home patients, including through the required use of an informed consent form to be developed by the Department of Public Health by December 31, 2025. This bill requires a prescriber at a nursing home to personally examine and obtain the informed written consent of the resident or their representative, and to disclose specified information, prior to prescribing a psychotherapeutic drug. The bill also makes a violation of its informed

consent provisions a rebuttable violation citable by the Department of Public Health, and allows that the willful or repeated violation of its informed consent rules is punishable as a misdemeanor. Additionally, this bill provides residents of long term care facilities the right to appeal an involuntary transfer or discharge regardless of the resident's payment source or whether the facility is Medi-Cal or Medicare certified, and exempts its informed consent provisions from applying to an individual under the care of a Department of State Hospital.

Status: Chapter 794, Statutes of 2023

AB-254 (Bauer-Kahan) - Confidentiality of Medical Information Act: reproductive or sexual health application information.

This bill includes “reproductive or sexual health application information” in the definition of “medical information” and the businesses that offer reproductive or sexual health digital services to consumers in the definition of a provider of health care for purposes of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act. “Reproductive or sexual health application information” is defined as information about a consumer’s reproductive health, menstrual cycle, fertility, pregnancy, pregnancy outcome, plans to conceive, or type of sexual activity collected by a reproductive or sexual health digital service, including, but not limited to, information from which one can infer someone’s pregnancy status, menstrual cycle, fertility, hormone levels, birth control use, sexual activity, or gender identity.

Status: Chapter 254, Statutes of 2023

AB-325 (Reyes) - Human services: noncitizen victims.

This bill extends state public benefits to applicants of Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, asylum, and Violence Against Women Act nonimmigrant visas, specifies that such benefits should not be terminated if a recipient receives a final administrative denial of their immigration application if they are eligible for the benefits on another basis, and makes other conforming changes and specifications about implementation by the Department of Social Services.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-352 (Bauer-Kahan) - Health information.

This bill enacts protections for medical information related to gender affirming care, abortion and abortion-related services, and contraception by requiring businesses that store or maintain that information to develop specified capabilities, policies, and procedures to enable safeguards regarding accessing the information by July 1, 2024. This bill also prohibits certain health entities from cooperating with any inquiry or investigation by, or from providing medical information to, an individual, agency, or department from another state or, to the extent permitted by federal law, to a federal law enforcement agency that would identify an individual or that is related to an individual

seeking or obtaining an abortion or abortion-related services that are lawful under the laws of this state, unless the request for medical information is authorized in accordance with specified existing provisions of law.

Status: Chapter 255, Statutes of 2023

AB-486 (Kalra) - Long-term health facilities: citation appeals.

This bill would have deleted existing provisions allowing certain long-term health care facilities to contest class AA and A citations issued by the California Department of Public Health through a civil action and made those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-571 (Petrie-Norris) - Medical malpractice insurance.

This bill prohibits an insurer from refusing to issue or renew or terminate professional liability insurance for health care providers, as specified, and from imposing a surcharge or increasing the premium or deductible solely based on any prohibited bases for discrimination, including a health care provider offering or performing abortion, contraception, gender-affirming health care, or care related to those health care services that are lawful in this state but unlawful in another state. This bill prohibits an insurer from denying coverage for liability for damages arising from offering or performing abortion, contraception, gender-affirming health care, or care related to those health care services, if those services are within the scope of the insured's license, the services are lawful in the state where they are offered or performed, and the policy would otherwise cover liability for damages arising from performing or rendering other professional services within the insured's scope of license.

Status: Chapter 256, Statutes of 2023

AB-616 (Rodriguez) - Medical Group Financial Transparency Act.

This bill would have required financial records of Risk Bearing Organizations to be made public using a process equivalent to the existing process for disclosing health plan financial information. The bill would have required financial information of physician organizations comprised of 50 or more physicians and physician organizations that are part of a fully integrated delivery system to be made public using a process equivalent to the existing process for public disclosure of health facility information. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom who stated that the Office of Health Care Accountability (OHCA) was just established last year within the Department of Health Care Access and Information to develop data-informed policies and to create a state strategy for controlling the costs of health care while ensuring affordability, and that since OHCA is in its initial stages of implementation the bill is premature.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-665 (Wendy Carrillo) - Minors: consent to mental health services.

This bill allows, beginning July 1, 2024, minors aged 12 years and older to consent to outpatient mental health treatment and residential shelter services provided that the treating professional determines that the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently, bringing the provision in line with the current authorization for 12-year-olds with private insurance to consent to mental health treatment.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2023

AB-816 (Haney) - Minors: consent to medical care.

This bill authorizes a minor who is 16 years of age or older to consent to replacement narcotic abuse treatment that uses buprenorphine at a physician's office, clinic, or health facility, by a licensed physician and surgeon or other health care provider, as specified, whether or not the minor also has the consent of their parent or guardian; and authorizes a minor 16 years of age or older to consent to any other medications for opioid use disorder from a licensed narcotic treatment program as replacement narcotic therapy without the consent of the minor's parent or guardian only if, and to the extent, expressly permitted by federal law.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2023

AB-1011 (Weber) - Social care: data privacy.

This bill would have prohibited participating entities in a closed-loop referral system from selling social care information, as defined, and would have prohibited the use of this information for purposes other than the purposes for which it was collected, except as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1029 (Pellerin) - Advance health care directive form.

This bill clarifies that a "health care decision" that may be set forth in an advance health care directive does not include consent by a patient's agent, conservator, or surrogate to convulsive treatment, psychosurgery, sterilization, or abortion; confirms that a voluntary standalone psychiatric advance directive, as defined, may still be executed; and clarifies in the statutory advance health care directive form that an individual's agent may not consent to the individual's placement in a mental health facility or consent to convulsive treatment, psychosurgery, sterilization, or abortion for the individual.

Status: Chapter 171, Statutes of 2023

AB-1092 (Wood) - Health care service plans: consolidation.

This bill would have required a health plan that intends to acquire or obtain control of an entity through a change of governance or control of a material amount of assets of that entity to give notice to, and secure prior approval from, the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care. The bill would have authorized the Director to conditionally

approve the transaction or agreement if certain conditions were met. The bill would have also authorized the Director to disapprove a transaction or agreement because it would substantially lessen competition among a particular category of health care providers, and would have required the Director to provide the Attorney General information related to competition.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1166 (Bains) - Liability for opioid antagonist administration.

This bill provides qualified immunity to those administering or providing, in good faith, emergency opioid antagonists, as defined, at the scene of an overdose or suspected overdose.

Status: Chapter 97, Statutes of 2023

AB-1194 (Wendy Carrillo) - California Privacy Rights Act of 2020: exemptions: abortion services.

This bill provides stronger privacy protections pursuant to the California Consumer Privacy Act where the consumer information relates to specified reproductive health services.

Status: Chapter 567, Statutes of 2023

AB-1282 (Lowenthal) - Mental health: impacts of social media.

This bill requires the State Department of Public Health to report to specified legislative committees a statewide strategy to address mental health risks associated with the use of social media by children and youth. The bill sunsets on January 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 807, Statutes of 2024

AB-1697 (Schiavo) - Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

This bill removes the exemptions from the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act for authorizations to release medical records and genetic test results. This bill amends the requirement that such authorizations have a specific end date, allowing for an “expiration event,” to be stated instead.

Status: Chapter 374, Statutes of 2023

AB-1707 (Pacheco) - Health professionals and facilities: adverse actions based on another state’s law.

This bill prohibits a healing arts board from disciplining, or a health care facility from denying staff privileges to, a licensed health care professional as a result of an action in another state that is based on the application of a law in that state that interferes with a person’s right to receive sensitive services that are lawful in California. The bill also prohibits a healing arts board from denying an application for licensure as a result of an action in another state that is based on the application of a law in that state that interferes with a person’s right to receive sensitive services that are lawful in California.

The bill exempts from these provisions a civil judgment, criminal conviction, or disciplinary action imposed by another state for which a similar action exists under the laws of this state.

Status: Chapter 258, Statutes of 2023

AB-1720 (Bauer-Kahan) - Clinics: prenatal screening.

This bill restricts an ultrasound or a similar medical imaging device or procedure that is used for medical, counseling, or diagnostic services or purposes from being offered for sale except in specified health care facilities and practice settings. The bill makes a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty of \$2,500 for a first offense and \$5,000 for each subsequent offense. and specifies that an action may be brought to impose the civil penalty by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney, or a county counsel.

Status: Chapter 259, Statutes of 2023

AB-1788 (Quirk-Silva) - Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.

This bill would have authorized the formation of multidisciplinary personnel teams with the goal of connecting justice-involved persons with mental health issues to appropriate services as they are released from county jails and to allow for the sharing of confidential information, as provided. In his veto message, Governor Newsom asserted that the bill was “premature and may be duplicative” to work being carried out by the Department of Health Care Services through the CalAIM JI Initiative.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2132 (Low) - Health care services: tuberculosis.

This bill requires an adult patient receiving primary care services in specified health care settings to be offered tuberculosis screening, if certain conditions apply, and follow up care if the patient tests positive. The bill provides that no liability attaches for a health care provider’s failure to comply with these requirements.

Status: Chapter 951, Statutes of 2024

AB-2319 (Wilson) - California Dignity in Pregnancy and Childbirth Act.

This bill revises the California Dignity in Pregnancy and Childbirth Act (Act) by specifying what providers are subject to implicit bias training in hospitals that provide perinatal care and alternative birth centers or primary care clinics involved in perinatal care, and that the training should include recognition of intersecting identities and the multiple layers of potential biases that could come into play, resulting in harm to patients and their infants. The bill requires the initial basic training to be completed by June 1, 2025, for all current health care providers, and within six months of the start at a new facility by a provider, except as specified. The bill requires proof of compliance to be submitted to the Attorney General, and makes a violation of the Act punishable by specified civil penalties.

Status: Chapter 621, Statutes of 2024

AB-2352 (Irwin) - Mental health and psychiatric advance directives.

This bill would have modified and expanded the provisions for the establishment of a psychiatric advance directive.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-3129 (Wood) - Health care system consolidation.

The bill would have required a private equity group or hedge fund to provide written notice to, and obtain the written consent of, the Attorney General prior to a transaction with a health care facility, a provider group, or a provider if the private equity group or hedge fund has been involved in a transaction within the last seven years with a health care facility, provider group, or provider. The bill would have prohibited a private equity group or hedge fund involved in any manner with a physician, psychiatric, or dental practice doing business in this state, including as an investor, or as an investor or owner of the assets from interfering with the professional judgment of physicians, psychiatrists, or dentists in making health care decisions or exercising control over, or being delegated the power to do other activities, as specified. The bill would have provided that it does not apply to transactions with a hospital, a dermatology provider group, or certain transactions with the University of California.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-3161 (Bonta) - Health and care facilities: patient safety and antidiscrimination.

This bill requires hospitals to provide demographic information about patients when reporting adverse events. The bill requires the California Department of Public Health to revise the process for submitting complaints against hospitals and long-term care facilities by permitting complainants to include demographic information, requires the patient safety plan for hospitals and skilled nursing facilities to include a process for addressing racism and discrimination, and authorizes the imposition of a fine for failure to adopt, update, or submit patient safety plans.

Status: Chapter 757, Statutes of 2024

AB-3218 (Wood) - Unflavored Tobacco List.

This bill requires the Attorney General (AG) to establish and maintain on its website a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, known as the "Unflavored Tobacco List" (UTL). The bill deems any brand style not on the UTL to be a flavored tobacco product, and therefore banned in this state. The bill authorizes the AG to deny inclusion of a tobacco product on the UTL, as provided.

Status: Chapter 849, Statutes of 2024

HOUSING LAW, LANDLORD/TENANT, AND MOBILEHOMES

SB-267 (Eggman) - Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies.

This bill prohibits a landlord, in instances involving a government rent subsidy, from using the prospective tenant's credit history as part of the rental housing application process unless the landlord offers the applicant the option to provide lawful, verifiable alternative evidence of reasonable ability to pay the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant, including, but not limited to, government benefit payments, pay records, and bank statements.

Status: Chapter 776, Statutes of 2023

SB-393 (Glazer) - California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects.

This bill, in actions challenging certain low- or moderate-income housing projects, would shift the burden of demonstrating that posting a bond would place an undue economic hardship on the plaintiff from the defendant to the plaintiff.

Status: Chapter 285, Statutes of 2024

SB-395 (Wahab) - Leases: notice of termination or rent increase: statewide database.

This bill would have created the Transparency in Rental Reporting Act, which would have required landlords to file copies of notices of termination and notices of rent increases with the Secretary of State within 10 days of serving the notices on tenants. Failure by the landlord to file the notice of termination would have been an affirmative defense to a cause of action for an unlawful detainer. The bill would have required the creation of a searchable database to provide public access to the volume of termination of tenancy notices by zip code and the rates of rental increases by address.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-460 (Wahab) - Hiring of real property: criminal history.

This bill would have prohibited a housing provider, as defined, from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history, requiring an applicant to disclose their criminal history, or requiring an applicant to authorize the release of their criminal history, unless they are complying with federal law, as specified. This bill would also have prohibited a housing provider from basing any adverse action, in whole or in part, on information contained in an applicant's criminal history, if the housing provider received criminal history information about an applicant, unless they are complying with federal law. This bill would have given an applicant who suffers harm as a result of a violation of these provisions a private right of action for injunctive relief and actual damages or statutory damages up to 3 times the amount of one month's rent that the housing provider

charged for the unit in question at the time of the violation, and would have authorized a court to award punitive damages if it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that a violation of this section was committed with oppression, fraud, or malice. This bill would have required affordable housing providers to annually submit a certificate of compliance with the requirements of this section to the Civil Rights Department in a specified format and authorized civil penalties.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-466 (Wahab) - Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: rental rates.

This bill would have amended the Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act by allowing local jurisdictions the option to limit the amount that residential landlords can raise the rent each year for housing that is more than 28 years old.

Status: Failed passage on the Senate Floor

SB-479 (Durazo) - Termination of tenancy: no-fault just cause: natural person.

This bill corrected an unintended drafting error in SB 567 (Durazo, Chapter 290, Statutes of 2023) regarding the definition of “natural person” in the owner move-in provisions of the no-fault just cause eviction portion of the Tenant Protection Act of 2019.

Status: Chapter 8, Statutes of 2024

SB-567 (Durazo) - Termination of tenancy: no-fault just causes: gross rental rate increases.

This bill makes a series of revisions to existing statewide protections against eviction without just cause and provides enforcement mechanisms for the violation of statewide restrictions on residential rent increases and statewide protections against no-fault evictions.

Status: Chapter 290, Statutes of 2023

SB-611 (Menjivar) - Residential rental properties: fees and advertisements.

This bill addresses the problem of hidden and exorbitant fees by prohibiting certain add-on fees from being charged by landlords and providing some protections to servicemembers in connection with security charged.

Status: Chapter 287, Statutes of 2024

SB-712 (Portantino) - Tenancy: micromobility devices.

This bill prohibits a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from owning personal micromobility devices, as defined, or from storing and recharging up to one personal micromobility device in their dwelling unit for each person occupying the unit, subject to certain conditions and exceptions.

Status: Chapter 630, Statutes of 2023

SB-863 (Allen) - Hiring of residential real property.

This bill provides that the time period to cure a residential real property lease violation set forth in a specified notice to terminate a tenancy for cause shall not be less than 7 days, after which time, if the violation is not cured, a 3-day notice to quit without an opportunity to cure may thereafter be served to terminate the tenancy, as specified.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2024

SB-924 (Bradford) - Tenancy: credit reporting: lower income households.

Current law requires a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer the tenants of the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency. Under current law, tenants may elect to have their rental payments reported by mailing a written election to their landlord. Current law also requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) to select an independent evaluator, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to evaluate the impact of rental payment reporting pursuant to the above-described law. This bill eliminates the July 2, 2025 sunset date for these provisions and the requirement that DFPI select an independent evaluator. This bill also amends the program to allow a landlord, upon agreement of the tenant, to provide the offer of rent reporting to the tenant by email, and to allow tenants to submit their written election by email.

Status: Chapter 519, Statutes of 2024

SB-1037 (Wiener) - Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.

This bill creates new legal remedies that can be used by the Attorney General to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions or to enforce any state law that requires a local government to ministerially approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project, including requiring specific penalties to be imposed. The bill also specifies that any injunction, provisional or otherwise, ordered by the court under the bill's provisions is deemed to be prohibitory and not affirmative.

Status: Chapter 293, Statutes of 2024

SB-1051 (Eggman) - Victims of abuse or violence: lock changes.

This bill protects survivors of abuse by requiring landlords to change the locks of tenants, at the landlord's own expense, within 24 hours of being provided with specified information regarding the abuse; expands the list of professionals who can certify that the abuse that triggers the protections under this bill occurred; and prohibits a landlord or potential landlord from taking adverse action against the tenant or prospective tenant for exercising their rights under this bill.

Status: Chapter 75, Statutes of 2024

SB-1052 (Seyarto) - Mobilehomes.

This bill would have required a nonprofit legal services provider contracted with the Department of Housing and Community Development Department to assist in taking and resolving complaints from homeowners relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law and to provide the Department with full access to information regarding the status of each case and the services provided to complainants, as provided. The bill would have provided that laws relating to the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work product doctrine that protect the confidentiality of communications or records would not apply to prevent disclosure of information to the Department, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Housing Committee

SB-1095 (Becker) - Cozy Homes Cleanup Act: building standards: gas-fuel-burning appliances.

This bill would have made various changes to the Manufactured Homes Act, State Housing Law, and the Davis-Sterling Common Interest Development Act to ensure that electric residential appliances can be installed in and approved for residences, manufactured homes, and residences in common interest developments to replace fuel-gas-burning appliances, and would have directed the Department of Housing and Community Development to promulgate related regulations. Specifically, it would have included electric water heaters and electric appliances in a provision of the Manufactured Housing Act that specifies that the Act does not prohibit the replacement of water heaters or appliances in manufactured homes or mobilehomes with fuel-gas-burning heaters or appliances that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome, and would have specified in the Manufactured Housing Act that the Act, or any regulation, rule, or bulletin adopted pursuant to it, does not prohibit the installation of a plumbing, heating, or air-conditioning systems for a manufactured home or mobilehome that is located outside of the home if necessary to replace a fuel-gas-burning water heater. It also would have included electric water heaters in requirements that they be listed for residential use and installed within specifications that include tiedowns or bracing and being seismically braced, anchored, or strapped. This bill would have made void and unenforceable any provision of the governing documents or architectural guidelines or policies of a common interest development to the extent that they prevent the replacement of fuel-gas-burning appliances with an electric appliance.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1103 (Menjivar) - Tenancy of commercial real properties: agreements: securities and costs.

This bill provides various protections and notice requirements for commercial leases when the tenant is a certain, qualified small business, and notifies their landlord that they qualify, as specified. Specifically, this bill extends the requirement that a person engaged in a trade or business that negotiates a contract or agreement in Spanish,

Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean provide a translated version of the contract or agreement to a commercial lease agreement for a qualified commercial tenant, and requires that a landlord of a qualified commercial tenant in a month-to-month lease provide the tenant with 30 days' written notice of a rent increase of less than 10 percent, and 90 days' notice if the rent increase is greater than 10 percent. This bill also specifies that a month-to-month commercial lease by a qualified commercial tenant is deemed renewed at the end of the term unless one of the parties gives the other written notice of their intention to terminate the lease. This bill requires that, in a month-to-month commercial lease with a qualified commercial tenant, the landlord must provide at least 30 days' notice prior to terminating the lease when the qualified commercial tenant has been a tenant for less than a year, and at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating the lease when the tenant has been a tenant for more than a year. Lastly, this bill prohibits a landlord of a commercial property from charging a qualified commercial tenant a "building operating costs" fee, unless the landlord meets a set of requirements that include that the fee is allocated proportionately among tenants, the costs do not include expenses paid by the tenant directly to a third party or for which the landlord was reimbursed by a third party, tenant, or insurance, and other requirements regarding notice and supporting documentation. For the purposes of its provisions, this bill defines a qualified commercial tenant as one of the following: a microenterprise, as defined; a restaurant with fewer than 10 employees; or a nonprofit organization with fewer than 20 employees.

Status: Chapter 1015, Statutes of 2024

SB-1108 (Ochoa Bogh) - Mobilehome parks: notice of violations.

Under the Mobilehome Parks Act (MPA), the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) enforces requirements on the construction, occupancy, use, design and other health and safety requirements for mobilehomes and mobilehome parks. Until January 1, 2025, HCD or a local enforcement agency must issue a notice to correct a violation of the health and safety rules for a mobilehome or mobilehome park, and take other actions for the enforcement of the MPA and the health and safety rules. This bill would have extended the enforcement and citation provisions until January 1, 2027, would have made some changes to the enforcement provisions and authority of HCD. It would have extended the amount of time during which mobilehome owners must be allowed to correct health and safety violations from 60 to 90 days, and would have specified that an enforcement agency must exhaust all administrative and legal recourse against a resident who fails to correct violations before the agency may look to the mobilehome park owner or operator for corrective action to remedy the violation. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that "extending the compliance period risks prolonging substandard living conditions in mobilehome parks, which could jeopardize the health and safety of residents. The ambiguities in the bill's provisions also may create confusion regarding enforcement authority and due process, complicating efforts

to ensure timely resolution of violations.” The Governor further stated that: “it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

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

This bill would have established the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2024, which would have prohibited the use of pricing algorithms to set or recommend a price or commercial term in this state that incorporates nonpublic competitor data, as defined; established a partially rebuttable presumption that the use of a prohibited pricing algorithm is a violation of specified state laws prohibiting anticompetitive behavior; and added additional provisions relating to the Attorney General’s investigation of, and disclosures of the use of, pricing algorithms.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1190 (Laird) - Mobilehomes: solar energy systems.

This bill makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement for a homeowner or resident of a mobilehome park, subdivision, cooperative, condominium for mobilehomes, or resident-owned mobilehome park that prohibits or restricts the installation or use of a solar energy system on the mobilehome or lot. This bill also prohibits mobilehome park management from prohibiting or restricting a homeowner or resident's installation or use of a solar energy system, and prohibits management from charging any fee in connection with the installation or use of a solar energy system, requiring a homeowner or resident to use a specific solar energy system or installation contractor, or from claiming or receiving any rebate, credit, or commission in connection with a homeowner's or resident's installation or use of a solar energy system. This bill exempts from its prohibition reasonable restrictions on solar energy systems, as well as master-meter mobilehome parks, as defined. This bill provides that a solar energy system must meet applicable health, safety, and performance standards, as specified, and provides that an entity that willfully violates its provisions is liable to the homeowner, resident, or other party for actual damages caused by that violation, a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,000, and reasonable attorney's fees.

Status: Chapter 162, Statutes of 2024

SB-1212 (Skinner) - Real estate investment trusts: purchase, acquisition, and sale of housing.

Under this bill, a real estate investment trust (REIT) would not have been allowed to purchase or make an offer to purchase housing unless the housing had been listed for sale to the general public for at least 60 days. This 60-day timeline would reset if the

seller changed the asking price for the housing. A REIT would have been required to pay a final sales price that is not less than 95 percent of the publically listed sales price. A REIT that violated these provisions would have been subjected to civil damages in an amount not to exceed one million dollars. A seller of housing and anyone acting as an agent for the seller would not have been liable for any violation of the bill if the seller obtained a written release signed by the buyer stating that the buyer is not a REIT. Under this bill a REIT would have had to comply with specified provisions before offering to sell housing to any purchaser other than an existing tenant.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1408 (Roth) - Mobilehome parks: vehicle removal.

This bill prohibits a mobilehome park's management from removing a vehicle from a mobilehome owner or resident's driveway, designated parking space, or space provided by management if the vehicle is required by the mobilehome owner for work or employment, or if trades or services are advertised on the vehicle. This bill includes three exceptions to its prohibition: when the vehicle extends into the park roadway, poses a significant danger to the health or safety of a park resident or guest, or when the homeowner or resident requests the vehicle be removed.

Status: Chapter 79, Statutes of 2024

SB-1438 (Niello) - Housing First: sober housing.

This bill would have changed the core components of the Housing First model to allow for the eviction of a resident solely for the use of drugs or alcohol if children are housed in the same location, and would have allowed state housing funding to be used for "recovery housing" models that emphasize abstinence from substance use, if those models are in conjunction with nonclinical-substance-use-specific services, peer support, and physical design features that support individuals and families on a path of recovery from addiction, at least 75 percent of the housing program's funding in each county is used for housing services that use a harm reduction model, and if the program complies with specified requirements.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Housing Committee

SB-1465 (Archuleta) - State building standards.

This bill provides that any structure used for human habitation may qualify as, or be declared a, substandard building by local housing code enforcement agencies regardless of the zoning or approved use of the building, and makes other changes to housing code enforcement procedures. It provides an exception from enforcement under its provisions for instances in which: the inhabitant is illegally inhabiting the building; the owner is diligently pursuing an unlawful detainer against the inhabitant, or the occupant is being removed under criminal law for trespass; and the enforcement agency determines that the building poses no risk to residents, nearby residents, or the

public. This bill also changes the definition of substandard housing to include when nearby residents' life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare is endangered. Additionally, this bill expands relocation benefits to inhabitants when violations are so serious that they pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of a resident to residents who are occupying a building not zoned or approved for human habitation. In an effort to ensure that building owners make necessary repairs, this bill strengthens the law regarding receiverships and appeals of superior court orders for compliance with building standards.

Status: Chapter 487, Statutes of 2024

AB-12 (Haney) - Tenancy: security deposits.

This bill limits the maximum amount a landlord can demand for a security deposit, at one month's rent, except as provided. The bill delays implementation until July 1, 2024, and provides greater flexibility for smaller landlords, as provided.

Status: Chapter 733, Statutes of 2023

AB-318 (Addis) - Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act.

This bill extends the sunset date of the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program (MRLPP) for three years, to January 1, 2027, and implements recommendations of the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) regarding changes to the program. The Mobilehome Residency Law (MRL) outlines various obligations, rights, and responsibilities between mobilehome park management and mobilehome park residents. To protect and safeguard the most vulnerable mobilehome homeowners, the Legislature created the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program (MRLPP) in 2018, a five-year pilot program meant to provide mobilehome park residents with an avenue for lodging complaints of MRL violations and receiving assistance with the resolution of those violations through an appropriate agency or legal services provider. Under the MRLPP, the HCD receives complaints from mobilehome park residents, selects the most severe, deleterious, impactful violations for referral, requires both parties 25 days to negotiate the issue in good faith, and refers unresolved complaints to legal services provider or appropriate enforcement agency. The MRLPP was originally enacted with a sunset date of January 1, 2024. This bill also implements HCD's recommendations that the requirements that HCD only accept the most severe complaints and first require both parties to resolve the issue within 25 days both be eliminated. This bill additionally requires HCD to report data on the program to the Legislature as part of HCD's annual report to the Legislature.

Status: Chapter 736, Statutes of 2023

AB-323 (Holden) - Density Bonus Law: purchase of density bonus units by nonprofit housing organizations: civil actions.

This bill, the Density Bonus Law, enables housing development projects to receive a specified increase in allowable density and a specified number of incentives or concessions from local governments in return for providing a specified amount of affordable housing, either in affordable units for rent or for sale. Many municipalities maintain inclusionary zoning ordinances that generally require developers to include a certain minimum percentage of housing units in a development for lower-income households. This bill prohibits developers from selling an affordable housing unit built in accordance with a density bonus project or under an inclusionary zoning ordinance as an owner-occupant affordable unit to a non-income eligible buyer, unless no qualified buyer buys the unit within 180 days of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy. In the case that a unit is not bought within the 180-day time period, this bill allows a developer to subsequently sell such a unit to a qualified nonprofit housing corporation, and specifies a number of requirements for such nonprofit housing corporations to be eligible to purchase such units.

Status: Chapter 738, Statutes of 2023

AB-468 (Quirk-Silva) - State building standards.

To ensure that buildings that are not zoned or permitted for occupancy but are used for housing nonetheless will be upheld to building standards for inhabited buildings, this bill would have made changes to the law regarding what buildings can be determined by local housing code enforcement agencies to be a substandard building. Specifically, it would have provided that a building may qualify as a substandard building, regardless of whether it is zoned or designated for habitation. This bill would have allowed for inspections by local housing inspectors of such buildings for determination of whether the building meets standards for habitation, regardless of its zoning or designation for habitation. This bill would have created exceptions from enforcement for instances in which the inhabitant is illegally inhabiting the building, the owner is diligently pursuing an unlawful detainer against the inhabitant, or when the enforcement agency determines that the building poses no risk to lawful occupants, nearby residents, or the public. This bill also would have expanded relocation benefits to residents who are occupying a building not zoned or approved for human habitation, provided that a housing authority can require a landlord provide benefits to cover residents' relocation when habitability violations are so serious that they pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of a resident to residents. Additionally, in an effort to ensure that building owners make necessary repairs, the bill would have strengthened the law regarding receiverships and appeals of superior court orders for compliance with building standards.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-572 (Haney) - Common interest developments: imposition of assessments.

This bill, for a homeowners association (HOA) that records its original declaration on or after January 1, 2025, caps annual increases in regular assessments on deed-restricted affordable housing units in HOAs, except as specified, at 5 percent plus the percentage change in the cost of living, but not to exceed 10 percent greater than the preceding regular assessment.

Status: Chapter 745, Statutes of 2023

AB-604 (Lee) - Mobilehome parks: water utility charges.

This bill clarifies that all mobilehome parks that elect to provide submetered water service and bill separately for that service are subject to a requirement previously passed under AB 1061 (Lee, Ch. 625, Stats. 2021) that they charge specified proportional rates for such submetered water service, regardless of whether the water provider is under the jurisdiction, control, or regulation of the Public Utilities Code. Because the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates public utilities and water corporations, arguments were made after the passage of AB 1061 that some mobilehome parks are not subject to AB 1061 and its formulas for billing for submetered service because they are regulated by the CPUC; therefore, this bill explicitly states in the Civil Code provisions relating to AB 1061's proportional water rates that those provisions apply even when the water provider or mobilehome park is subject to the jurisdiction, control or regulation of the CPUC. This bill also amends the Public Utilities Code to specify that a mobilehome park that provides water through a submeter service is not a public utility subject to the CPUC's jurisdiction, control, or regulation if the park management complies with AB 1061's proportional rates requirements.

Status: Chapter 807, Statutes of 2023

AB-648 (Valencia) - Common interest developments: procedures: meetings by teleconference.

This bill authorizes a homeowners association to conduct a board meeting entirely by teleconference if certain minimum standards are met.

Status: Chapter 203, Statutes of 2023

AB-661 (Joe Patterson) - Utility services: electronic communication.

Current law requires mobilehome park management to provide 72 hours' advance written notice, by posting on the mobilehomes of all affected homeowners and residents, of an interruption in utility service of more than two hours that is required for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of facilities of utility systems over which the management has control within the park, if the interruption is not due to an emergency. This bill provides that, upon voluntary, written consent of the homeowner or resident, mobilehome park management may provide this 72-hour notice by the form of electronic

communication, defined as either email, text, or automated telephone call, to which the homeowner or resident consents. This bill requires that voluntary, written consent to this electronic communication be obtained separately from, and not contained in, a lease or rental agreement, and that it be revocable by the homeowner or resident in writing at any time.

Status: Chapter 23, Statutes of 2024

AB-821 (Grayson) - Planning and zoning: general plan: zoning ordinance: conflicts.

This bill amends the Government Code to require that a local housing agency with local zoning ordinances that are inconsistent with their jurisdiction's general plan as a result of an amendment to the general plan, if it receives a development application consistent with the general plan but not the zoning ordinance, amend the zoning ordinance within 180 days to make it conform to the development project and general plan, or process the development application according to law without regard for the inconsistent zoning ordinance. This bill allows a resident or property owner to sue to enforce compliance with these provisions of the law as long as the resident or property owner provides notice to the city or county within 90 days of a violation of this bill's provisions or the enactment or amendment of any zoning ordinance.

Status: Chapter 748, Statutes of 2023

AB-846 (Bonta) - Low-income housing credit: rent increases.

This bill requires the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), on or before June 30, 2025, to adopt regulations to establish a limit on annual rent increases for tenants in existing properties that were allowed a low income housing tax credit, and requires TCAC to annually assess the limit, as specified.

Status: Chapter 674, Statutes of 2024

AB-875 (Gabriel) - Courts: data reporting.

This bill would have required individual county courts to transmit to the Judicial Council specified data, including the number of unlawful detainer cases filed each month on and after January 1, 2025, how many cases involved fee waivers, and how many defendants were actually represented by counsel; and would have required the Judicial Council to post this information in a publicly available electronic spreadsheet that may be downloaded from its internet website. This bill also would have required disclosures about small claims cases involving the COVID-19 rental relief provisions. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, stating that the bill could cost the state millions of dollars and must be considered as part of the annual budget process.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-911 (Schiavo) - Unlawfully restrictive covenants: affordable housing.

This bill strengthens and clarifies the process whereby a purchaser of a property can remove a covenant, condition, or restriction limiting the size or density of residential developments on the property for the purposes of an affordable housing development. In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 721 to allow for the removal of these restrictive covenants for affordable housing projects in order to promote the development of affordable housing. However, since AB 721's passage, affordable housing developers have encountered uncertainties in the process of removing the restrictive covenants. This bill addresses these issues and builds upon AB 721 by creating an optional notice process whereby a property purchaser can provide notice to interested parties that they intend to remove the covenant, by creating a 35-day timeline for parties to file a lawsuit objecting to the covenant's elimination upon the providing of such notice, and by clarifying that affordable housing developers may request the covenant be removed before they have finalized a purchase of the property in question.

Status: Chapter 750, Statutes of 2023

AB-1317 (Wendy Carrillo) - Unbundled parking.

This bill requires property owners of "qualifying residential properties," defined as new multi-family properties in 10 specified counties, to unbundle the cost of parking from the cost of the rent.

Status: Chapter 757, Statutes of 2023

AB-1418 (McKinnor) - Tenancy: local regulations: contact with law enforcement or criminal convictions.

This bill prohibits local governments from enacting so-called "crime-free" housing policies that include provisions such as requiring landlords to evict tenants for alleged criminal activity or calling law enforcement.

Status: Chapter 476, Statutes of 2023

AB-1458 (Ta) - Common interest developments: association governance: member election.

This bill authorizes a lower quorum requirement for homeowner's association board elections if the first attempt at holding the election failed to establish a quorum and certain procedural requirements are met.

Status: Chapter 303, Statutes of 2023

AB-1485 (Haney) - Housing element: enforcement: Attorney General.

This bill grants the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Office of the Attorney General the unconditional right to intervene in any suit brought to enforce specified housing laws.

Status: Chapter 763, Statutes of 2023

AB-1620 (Zbur) - Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: permanent disabilities: comparable or smaller units.

This bill gives local jurisdictions the option to allow disabled tenants to move into available accessible units when they become vacant, as specified.

Status: Chapter 767, Statutes of 2023

AB-1764 (Committee on Housing and Community Development) - Housing omnibus.

This bill makes various technical or clarifying changes to Health and Safety, Civil, and Government Codes relating to housing and community development.

Status: Chapter 770, Statutes of 2023

AB-1818 (Jackson) - Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking: pilot program.

This bill would have required the California State University (CSU) and the California Community College (CCC) systems, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop a pilot program for allowing eligible students to utilize monitored, on-campus overnight parking for shelter through two-week, renewable permits. This bill would have required the CCC to select 20 campuses, and the CSU to select five campuses, by July 1, 2025, for the pilot program, and would have required that the pilot program be implemented by August 1, 2025. This bill also would have specified a number of requirements for the pilot programs, and would have prohibited recreational vehicles from parking in overnight parking areas. This bill would have specified that a CCC or CSU pilot campus that implements overnight parking is not civilly liable for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, overnight parking, except for instances of gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws. This bill would have required pilot campuses to report specified information about the pilot program to their respective Chancellors by July 1, 2027, and would have required the Chancellor of the CCC and the Chancellor of the CSU to develop and submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by January 31, 2028. This bill would have included a sunset date for its provisions of January 1, 2029.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1840 (Arambula) - California Dream for All Program: eligibility.

This bill would have specified that an applicant who otherwise qualifies for a loan under one of the California Housing Finance Authority's home purchase assistance programs, including any requirements imposed by the Federal National Mortgage Association, government-sponsored enterprise, loan servicer, investor, or guarantor, may not be disqualified based solely on their immigration status. The Governor vetoed the bill, stating that: "given the finite funding available for CalHFA programs, expanding program

eligibility must be carefully considered within the broader context of the annual state budget to ensure we manage our resources effectively.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2023 (Quirk-Silva) - Housing element: inventory of land: rebuttable presumptions.

This bill creates a rebuttable presumption of invalidity for a local government's action or failure to act in any legal action challenging a local government's action or failure to act, if the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has found that the action or failure to act does not substantially comply with the local government's adopted housing element or housing element obligations. This bill also requires that, for the seventh and each subsequent revision of a local government's housing element, the local government complete the rezoning of sites within one year of the statutory deadline for the adoption of the housing element, or three years and 90 days of the statutory deadline if the local government satisfies certain requirements, including submitting a draft element or draft amendment to HCD for review within specified timeframes and adopting a draft element or draft amendment that HCD finds to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Lastly, along with other technical changes, this bill requires a local housing planning agency to submit to HCD findings explaining the reasons that it believes its draft element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law if the planning agency adopts the draft element or amendment after HCD finds that the draft element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law, and specifies that this duty does not excuse a local government from its duty to take required actions in response to HCD's finding that the draft element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law.

Status: Chapter 269, Statutes of 2024

AB-2216 (Haney) - Tenancy: common household pets.

This bill would have prohibited a landlord, before the landlord has accepted a prospective tenant's application for a dwelling unit, from asking the prospective tenant or otherwise inquiring into whether the prospective tenant plans to own or otherwise maintain a common household pet in the tenant's dwelling unit. It would have required a prospective tenant, no later than 72 hours before entering into a rental agreement, to inform the landlord if the prospective tenant plans to own or otherwise maintain a common household pet. This bill also would have prohibited, for residential leases entered into after January 1, 2025, a landlord from preventing a tenant from owning or otherwise maintaining a common household pet without reasonable justification, except for reasonable conditions on household pets. Lastly, this bill would have prohibited a landlord from imposing payment of a separate or additional rent by a tenant to keep a common household pet in their unit, though it would have allowed a landlord to deduct

from any tenant's deposit costs to repair damages caused by or associated with a common household pet kept in the unit.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2278 (Wendy Carrillo) - Rent increases: percentage change in the cost of living: Department of Housing and Community Development.

This bill would have required the Attorney General, by July 1 of each year, to publish on their website the maximum rent increase that is allowable under the Tenant Protection Act for each metropolitan area.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2291 (Alanis) - Mobilehomes.

Current law creates the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act within the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), which, until January 1, 2027, receives and resolves complaints from mobilehome homeowners and residents relating to violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law by mobilehome park management. Under the program, HCD contracts with nonprofit legal services providers to whom HCD refers select, merited complaints for resolution and possible enforcement action. This bill would have required HCD to conduct regular surveys of complainants referred to a nonprofit legal services provider, and would have required HCD to monitor updates from a nonprofit legal services provider to detect and correct any inappropriate denial of services.

Status: Held in the Senate Housing Committee

AB-2304 (Lee) - Unlawful detainer: case records.

Current law limits public access to unlawful detainer court records relating to an unlawful detainer case seeking the eviction of a tenant in a limited civil action, unless the landlord prevails in the case within 60 days of the unlawful detainer being filed. However, the law includes an exception for unlawful detainer cases involving mobilehomes. This bill eliminates this exception, so that the protections from public access to unlawful detainer court records in limited civil unlawful detainer cases apply to such unlawful detainer cases involving mobilehomes.

Status: Chapter 711, Statutes of 2024

AB-2347 (Kalra) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: procedural requirements.

This bill expands the time in which a tenant of residential real property has to file an answer to an unlawful detainer action, from five days to ten days, and specifies certain timelines and procedures for a defendant to file a demurrer or motion to strike.

Status: Chapter 512, Statutes of 2024

AB-2373 (Rendon) - Mobilehomes: tenancies.

This bill specifies that a mobilehome park may not terminate the tenancy of a park resident, or issue a notice of termination, for non-payment of rent or a change of use of the park, unless the mobilehome park has a valid permit to operate issued by the enforcement agency, as specified.

Status: Chapter 395, Statutes of 2024

AB-2399 (Rendon) - Mobilehome park residences: rental agreements: Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program.

Under the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program (MRLPP), the Department of Housing and Community Development accepts and screens complaints from mobilehome residents of violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law and refers meritorious complaints to legal services providers or an appropriate enforcement agency for resolution and enforcement action. AB 2399 requires a notice regarding the MRLPP, and how to contact the program, to be included in a specified notice of a mobilehome owner's rights and responsibilities that the mobilehome park must provide to all mobilehome owners on an annual basis and as part of the rental agreement.

Status: Chapter 397, Statutes of 2024

AB-2493 (Pellerin) - Tenancy: application screening fee.

This bill provides that a landlord may only charge a lease applicant for a residential property an application-screening fee if the landlord offers an application screening process that considers applications in the order in which they are received, or that provides any applicant who is not selected for tenancy with a refund or credit for the application-screening fee. This bill also prohibits a landlord or their agent from charging an applicant an application-screening fee when they know or should have known that no rental unit is available at that time or will be available within a reasonable period of time. Lastly, this bill removes the requirement that an applicant must request a copy of the consumer credit report if the applicant paid an applicant screening fee in order to obtain a copy, and would, instead, require the landlord or their agent to provide a copy of the report within 7 days of the landlord or their agent receiving the report, as provided.

Status: Chapter 966, Statutes of 2024

AB-2584 (Lee) - Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.

This bill would have prohibited a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property. This bill would have provided that, if the business entity violates this law, then the Attorney General is entitled to bring an action in court. If the Attorney General prevailed then the court would have been required to make the

business entity pay \$100,000 in civil penalties and the court would have been required to force the business entity to sell the property to an independent entity, which is not defined, within one year of the date the court entered judgment. The court would have also been required to order reasonable attorney's fees and costs to be paid to the Attorney General and any other relief the court deemed appropriate.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2747 (Haney) - Tenancy: credit reporting.

This bill requires, on or after April 1, 2025, a landlord of residential real property with more than 15 dwelling units, and landlords with fewer dwelling units under certain circumstances, to offer tenants the option of having their full, on-time rent payments reported to at least one nationwide consumer reporting agency, and provides a process by which a landlord must make this offer and a tenant can elect to have their full, on-time rent payments reported. This bill permits a landlord to charge a tenant who elects to have their rent payments reported a fee not to exceed the lesser of either ten dollars or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, and specifies a number of protections for tenants from having this fee deducted from rent payments or the security deposit or from being subject to termination of their tenancy for not paying the fee.

Status: Chapter 279, Statutes of 2024

AB-2801 (Friedman) - Tenancy: security deposits.

This bill prohibits a landlord of residential property from deducting from a tenant's security deposit costs for materials or supplies, the work of a contractor, or professional carpet cleaning services, unless they are reasonably necessary to restore the premises to their condition before the tenancy, less ordinary wear and tear. This bill also requires landlords to document the condition of the leased premises by taking photographs of the premises before the tenancy, for tenancies beginning on or after July 1, 2025, and, beginning April 1, 2025, before and after any repairs or cleanings for which the landlord will make a deduction from the deposit at the end of the tenancy, and requires that the landlord provide the photographs to the tenant, as specified.

Status: Chapter 280, Statutes of 2024

AB-2835 (Gabriel) - Motels and hotels: publicly funded shelter programs.

This bill various state programs, such as Project Roomkey, utilize hotels and motels as temporary shelters for those experiencing homelessness. Current law exempts residents of hotel or motel shelter programs from landlord-tenant laws and establishes a separate set of standards for the removal of residents in such shelter programs. However, this exemption and separate standards were set to expire January 1, 2025. This bill eliminates this sunset provision, making the exemptions from landlord-tenant law and current law's standards for the removal of residents in hotel or motel shelter programs permanent. This bill also makes various clarifying changes to the procedures

participating hotels or motels must follow when removing a resident from a hotel or motel shelter program.

Status: Chapter 209, Statutes of 2024

AB-2898 (Wendy Carrillo) - Unbundled parking: exemptions: Housing Choice Vouchers.

This bill updates the pilot program requiring property owners of “qualifying residential properties,” defined as new multi-family properties in 10 specified counties, to unbundle the cost of parking from the cost of the rent to exclude residential units leased to tenants utilizing specified federal housing vouchers.

Status: Chapter 420, Statutes of 2024

AB-2926 (Kalra) - Planning and zoning: assisted housing developments: notice of expiration of affordability restrictions.

The Preservation Notice Law (PNL) requires that, if an owner of an affordable housing development is looking to convert the affordable housing development to market rate at the end of the affordability restrictions, it must give notice of the proposed change to market rate housing 12 months before the end of the affordability restrictions to each affected tenant household, to affected housing agencies, and to qualified entities who would maintain the development’s affordability. If the owner receives a bona fide offer to purchase the affordable housing from a qualified entity within the first six months of this period, the owner must either accept the bona fide offer, or promise not to sell the property for another five years if it does not sell the property under the rules of the PNL. After the first six-month period, if the owner receives an offer from any buyer, it must first provide a qualified entity that made a bona fide offer a right of first refusal. This bill amends the PNL to require instead that, in the first nine months from the final year, if an owner receives a bona fide offer from a qualified entity, it must either accept that offer or agree to maintain the development as affordable housing for another 30 years. After the end of the nine-month period, if the owner has not received a bona fide offer to purchase the development from a qualified entity, this bill allows the owner to sell to any buyer, extend the affordability restrictions, or keep the property and allow the affordability restrictions to expire. This bill also allows a group of affected tenants or a tenant association to sue for injunctive relief to enforce the notice provisions of the PNL.

Status: Chapter 281, Statutes of 2024

AB-2992 (Stephanie Nguyen) - Real Estate Law: buyer-broker representation agreements.

This bill requires a buyer’s agent and a buyer to execute a buyer-broker representation agreement as soon as practicable, but no later than the execution of the buyer’s offer to purchase real property, as provided

Status: Chapter 516, Statutes of 2024

AB-3196 (Stephanie Nguyen) - Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property: demurrers.

This bill would have required that, when a defendant in an unlawful detainer action involving commercial real property, as defined, challenges the legal sufficiency of the complaint by filing a demurrer, the hearing date on the demurrer must be set no more than 20 court days following the filing of the demurrer.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS

AB-947 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: sensitive personal information.

This bill includes personal information that reveals a consumer's citizenship or immigration status in the definition of "sensitive personal information" for purposes of the California Consumer Privacy Act.

Status: Chapter 551, Statutes of 2023

AB-1840 (Arambula) - California Dream for All Program: eligibility.

This bill would have specified that an applicant who otherwise qualifies for a loan under one of the California Housing Finance Authority's home purchase assistance programs, including any requirements imposed by the Federal National Mortgage Association, government-sponsored enterprise, loan servicer, investor, or guarantor, may not be disqualified based solely on their immigration status. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that, "given the finite funding available for CalHFA programs, expanding program eligibility must be carefully considered within the broader context of the annual state budget to ensure we manage our resources effectively."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2224 (Santiago) - Special immigrant juvenile status: court orders and guardianship.

This bill requires a court that grants a request to make the findings necessary for a person to seek Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) to provide the petitioner a certified copy of the order within three court days of the hearing, provided certain conditions are met, and clarifies that a parent may be appointed the guardian of a person between 18 and 21 years of age in connection with a SIJS application.

Status: Chapter 955, Statutes of 2024

AB-2543 (Arambula) - Small Business Procurement and Contract Act: eligibility.

The California Small Business Procurement and Contract Act was enacted to aid and assist the state's small businesses and facilitate their participation in contracts and

services provided to the state, doing so through providing preferences, special consideration, and other benefits. Federal law prohibits state laws from providing individuals without lawful immigration status public benefits, unless a state enacts a law after August 22, 1996, that affirmatively provides for eligibility for the public benefit for undocumented individuals. This bill specifies, for purposes of the Small Business Procurement and Contract Act, that the act is a state law that provides assistance and services for persons regardless of immigration status within the meaning of the specified provision of federal law. In doing so, This bill allows the California Small Business Procurement and Contract Act to provide assistance to a small business owner regardless of whether the owner has proof of immigration status in the United States.

Status: Chapter 407, Statutes of 2024

AB-2586 (Alvarez) - Public postsecondary education: student employment.

This bill would have prohibited the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), and California Community Colleges (CCC) from disqualifying a student from a campus job because they are unable to provide proof of federal employment authorization, except when proof of employment authorization is required by federal law or by a condition of the grant or funds of the position. This bill would have required the UC, CSU, and CCC to implement its provisions by January 6, 2025. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, citing “the potential consequences of this bill, which include potential criminal and civil liability for state employees.” The Governor further stated that: “it is critical that the courts address the legality of such a policy and the novel legal theory behind this legislation before proceeding.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2780 (McKinnor) - Carrier of Passengers Act of 2024.

The provisions of this bill apply to any carrier of passengers operating a motor vehicle, as defined, who knows or reasonably should know that the motor vehicle will be transporting 10 or more passengers who are likely to seek emergency shelter and other immediate services upon arrival. The bill requires that, at least 24 hours before embarkation, the carrier of passengers shall provide an electronic notice to a designated point of contact at the governing body of the city, county, or city and county with jurisdiction at the geographic location of arrival. The required electronic notice must include information such as the anticipated date and time of arrival of passengers at the geographic location, the address of arrival, and a description of the motor vehicle that will help local officials identify the vehicle. The governing body of the city, county, or city and county with jurisdiction at the geographic location of arrival may choose to designate a specific location of arrival within the governing body’s jurisdiction. If the governing body chooses to designate a specific location of arrival then the governing body must post notice of that location on their website. The carrier of passengers is

required to check the website and must arrive at the geographic location that is posted. If the governing body does not designate a location then the carrier of passengers may arrive at the location that the carrier specified. The carrier of passengers must also notify the passengers, in their primary language, of the location they will arrive at, including the city and county, and must receive agreement regarding travelling to that location from each passenger. The bill requires governing bodies to protect information about the passengers from immigration authorities. The Attorney General, a district attorney, or city attorney may bring a civil action against a carrier of passengers that violates provisions of this bill. A civil penalty of up to \$10,000 may be assessed for each act of transporting a person that resulted in violation of this bill. The Attorney General, a district attorney, city attorney, passenger who was transported in violation of this bill, and other specified providers who suffered a direct violation of the provisions of the bill, can seek preventative relief. The bill provides attorney's fees and costs for prevailing plaintiffs.

Status: Chapter 742, Statutes of 2024

MINORS, JUVENILE COURTS, AND DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS

SB-9 (Cortese) - Raising the Age for Extended Foster Care Act of 2023.

This bill, as heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have expanded the juvenile court's jurisdiction and transitional jurisdiction for extended foster care to nonminors who are under 26 years of age, if the court made a finding, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the nonminor is experiencing homelessness or is at risk of experiencing homelessness if not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill was subsequently amended to a three-county pilot program to extend juvenile court jurisdiction and transitional jurisdiction for extended foster care to nonminors who are under 22 years of age who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness if not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-407 (Wiener) - Foster care: resource families.

This bill requires resource families to demonstrate an ability and willingness to meet the needs of a child, regardless of the child's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression and imposes specified responsibilities to the California Department of Social Services and counties related to ensuring that foster youth will be placed with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, or another diverse identity (LGBTQ)-affirming resource families

Status: Chapter 226, Statutes of 2023

SB-457 (Menjivar) - Vision care: consent by a minor.

This bill clarifies that the existing authorization for a minor aged 15 years or older, and who lives separately from their parents or guardians, to consent to medical care includes the authorization for the minor to consent to vision care, as defined.

Status: Chapter 152, Statutes of 2023

SB-463 (Wahab) - Dependent children.

This bill eliminates the evidentiary presumption in juvenile court that a parent or guardian's lack of participation or progress in a treatment program endangers the child, for purposes of determining whether the child should be returned to the parent or guardian's custody.

Status: Chapter 714, Statutes of 2023

SB-575 (Wahab) - Marriage: prohibition on minors.

This bill: (1) closes a loophole in the requirement that a local registrar report to the State Registrar on marriages in which one or more party is a minor; (2) requires the State Registrar to create a report containing the number of marriage certificates, disaggregated by county, in which one or more party was a minor each year between 2019 and 2024, as specified; and (3) requires the State Registrar, upon appropriation, to establish a grant for the purposes of studying extralegal marriages involving minors in the State.

Status: Chapter 984, Statutes of 2024

SB-578 (Ashby) - Juvenile court: dependents: removal.

This bill requires a social worker to report on, and a juvenile court to consider, the potential harms that may result from removing a child from their parent, guardian, or Indian custodian's custody; and, if the child is, or there is reason to know the child is, an Indian child, requires the social worker to report on what efforts have been made to contact the child's tribe.

Status: Chapter 618, Statutes of 2023

SB-824 (Ashby) - Foster care.

This bill would have expanded the Department of Social Services' (DSS) authority to grant an exemption to restrictions on a person serving as a resource family for a specific child when that person has a criminal conviction, thereby permitting DSS to grant an exception to a person who is an extended family member or a nonrelative extended family member, provided that DSS finds the exemption is justified and other specified conditions are met.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-859 (Alvarado-Gil) - Pupil residency: residency investigations: evictions: victims of violent crime or natural disaster.

This bill would have prohibited a school district from requiring updated proof of residency for a pupil who has been evicted or is a victim of violent crime or natural disaster, as defined, and whose parent or guardian previously established residency; and would have required local educational agencies serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, to allow a pupil who has been evicted or is the victim of a violent crime or natural disaster, as defined, to allow the pupil to continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of that academic school year.

Status: Held in the Senate Education Committee

SB-1161 (Becker) - Juveniles.

This bill makes several changes to statutes that govern the sealing of juvenile records to make more juvenile records eligible for sealing and to streamline the sealing process.

Status: Chapter 782, Statutes of 2024

SB-1435 (Ochoa Bogh) - Books and other school materials: obscene matter.

This bill would have required the governing board of a school district to exclude, from schools and school libraries serving pupils in preschool, transitional kindergarten, kindergarten, and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, all books, publications, or papers that contain “obscene harmful matter,” as defined, on or before July 31, 2025; and would have authorized a parent, guardian, or resident of a school district to commence a civil action to obtain appropriate injunctive and declaratory relief for violations of these provisions after the governing board of the school district’s refusal to remove any obscene harmful matter requested of it.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Education Committee

AB-20 (Gipson) - Postadoption contact agreements: reinstatement of parental rights.

This bill would have made it easier for siblings in the child welfare system to maintain contact with each other, and would have provided further avenues for some parents to have their parental rights reinstated after the rights were been terminated. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated that the cost of bills passed by the Legislature outside the budget process were excessive and that “it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-81 (Ramos) - Indian children: child custody proceedings.

This bill codifies, within state law, certain provisions relating to Indian children currently codified in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; and renamed those provisions of the Family Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Chapter 656, Statutes of 2024

AB-273 (Ramos) - Foster care: missing children and nonminor dependents.

This bill would have updated and expanded the requirements imposed on social workers, probation officers, and juvenile courts when foster youth and nonminor dependents are missing from foster care. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: “[w]ith our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-426 (Jackson) - Unlicensed residential foster care facilities: temporary placement management.

This bill authorizes the California Department of Social Services to assess a civil penalty of \$1000 per day, and to apply penalty existing procedures, against a county that is noncompliant with licensing requirements for providing care to children in the foster system, as specified.

Status: Chapter 438, Statutes of 2023

AB-448 (Juan Carrillo) - Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.

This bill would have provided that, at a detention hearing, an initial petition hearing, and status review hearings, and in all supplemental reports, a social worker’s report to the juvenile court shall contain documentation of their efforts to locate any relatives or kin who could provide family support or possible placement of the child or nonminor dependent and the names of those relatives or kin. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: “[w]ith our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-665 (Wendy Carrillo) - Minors: consent to mental health services.

This bill allows, beginning July 1, 2024, minors aged 12 years and older to consent to outpatient mental health treatment and residential shelter services, provided that the treating professional determines that the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently, bringing the provision in line with the current authorization for 12-year-olds with private insurance to consent to mental health treatment.

Status: Chapter 338, Statutes of 2023

AB-816 (Haney) - Minors: consent to medical care.

This bill authorizes a minor who is 16 years of age or older to consent to replacement narcotic abuse treatment that uses buprenorphine at a physician's office, clinic, or health facility, by a licensed physician and surgeon or other health care provider, as specified, whether or not the minor also has the consent of their parent or guardian; and authorizes a minor 16 years of age or older to consent to any other medications for opioid use disorder from a licensed narcotic treatment program as replacement narcotic therapy without the consent of the minor's parent or guardian only if, and to the extent, expressly permitted by federal law.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2023

AB-866 (Blanca Rubio) - Juveniles: care and treatment.

This bill clarifies that dependent children of the juvenile court who are 16 years of age or older can consent to receive medications for opioid use disorder without the consent of their parent, guardian, social worker, or court order; and authorizes a social worker to inform a dependent child 10 years of age or older, rather than 12 years of age, of their right to consent to receive specified health services.

Status: Chapter 936, Statutes of 2024

AB-867 (Friedman) - Foster youth.

This bill would have authorized a nonminor dependent to remain in extended foster care beyond the age of 21, unless they object, for the limited purpose of compliance with specified verifications by the county welfare department of the foster youth prior to termination of dependency. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: "[w]ith our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-876 (Robert Rivas) - Child fatalities and near fatalities: records.

This bill would have permitted, in cases involving a child or nonminor dependent who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the court to retain jurisdiction over the case for purposes of receiving documents and information related to the case; and would have required the court, in such a circumstance, to keep the case open for that purpose if a party requests it, unless the court finds there is sufficient information to determine the cause of death without retaining jurisdiction. After being heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill was gutted and amended to contain subject matter outside of the Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 816, Statutes of 2023

AB-937 (McKinnor) - Dependency: family reunification services.

This bill requires a juvenile court, when it finds at an 18-month review hearing that reasonable reunification services were not provided to the parent, to order that six additional months of services be provided, unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that continuing the matter would be detrimental to the child.

Status: Chapter 458, Statutes of 2023

AB-954 (Bryan) - Dependency: court-ordered services.

This bill requires a juvenile court to inquire whether a parent or guardian can afford court-ordered services when ordering reunification services; and prohibits a court from declaring, at specified review hearings, that a parent or guardian is noncompliant with a court-ordered case plan when the court finds that the parent or guardian is unable to pay for a service or that payment for a service would create an undue financial hardship for them, and that the social worker did not provide a comparable free service that was accessible and available to them, as specified.

Status: Chapter 552, Statutes of 2023

AB-1324 (Bryan) - Child welfare agencies: enforcement.

This bill would have required the Department of Child Support Services, on or before January 1, 2025, to identify specified child support referrals, cease enforcement of arrearages assigned to the state for the reimbursement of foster care placements, and direct Local Child Support Agencies to seek modification of support orders when necessary to eliminate ongoing obligations, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1506 (Quirk-Silva) - Foster youth.

This bill would have included, as a right within the Foster Youth Bill of Rights, the right to an opportunity for a child to return to their school to collect their belongings, as specified, when a move or change in placement requires the child to change schools. In his veto message, Governor Newsom stated: "AB 1506 creates a new right without setting forth the policies needed to effectuate it. Specifically, this bill does not identify who will be responsible for implementing this new right or set a manner to hold them accountable for failing to meet the requirement."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2282 (McKinnor) - Family reunification services.

This bill would have removed the presumption that a parent or guardian who has been convicted of a violent felony is ineligible for services to reunify with their child, in cases where the parent or guardian was not convicted of a violent felony against a child.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2484 (Bryan) - Courts: juveniles: remote proceedings.

This bill permits a parent, child, nonminor dependent, or Indian tribe, as defined, in a juvenile dependency case to utilize remote technology for the appearance of an expert witness without the consent of all parties.

Status: Chapter 965, Statutes of 2024

AB-2496 (Pellerin) - Liability claims: foster family agencies and noncustodial adoption agencies.

This bill provides that a Foster Family Agency (FFA) shall not indemnify a public entity for harms caused by the entity's own negligent or intentional acts. This bill also establishes a streamlined process for homes under a FFA to move to another FFA or transfer to a county while retaining the same rate structure.

Status: Chapter 403, Statutes of 2024

AB-2664 (Bryan) - Foster youth.

This bill clarifies the date a child has entered the child welfare system for purposes of reunification timelines. Specifically, it clarifies that if a child is returned to the parent or guardian's home at a disposition hearing and then a subsequent petition is brought, the operative dates for purposes of reunification, review hearings, and permanency hearings are the dates on which the child was removed from custody pursuant to, or the filing of, the subsequent petition.

Status: Chapter 412, Statutes of 2024

AB-2752 (Calderon) - Juvenile court: visitation.

This bill would have modified the standards under which a juvenile court must order visitation, including unsupervised visitation, between a dependent child and their parent or guardian during the dependency process.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2935 (Maienschein) - Foster children: consumer credit reports.

This bill revises requirements related to the placement of a security freeze, and the removal of a security freeze, on the credit report of a minor under the age of 16 years who has been placed in a foster care setting.

Status: Chapter 846, Statutes of 2024

AB-2948 (Ramos) - Adoption Assistance Program: tribal court order.

This bill adds the issuance of a final order of adoption issued by a tribal court as a qualifying circumstance that makes a child eligible for the state's Adoption Assistance Program.

Status: Chapter 175, Statutes of 2024

AB-3049 (Bryan) - Dependency: court hearings.

This bill would have clarified and expanded on the duties of counsel for minors in dependency proceedings and required dependency courts to make specified advisements and inquiries relating to minors' participations and rights to appear at their hearings.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

MISCELLANEOUS

SB-42 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program: process and proceedings.

This bill, as gutted and amended, makes various changes to the Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act in advance of the CARE Act implementation in the majority of the state's counties. The bill's changes include clarifying the substantive requirements for a CARE petition; establishing a presumption in favor of disclosing information about CARE proceedings to an original petitioner; and clarifying when a CARE agreement or CARE plan may be amended.

Status: Chapter 640, Statutes of 2024

SB-57 (Gonzalez) - Utilities: disconnection of residential service.

This bill would have required an electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, gas corporation, local publicly owned gas utility, water corporation, or local agency that owns a public water system to postpone the disconnection of a customer's residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent account when the temperature will be 32 degrees Fahrenheit or cooler, or 95 degrees Fahrenheit or warmer, within the utility's service area during the 24 hours after that service disconnection would occur, as specified. The bill would have required those utilities to notify its residential ratepayers of this requirement and to create an online reporting system, if it has one, that would have enabled its residential ratepayers to report when their utility service has been disconnected in violation of this requirement, as specified. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a citation program, and would have required each local publicly owned electric utility and local publicly owned gas utility to annually report to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission the number of residential service connections it disconnected for nonpayment of a delinquent account.

Status: Held in the Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

SB-95 (Roth) - Commercial transactions.

This bill amends the California Uniform Commercial Code to conform with recommendations made by the Uniform Law Commission, focusing primarily on the treatment of digital assets.

Status: Chapter 210, Statutes of 2023

SB-224 (Hurtado) - Agricultural land: foreign ownership and interests: foreign governments.

This bill would have prohibited a foreign government from purchasing, acquiring, leasing, or holding a controlling interest in agricultural land within the State of California, exempting any land held by foreign governments, before January 1, 2024. Would have required the Office of Emergency Services to compile an annual report on the total amount of, and recent changes to, foreign-owned agricultural land, water rights, water desalination facilities, energy production, energy storage, and energy distribution in California. This bill contained an urgency clause.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-252 (Gonzalez) - Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.

This bill would have prohibited the Board of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Teachers' Retirement Board of the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) from making any additional or new investments, or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds, in a fossil fuel company, and requires PERS and STRS to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2031, as provided. The bill would have specified that it does not require the boards to take divestment actions required by the bill unless the board determines, in good faith, that the action described in this section is consistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the board as described in Section 17 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

Status: Held in the Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee

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

This bill requires companies that do business in California and have gross revenues exceeding \$500 million annually, excluding insurance companies, to report on their climate-related financial risk, and requires the California Air Resources Board to contract with a qualified climate reporting organization to review and publish an analysis of those reports, as specified.

Status: Chapter 383, Statutes of 2023

SB-489 (Wilk) - Marriage licenses and certificates.

This bill would have authorized a city to issue and register public and confidential marriage licenses, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-490 (Bradford) - Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans.

This bill, as heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have extended the sunset on the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, with Special Considerations for African Americans who are Descendants of Persons Enslaved in the United States (Task Force) to give the Task Force an additional year to complete its work. The bill was subsequently gutted and amended in the Assembly to establish the California Freedman Affairs Agency.

Status: Held in the Assembly Judiciary Committee

SB-521 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - CalWORKs: pregnancy or parenting.

This bill: adds denial of reasonable accommodations for pregnant or parenting students, in violation of Title IX, to the list of conditions that may be considered good cause for not participating in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids welfare-to-work activities; excludes all months a teen participates in the Cal-Learn Program (Cal-Learn) from being counted toward their time-on-aid limit, as specified; removes sanctions and case management referral for failure to participate, or as a result of noncompliance; and expands the list of reasons a county may exempt a teen from Cal-Learn participation.

Status: Chapter 615, Statutes of 2023

SB-722 (Ochoa Bogh) - Daycare facilities: incidental medical services plans.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services to create templates for certain plans required of childcare providers and allows for children with exceptional needs, as defined, to attend a child daycare or development program once a template incidental medical services plan is completed.

Status: Chapter 631, Statutes of 2023

SB-752 (Padilla) - Solid waste: collection service: disruptions.

This bill would have required a provider of solid waste handling services to provide timely notice to its customers of a potential labor dispute that would disrupt the collection of solid waste, and would have required a timely refund be provided to customers following a failure to collect solid waste. The bill would have required the Attorney General to adopt regulations to enforce these provisions and to assess administrative penalties, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-811 (Jones) - Teacher credentialing: Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact.

This bill would have enacted the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact (ITMC), for the purpose of facilitating the mobility of teachers across the member states, with the goal of supporting teachers through a new pathway to licensure. The ITMC would have, among other things, required member states, in their sole discretion, to make certain determinations about teacher licensure for teachers from other member states, as provided, and would have created and established a joint public agency known as the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact Commission. Under the bill, the ITMC would only become effective if the compact statute is enacted into law in ten member states, as provided.

Status: Held in the Assembly Education Committee

SB-827 (Glazer) - San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: Office of the BART Inspector General.

This bill would have revised the duties and responsibilities of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District Inspector General, and would have provided that the IG has the independence necessary to conduct all of its audits and investigations in conformity with specified standards. The bill would have specified that the IG has the authority to examine records and other property, as provided.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-859 (Alvarado-Gil) - Pupil residency: residency investigations: evictions: victims of violent crime or natural disaster.

This bill would have prohibited a school district from requiring updated proof of residency for a pupil who has been evicted or is a victim of violent crime or natural disaster, as defined, and whose parent or guardian previously established residency; and would have required local educational agencies serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, to allow a pupil who has been evicted or is the victim of a violent crime or natural disaster, as defined, to allow the pupil to continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of that academic school year.

Status: Held in the Senate Education Committee

SB-869 (Glazer) - Commercial financing.

This bill would have expanded the scope of the California Financing Law to cover specified commercial financing transactions offered to small businesses and established requirements and prohibitions on commercial financing providers and brokers engaged in such transactions.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-899 (Skinner) - Protective orders: firearms.

This bill extends firearm and ammunition relinquishment procedures that exist for purposes of domestic violence restraining orders to other specified protective orders.

Status: Chapter 544, Statutes of 2024

SB-901 (Umberg) - The military: eligibility.

This bill provides that a person is ineligible to commission or enlist in, and must be administratively discharged with an other than honorable characterization from, the California National Guard or State Guard if they actively participate in, advocate for, or engage in, the use of unlawful force, unlawful violence, or other means to deprive an individual of their rights.

Status: Chapter 774, Statutes of 2024

SB-906 (Skinner) - Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation.

This bill would have required any person or entity that provides compensation or any item of value or service to a student athlete or to the student athlete's immediate family, to disclose information, as specified, to the student athlete's postsecondary educational institution (PEI) and required the PEI to make that information publicly available. SB 906 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who stated: "college sports are in a period of transition as many schools are changing athletic conferences and relevant issues are currently pending in the courts. As Governor, I want to ensure California's colleges continue to be competitive with other states. Further changes to this dynamic should be done nationally."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-924 (Bradford) - Tenancy: credit reporting: lower income households.

Current law requires a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer the tenants of the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency. Under current law, tenants may elect to have their rental payments reported by mailing a written election to their landlord. Current law also requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to select an independent evaluator, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to evaluate the impact of rental payment reporting pursuant to the above-described law. This bill eliminates the July 1, 2025 sunset date for these provisions and the requirement that DFPI select an independent evaluator. This bill also amends the program to allow a landlord, upon agreement of the tenant, to provide the offer of rent reporting to the tenant by email, and to allow tenants to submit their written election by email.

Status: Chapter 519, Statutes of 2024

SB-929 (Min) - Presidential elections: candidate qualifications.

This bill would have required the Secretary of State, before placing the name of a candidate for President or Vice President on the ballot for the general election, to

determine whether the candidate satisfies the qualifications for the office described in the United States Constitution; would have prohibited the Secretary of State from placing on the ballot the name of any candidate who the Secretary of State determines is not eligible in accordance with these provisions; and would have authorized a voter or candidate to challenge this determination by the Secretary of State in accordance with specified procedures.

Status: Held in the Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee

SB-989 (Ashby) - Domestic violence: deaths.

This bill: (1) authorizes family members of a deceased individual to obtain copies of photos and other specified media related to the body of the individual for use in a civil action, as specified; (2) specifies that coroners must inquire into and determine the circumstances, manner and cause of death in suicides where the individual has a history of being victimized by domestic violence, as specified; (3) requires law enforcement officers, prior to making findings as to the cause of death of a deceased individual with an identifiable history of domestic violence to interview family members, as specified; (4) authorizes law enforcement to request a complete autopsy in cases where the decedent had a history of being victimized by domestic violence; (5) requires domestic violence guidelines developed by California Police Officer Standards and Training for law enforcement to include specified indicators of domestic homicide in suspicious death cases.

Status: Chapter 654, Statutes of 2024

SB-1038 (Blakespear) - Firearms.

This bill would have required every person to report the loss or theft of a firearm owned or possessed by them to a local law enforcement agency within 48 hours of knowing or when the person reasonably should have known the firearm was stolen or lost. The bill would have required the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to inspect the 25 firearm dealer locations that are the source or origin of the highest volume of crime guns, as specified. The bill would have required a firearms dealer to annually certify their inventory to the DOJ and makes a person who violates this provision subject to a civil penalty. The bill also would have required, beginning January 1, 2027, firearms dealers to report to DOJ acquisitions of firearms from a wholesaler and acquisitions from parties licensed pursuant to federal law, which are currently exempted from reporting under existing law.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1050 (Bradford) - California American Freedmen Affairs Agency: racially motivated eminent domain.

This bill would have established a procedure by which a dispossessed owner, as defined, of property that was taken as a result of racially motivated eminent domain, as

defined, may apply for the return of the property, property of equal value, or compensation. The procedure would have been implemented by the California American Freedman Affairs Agency, which would have been established through SB 1403 (Bradford, 2024); that bill died in on the Assembly floor. Governor Newsom vetoed SB 1050, stating in his veto message that “this bill tasks a nonexistent state agency to carry out its various provisions and requirements, making it impossible to implement.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1097 (Laird) - Veterans: military and veterans: gender-neutral terms.

This bill replaces gendered terms and titles in various provisions of the Military and Veterans Affairs Code. It also extends various provisions relating to benefits available to a military service member or veteran’s domestic partner, recognizing that the term “domestic partner” was used in California for LGBTQ couples who were not allowed to access the institution of marriage prior to the legalization of same-sex marriage. Lastly, this bill makes minor changes to provisions of the code relating to when active militia members are exempt from paying certain taxes, jury service, and from service on a posse comitatus.

Status: Chapter 129, Statutes of 2024

SB-1198 (Roth) - Pawnbrokers: fees and charges.

This bill increases the fees that pawnbrokers may charge for their services, and creates additional fees that they may charge. It increases the permissible handling and storage charge that a pawnbroker may charge, depending on the size of the pawned items, and renames this charge the “handling, storage, and security charge.” It also allows a pawnbroker to collect a remote transaction fee when the borrower elects to request a replacement loan, or to redeem a loan, through electronic means. This remote transaction fee would be allowed to be up to three percent of the transaction amount. In addition, this bill increases the fee a pawnbroker may charge when a borrower fails to redeem a pawned item during the loan period from five to seven dollars to cover the services and costs pertaining to the preparation and mailing or electronic transmission of the applicable notice.

Status: Chapter 185, Statutes of 2024

SB-1287 (Glazer) - Public postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act: prohibition on harassment, intimidation, and discrimination.

This bill requires the Trustees of the California State University (CSU), and requests the Regents of the University of California (UC), to (1) adopt rules and procedures in the student codes of conduct that prohibit violent, harassing, intimidating, or discriminatory conduct that creates a hostile environment on campus; (2) adopt rules and procedures in the student codes of conduct that prohibit conduct that limits or denies a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from the free exchange of ideas or the educational

mission of the segment; (3) develop mandatory training programs for students; and (4) require each student to acknowledge the code of conduct.

Status: Chapter 892, Statutes of 2024

SB-1331 (Bradford) - The Fund for Reparations and Reporative Justice.

This bill would have established the Fund for Reparations and Reporative Justice in the State Treasury for the purpose of funding policies approved by the Legislature and the Governor that address the harm that the State of California has caused to descendants of enslaved African Americans and certain Free Blacks.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-1403 (Bradford) - California American Freedmen Affairs Agency.

This bill would have established the California American Freedmen Affairs Agency to implement the recommendations of the Reparations Task Force, as specified.

Status: Died on the Assembly Floor

SB-1525 (Committee on Judiciary) - Maintenance of the codes.

This bill is the annual maintenance of the codes that is sponsored by the Office of Legislative Counsel to make nonsubstantive changes to various codes. A condition for inclusion in the annual code maintenance bill is that the change be nonsubstantive.

Status: Chapter 80, Statutes of 2024

SCR-54 (Wahab) - Dalit History Month.

This measure would have declared that the Legislature joins the Dalit communities throughout California in celebrating April as Dalit History Month.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Judiciary

SJR-8 (Newman) - Washington, D.C. statehood.

This measure would have stated the support of the State of California in admitting Washington, D.C. into the Union as a state of the United States of America and urged the members of the United States Congress to enact federal legislation granting statehood to the people of Washington, D.C.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SJR-9 (Portantino) - The blockade of the Republic of Artsakh.

This measure would have condemned Azerbaijan's blockade of the Republic of Artsakh and urged the United States government and the international community to take action to protect and assist the Armenians of Artsakh.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SR-27 (Cortese) - Sikhism.

This resolution recognizes the contributions of Sikhs and seeks to afford all residents of this State the opportunity to understand and appreciate the rich history and shared experiences of Sikhs.

Status: Adopted by the Senate

AB-81 (Ramos) - Indian children: child custody proceedings.

This bill codifies, within state law, certain provisions relating to Indian children currently codified in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; and renamed those provisions of the Family Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Chapter 656, Statutes of 2024

AB-252 (Holden) - The College Athlete Protection Act.

This bill would have established the College Athlete Protection (CAP) Act for the purpose of providing various rights, benefits, and protections to college athletes, including establishing the CAP Panel within the state government to oversee and regulate college athletics, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Education Committee

AB-473 (Aguiar-Curry) - Motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors, and dealers.

This bill modifies numerous provisions of the laws governing the relationship between new motor vehicle manufacturers and the franchisees that operate car dealerships. These changes include, among others: prohibiting offering a consumer a subscription service for any motor vehicle feature that utilizes components and hardware already installed on the motor vehicle at the time of purchase and would function after activation without ongoing expense to the dealer, manufacturer, distributor, or a third-party service provider; prohibiting a manufacturer from implementing a program that coerces or requires a dealer to install direct current fast charging stations unless certain conditions are met; and requiring a manufacturer to indemnify a franchisee from any act or omission that is the result of the franchisee's use of a service provided by a digital vendor preselected by the manufacturer and the use of that service violates California law. The bill also makes various acts unlawful, including, among others: for a manufacturer to fail to disclose to any franchisee, upon written request, the basis upon which new motor vehicles are allocated to franchisees; for a manufacturer to compete with their franchisees in the sale, lease or warranty service of motor vehicles; and for the franchisor to, in bad faith, exercise the right of first refusal in the sale or transfer of a franchise.

Status: Chapter 332, Statutes of 2023

AB-630 (Ramos) - Department of Transportation: contracts: tribes.

This bill removes requirements in existing law that limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to contract with federally recognized Indian tribes and entities they own.

Status: Chapter 137, Statutes of 2023

AB-868 (Wilson) - Political Reform Act of 1974: digital political advertisements.

This bill would have required an online platform, as defined, to submit information and materials relating to political digital advertisements to the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), as specified. The bill would also have required the FPPC to create an online, centralized, and publicly accessible database using the information collected from online platforms, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-886 (Wicks) - California Journalism Preservation Act.

This bill would have created the California Journalism Preservation Act, which would require a covered platform, as defined, to remit a journalism usage fee to an eligible digital journalism provider, as defined, in an amount determined by a prescribed arbitration process or in an amount set by statute, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Rules Committee

AB-1025 (Dixon) - County government: contract legal counsel: elected treasurer-tax collector.

This bill allows elected treasurer-tax collectors to require the board of supervisors to contract with outside legal counsel upon request if there is a conflict of interest on the part of the county counsel or district attorney.

Status: Chapter 823, Statutes of 2023

AB-1160 (Pacheco) - Protecting Students from Creditor Colleges Act.

This bill would have prohibited institutions of higher education from taking specified actions against a student on the grounds that the student owes institutional debt, as defined, and would have required institutions of higher education to report to the Legislature certain information relating to their debt collection practices.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1575 (Irwin) - Public postsecondary education: students codes of conduct: advisers.

This bill authorizes students who receive a disciplinary notification the right to have an adviser of their choosing and requires postsecondary education institutions to provide training for the adviser.

Status: Chapter 808, Statutes of 2024

AB-1740 (Sanchez) - Human trafficking: notice: pediatric care facilities.

This bill adds facilities that provide pediatric care to the list of establishments that must post a specified notice regarding forced commercial sex, housework, farm work, construction, factory, retail, or restaurant work, or any other activity.

Status: Chapter 104, Statutes of 2023

AB-1754 (Committee on Judiciary) - Maintenance of the codes.

This bill is the annual maintenance of the codes bill. There are no changes to existing law. This bill is nonsubstantive.

Status: Chapter 131, Statutes of 2023

AB-1756 (Committee on Judiciary) - Committee on Judiciary: judiciary omnibus.

This bill is the Assembly Judiciary Committee omnibus bill that makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law with the purpose of increasing efficiencies in the legislative process, conserving legislative resources, and eliminating the need to unnecessarily hear a number of technical, clarifying, or modest stand-alone bills that might otherwise have to be introduced and require individual consideration by the Legislature. This bill, among other things: reduces the cost burdens on Californians of moderate means for filing Government Claims Act cases; enacts recommendations of the California Law Revision Commission regarding trial court restructuring; includes a judge of a federally recognized Indian tribe as an “elected or appointed official” under the California Public Records Act; extends the authority of county clerks to use remote technology to enable couples to receive a marriage license and solemnize their marriage indefinitely; extends the authorization of rental car companies to use, access, or obtain information relating to a renter’s use of a rental vehicle via electronic surveillance technology when the vehicle has not been returned; and makes several other technical and generally non-substantive revisions to the existing law.

Status: Chapter 478, Statutes of 2023

AB-1818 (Jackson) - Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking: pilot program.

This bill would have required the California State University (CSU) and the California Community College (CCC) systems, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop a pilot program for allowing eligible students to utilize monitored, on-campus overnight parking for shelter through two-week, renewable permits. This bill would have required the CCC to select 20 campuses, and the CSU to select five campuses, by July 1, 2025, for the pilot program, and would have required that the pilot program be implemented by August 1, 2025. This bill also would have specified a number of requirements for the pilot programs, and would have prohibited recreational vehicles from parking in overnight parking areas. This bill would have specified that a CCC or CSU pilot campus

that implements overnight parking is not civilly liable for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, overnight parking, except for instances of gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws. This bill would have required pilot campuses to report specified information about the pilot program to their respective Chancellors by July 1, 2027, and would have required the Chancellor of the CCC and the Chancellor of the CSU to develop and submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by January 31, 2028. This bill would have included a sunset date for its provisions of January 1, 2029.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1825 (Muratsuchi) - California Freedom to Read Act.

This bill requires the governing board or body of each public library in the state, excluding school libraries, to adopt a written and publicly available collection development policy, and prohibits the governing board or body of a public library from proscribing or prohibiting the circulation of any materials in a public library because of the topic addressed by the materials or because of the views, ideas, or opinions contained in those materials.

Status: Chapter 941, Statutes of 2024

AB-1916 (Maienschein) - Self-service storage facilities: abandoned personal property.

This bill creates a process through which a self-storage facility may sell or dispose of personal property left by a renter at a self-storage facility after the rental agreement for a self-storage unit ends, and creates a process by which a self-storage facility may change the terms of a rental agreement, as specified. Specifically, this bill provides that, if a renter of a self-storage unit leaves property in the unit after the end of the rental agreement, the self-storage facility must sell the property at a public sale by competitive bidding, or if the owner of the facility reasonably believes the property's resale value to be less than \$300, the owner may keep, sell, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the property in any manner. This bill also includes requirements that the self-storage facility notify the renter before termination of the rental agreement that the facility may sell or dispose of left-over property, and a notice describing any left over property if the renter leaves property at the unit after the end of the rental agreement. Lastly, this bill specifies that an owner of a self-storage facility may change the terms of a rental agreement for a self-storage unit after providing the renter 30 days' notice of the change, and that those new terms, rents, and conditions become effective after at least 30 days from service of the notice as the terms, rents, and conditions of the rental agreement if the renter continues to store personal property at the self-storage facility.

Status: Chapter 91, Statutes of 2024

AB-1950 (Wendy Carrillo) - City of Los Angeles: former Chavez Ravine property: eminent domain: compensation.

This bill would have established a task force to make recommendations for compensation of displaced residents, business owners, and landowners, and their descendants, from the Chavez Ravine area in Los Angeles between 1950 and 1961, and would have required the City of Los Angeles to construct a memorial to the displaced persons. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating that “a task force to study the events that occurred should be established at the local level,” and that “ the determination of recommendations for compensation to those displaced is an issue best addressed by stakeholders closest to the Chavez Ravine community.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1966 (Davies) - Human trafficking: notice: primary ticket sellers.

This bill requires ticket sellers to electronically include information on resources for human trafficking victims, as well as a warning about criminal liability for engaging in such trafficking, with all mobile or electronic ticket purchase confirmations.

Status: Chapter 198, Statutes of 2024

AB-2067 (Dixon) - Financial institutions: service of process.

This bill provides that, if a financial institution designates a third-party agent, as defined, to serve as a central location for service of legal process, the financial institution must designate at least one other central location which must be located in a different county than the third-party agent.

Status: Chapter 222, Statutes of 2024

AB-2096 (Petrie-Norris) - Restraining orders: educational institutions.

This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, (1) expands existing law that permits a postsecondary educational institution’s chief administrative officer to obtain a temporary restraining order or order after hearing on behalf of a student, to include public postsecondary institutions; (2) expands the categories of conduct for which a restraining order can be sought; and (3) removes the requirement that the conduct occur off the school campus or facility.

Status: Chapter 947, Statutes of 2024

AB-2287 (Chen) - Inuit.

This bill changes the use of words in various code sections that are used to reference specified Native Americans with the accurate words “Inuk” and “Inuit” instead.

Status: Chapter 104, Statutes of 2024

AB-2337 (Dixon) - Workers’ compensation: electronic signatures.

This bill specifies that, for the purposes of the workers’ compensation system, and subject to restrictions or requirements that may be adopted by the administrative

director or the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, documents that require a signature, including the signature of a notary, may be filed with an electronic signature, defined as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record, where the electronic signature is attributable to the person.

Status: Chapter 392, Statutes of 2024

AB-2371 (Juan Carrillo) - Electrified security fences.

This bill prohibits local governments from prohibiting the installation and operation of an electrified security fence on industrial, manufacturing, or specified commercial property, or from requiring a permit or approval for such fences, as specified, when the fence is compliant with the law's requirements for electrified security fences, except that a local government may require an administrative permit confirming that the electrified security fence meets the statutory standards when the fence is on a property that abuts a property in residential use, or is within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility. This bill also makes various changes to the standards for such fences. This bill is an urgency measure.

Status: Chapter 235, Statutes of 2024

AB-2455 (Gabriel) - Whistleblower protection: state and local government procedures.

This bill amends the California Whistleblower Protection Act to provide that improper governmental activity includes the misuse of state expenditures, including allocations, loans, or grants. This bill authorizes the California State Auditor or independent investigator to additionally report information from their investigations, if appropriate, to the Assembly Budget Committee and the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee or the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. This bill additionally authorizes a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to identify a designee within the office responsible for the maintenance of that entity's whistleblower hotline. This bill also revises and recasts existing provisions authorizing those local entities to investigate complaints received regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by a local employee to instead authorize investigation of improper governmental activity, as defined, by a local employee or contractor or subcontractor.

Status: Chapter 568, Statutes of 2024

AB-2747 (Haney) - Tenancy: credit reporting.

This bill requires, on or after April 1, 2025, a landlord of residential real property with more than 15 dwelling units, and landlords with fewer dwelling units under certain circumstances, to offer tenants the option of having their full, on-time rent payments reported to at least one nationwide consumer reporting agency, and provides a process by which a landlord must make this offer and a tenant can elect to have their full, on-

time rent payments reported. This bill permits a landlord to charge a tenant who elects to have their rent payments reported a fee not to exceed the lesser of either ten dollars or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, and specifies a number of protections for tenants from having this fee deducted from rent payments or the security deposit or from being subject to termination of their tenancy for not paying the fee.

Status: Chapter 279, Statutes of 2024

AB-2759 (Petrie-Norris) - Domestic violence protective orders: possession of a firearm.

This bill clarifies the applicability of an existing exemption to domestic violence protective order firearm relinquishment requirements that pertains to individuals who must use firearms in the course of their employment, including peace officers.

Status: Chapter 535, Statutes of 2024

AB-2862 (Gipson) - Department of Consumer Affairs: African American applicants.

This bill would have required all licensing boards, bureaus, commissions, and programs within the Department of Consumer Affairs to prioritize African American applicants seeking licensure, especially those who are descended from an enslaved person in the United States, until January 1, 2029.

Status: Held in the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

AB-2867 (Gabriel) - Recovery of artwork and personal property lost due to persecution.

This bill retroactively requires that California substantive law be applied in causes of action to recover works of art, including actions under the federal Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2016, and allows a California resident or representative of the estate of a California resident to bring a cause of action for damages or recovery of artwork or personal property stolen or lost as a result of political persecution, as specified. This bill is an urgency statute.

Status: Chapter 257, Statutes of 2024

AB-2925 (Friedman) - Postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act: prohibition on discrimination: training.

This bill requires the California Community Colleges, California State University, independent institutions of higher education that receive state financial assistance, and private postsecondary educational institutions that receive state financial assistance, and requests the University of California, to include training to address discrimination against the five most-targeted groups in the state (as specified) as part of any anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training that is offered by the

institution, except any trainings targeted to solely address discrimination based on age, disability, or sexual orientation.

Status: Chapter 844, Statutes of 2024

AB-2948 (Ramos) - Adoption Assistance Program: tribal court order.

This bill adds the issuance of a final order of adoption issued by a tribal court as a qualifying circumstance that makes a child eligible for the state's Adoption Assistance Program

Status: Chapter 175, Statutes of 2024

AB-3031 (Lee) - LGBTQ+ Commission.

This bill would have established the LGBTQ+ Commission (Commission), comprised of nine members appointed, as specified, by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, to serve four-year terms, and would have defined various powers of the Commission. The Commission would have had the goals of acting in an advisory capacity to the Legislature and the Governor on policy matters that affect the LGBTQ+ community; engaging in fact-finding, data collection, and information gathering on matters impacting the LGBTQ+ community; reviewing, evaluating and assessing programs affecting the LGBTQ+ community; and providing the Legislature and the Governor with information and recommendations for actions to be taken by the Governor and the Legislature, including policy solutions and legislation that will help the state respond to the needs of the state's LGBTQ+ community. AB 3031 also would have required the Commission, starting April 1, 2026, to convene quarterly meetings, and would have required the Commission to submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor by January 1, 2028 and annually thereafter summarizing the information gathered by the Commission and making policy recommendations to address the LGBTQ+ community's needs. Lastly, AB 3031 would have created an LGBTQ+ Commission Fund in the State Treasury, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that "this bill would lead to ongoing costs in the millions of dollars," and that "it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-3089 (Jones-Sawyer) - Chattel slavery: formal apology.

This bill states that the State of California recognizes and accepts responsibility for all of the harms committed by the state in connection with chattel slavery and its enduring legacy, issues an apology from the State of California for perpetuating the harms African Americans face through state and private action, and requires a plaque memorializing the apology to be installed in the State Capitol.

Status: Chapter 624, Statutes of 2024

AB-3281 (Committee on Judiciary) - Judiciary omnibus.

This bill is the Assembly Judiciary Committee omnibus bill that makes various noncontroversial changes to existing law with the purpose of increasing efficiencies in the legislative process, conserving legislative resources, and eliminating the need to unnecessarily hear a number of technical, clarifying, or modest stand-alone bills that might otherwise have to be introduced and require individual consideration by the Legislature. This bill, among other things: authorizes a court to transfer jurisdiction of any proceeding under the Family Code when it appears that both the petitioner and the respondent have moved from the county rendering the original order; makes various clarifications to duties of specified agencies; prohibits contractual waivers of the protections of various consumer protection statutes; and makes several other technical and generally nonsubstantive revisions to existing law.

Status: Chapter 853, Statutes of 2024

ACR-135 (Weber) - Human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants.

This resolution would have accepted responsibility for the harms and atrocities committed by representatives of the State of California who promoted, facilitated, enforced, and permitted the institution of chattel slavery and the legacy of ongoing badges and incidents of slavery that form the systemic structures of discrimination.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AJR-1 (Holden) - Republic of Artsakh.

This measure condemns Azerbaijan's blockade of the Republic of Artsakh and urged the United States government to take immediate action to assist the Armenians of Artsakh.

Status: Resolution Chapter 123, Statutes of 2023

AJR-2 (Bains) - Sikh genocide.

This measure condemns the November 1984 anti-Sikh violence in India as genocide and urged the United States Congress to formally recognize and condemn the November 1984 anti-Sikh violence in India as genocide.

Status: Resolution Chapter 129, Statutes of 2023

AJR-5 (Gipson) - Expulsion of Tennessee state representatives.

This resolution makes findings relating to the expulsion by the Tennessee House of Representatives of African American Representatives Jones and Pearson on April 6, 2023, for their participation in protests in the House chamber after the March 27th mass shooting at a school in Nashville, Tennessee, and condemns the Tennessee House of Representatives for these expulsions. It resolves that the Assembly and Senate jointly denounce the actions of the Tennessee House of Representatives in expelling two

African American Democratic Representatives for not justifiable reason, and resolves that the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for distribution.

Status: Resolution Chapter 174, Statutes of 2023

MORTGAGES

SB-1146 (Wilk) - Mortgages.

This bill makes various changes to the procedures for trustee sales, clarifies exempted lenders for the Homeowners' Bill of Rights (HBOR), and amends the exemption to the state usury laws for real estate loans. Specifically, this bill exempts entities that make and service seven or fewer loans for purchasing residential real property in a calendar year from the HBOR requirements that mortgage servicers establish a single point of contact when a borrower requests a foreclosure prevention alternative, and from the requirement that they not record a notice of default or sale or conducting a trustee's sale if the borrower submits a complete application for a first lien loan modification. This bill also specifies that a trustee is not required to record a notice of reinstatement of a mortgage when a borrower cures the default by paying the deed of trust in full and a full reconveyance or certificate of discharge is recorded. This bill provides a mechanism for a trustee to postpone the trustee's sale for seven calendar days at the same time and place if an act of force majeure prevents access to the sale location. Lastly, this bill includes a forbearance, extension, or modification of a loan in the exception from the usury limitation for a loan, forbearance, extension or modification made or arranged by a person licensed as a real estate broker in California.

Status: Chapter 601, Statutes of 2024

AB-295 (Lowenthal) - Residential real property: foreclosure.

This bill prohibits individuals from contacting a foreclosed borrower within 90 days after the sale of the foreclosed property has been recorded to claim the surplus funds from a foreclosure sale, and makes other changes relating to the foreclosure process and trustees' allowable charges. The additional changes made by this bill extend liability protection and exemptions from the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to trustees responding to requests for payoff or reinstatement information for any good faith error resulting from reliance on information provided to the trustee by the lender concerning the amount or nature of the default, permit a trustee to recover reasonable costs and expenses that will be incurred as a direct result of outstanding payment obligations being paid off by the borrower, permit a trustee to collect costs and expenses associated with recording a notice of rescission in the event the borrower makes the outstanding payment obligations and obtains a reinstatement of their mortgage, and increase the permitted fee a trustee may charge for each postponement

of a trustee's sale from \$50 to \$100. In addition, this bill makes various changes to the SB 1079 (Skinner, Ch. 202, Stats. 2020) post-foreclosure sale bidding process, including correcting cross-references in the law, clarifying the legal requirements for when an affidavit of a successful bidder is not required and with whom title to the property remains while the SB 1079 post-sale process proceeds, clarifying that trustee is to transmit the trustee's deed to the Attorney General upon the deed's execution, not upon its recordation, and clarifying that a mortgage servicer's obligation to provide notice of their forbearance denial applies only to forbearance requests made during the effective time period, as specified. This bill includes an urgency clause, stating that its immediate effect is necessary to enable the smooth and predictable process of foreclosure and to protect consumers impacted by the foreclosure process.

Status: Chapter 142, Statutes of 2024

AB-1043 (Essayli) - Residential real property: foreclosure.

To address the practice of "surplus chasers" who charge exorbitant fees to homeowners in foreclosure proceedings for collecting surplus proceeds from a foreclosure sale that the homeowner is already entitled to receive, this bill would have placed a prohibition on any person from contacting, soliciting, or initiating communication with a foreclosed-upon homeowner to claim the surplus funds until 90 days after the foreclosure sale has been recorded. This bill would have made a number of other changes to foreclosure law, including limiting trustees' liability for a good faith error in providing repayment or reinstatement information to a borrower after relying on information provided by the lender in good faith. This bill also would have amended the types of costs and expenses a trustee can collect for the trustee's work in the foreclosure process to include costs and expenses that will be incurred in processing a mortgage reinstatement payment, and the recording of a notice of rescission of the notice of default. This bill would have increased the allowed fee a trustee can charge for the postponement of a foreclosure sale from \$50 to \$100, and would have made various other clarifying and technical amendments to foreclosure law and the post-sale bidding process enacted through SB 1079 (Skinner, Ch. 202, Stats. 2020).

Status: Assembly refused to concur in Senate Amendments

AB-2424 (Schiavo) - Mortgages: foreclosure.

This bill provides a variety of protections for homeowners so they can avoid the foreclosure sale and retain the earned equity in their homes. It requires notice be provided by the mortgage servicer to the borrower that third parties, such as a family member, certified housing counselor, or an attorney, may request to receive copies of any notices of default or sale. This bill also requires a foreclosure sale of a residential property to be postponed 45 days if the borrower lists the home for sale through a real estate broker, and an by an additional 45 days if the borrower completes a purchase agreement, subject to specified procedures and timelines. Additionally, this bill prohibits

a trustee from selling a home at an initial foreclosure sale for less than 67 percent of the fair market value, unless the property remains unsold after the initial foreclosure sale, at which point the trustee must postpone the sale seven days and may sell the property to the highest bidder.

Status: Chapter 311, Statutes of 2024

AB-3100 (Low) - Assumption of mortgage loans: dissolution of marriage.

This bill requires conventional mortgage loans secured by occupant-owned residential property of four or fewer units to include, for all loans originated after January 1, 2027, provisions to allow a borrower to assume the mortgage loan, when the assumption is related to a marriage dissolution, legal separation, or an incidental property settlement.

Status: Chapter 431, Statutes of 2024

NOTARIES

SB-696 (Portantino) - Notaries public.

This bill establishes a framework for licensed California notaries to conduct remote online notarizations, including provisions for the licensure of remote online notarization platforms by the Secretary of State and requirements relating to data security and privacy in online notarial transactions.

Status: Chapter 291, Statutes of 2023

AB-2004 (Petrie-Norris) - County recorder: recordation of documents.

This bill shortens the window before a title document that was recorded despite having technical defects can provide notice of its content to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from one year to 90 days; and establishes a procedure by which a tangible copy of an electronic record can be certified for purposes of recordation in a county that does not accept electronic original documents.

Status: Chapter 691, Statutes of 2024

ONLINE PLATFORMS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

SB-60 (Umberg) - Social media platforms: controlled substances: order to remove.

This bill allows a person to seek a court order to require a social media platform, as defined, to remove content that includes an offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away specified controlled substances in violation of state law.

Status: Chapter 698, Statutes of 2023

SB-287 (Skinner) - Features that harm child users: civil penalty.

This bill would have subjected social media platforms to civil liability for damages caused by their designs, algorithms, or features, as provided. Specifically, it would have prohibited a social media platform from using a design, algorithm, or feature that the platform knows, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, causes child users to do specified things, including purchasing a controlled substance; inflicting harm on themselves or others; experiencing addiction to the social media platform; or illegally purchasing a firearm. This bill would have provided a safe harbor where certain auditing practices are carried out.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

SB-313 (Dodd) - Department of Technology: Office of Artificial Intelligence: state agency public interface: use of AI.

This bill would have established the Office of Artificial Intelligence and required state agencies to disclose when they are using generative artificial intelligence to communicate with a person and to provide them an option to speak with a natural person at the agency.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-646 (Cortese) - Civil law: personal rights: online sex trafficking: sexual photographs.

This bill would have created liability for the distribution of certain “actionable material,” which includes illicit pictures of minors and images or depictions of minors that serve as the basis for criminal and civil liability under federal law.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-696 (Portantino) - Notaries public.

This bill establishes a framework for licensed California notaries to conduct remote online notarizations, including provisions for the licensure of remote online notarization platforms by the Secretary of State and requirements relating to data security and privacy in online notarial transactions.

Status: Chapter 291, Statutes of 2023

SB-721 (Becker) - California Interagency AI Working Group.

As it passed through this Committee, this bill would have created the California Interagency AI Working Group tasked with delivering a report to the Legislature regarding artificial intelligence. The bill included a sunset of January 1, 2030. This bill was subsequently gutted and amended to address a different topic.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-764 (Padilla) - Minors: online platforms.

This bill provides protections to children performing in “vlogs,” monetized content appearing on online platforms, as specified. This includes the establishment of trust accounts for the benefit of those minors and specified accounting practices.

Status: Chapter 611, Statutes of 2024

SB-845 (Stern) - Let Parents Choose Protection Act of 2023.

This bill would have required large social media platform providers, as defined, to create, maintain, and make available to specified third-party safety software providers a set of third-party-accessible application programming interfaces to allow a third-party safety software provider, upon authorization by a child or a parent or legal guardian of a child, to monitor a child’s online interactions, content, and account settings and initiate secure transfers of the child’s user data for these purposes, as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-892 (Padilla) - Public contracts: automated decision systems: AI risk management standards.

This bill would have required the Department of Technology to develop and adopt regulations to create an automated decision system (ADS) procurement standard. To develop those regulations, the bill would have required the department to consider principles and industry standards addressed in specified publications regarding AI risk management. The bill would have required the ADS procurement standard to include, among other things, a detailed risk assessment procedure that analyzes specified characteristics of the ADS, methods for appropriate risk controls, as provided, and adverse incident monitoring procedures. Commencing January 1, 2027, this bill would have prohibited a state agency from procuring an ADS, entering into a contract for an ADS, or any service that utilizes an ADS, as specified, until the department has adopted regulations creating an ADS procurement standard and would have required a contract for an ADS or a service that utilizes an ADS, as specified, to include a clause that, among other things, provides a completed risk assessment of the relevant ADS, as specified, requires adherence to appropriate risk controls, and provides procedures for adverse incident monitoring. In his veto message, Governor Newsom argued the bill would disrupt ongoing efforts by his administration, “including existing information technology modernization efforts, which would lead to implementation delays and higher expenses for critical projects.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-893 (Padilla) - California Artificial Intelligence Research Hub.

This bill would have required the Government Operations Agency, the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, the California Privacy Protection Agency, and the Department of Technology to collaborate to establish the California Artificial

Intelligence Research Hub in the Government Operations Agency, as prescribed. The bill would have required the hub to serve as a centralized entity to facilitate collaboration between government agencies, academic institutions, and private sector partners to advance artificial intelligence research and development that seeks to harness the technology's full potential for public benefit while safeguarding privacy, advancing security, and addressing risks and potential harms to society, as prescribed.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-896 (Dodd) - Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act.

This bill establishes the Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act, which, among other things, requires the Department of Technology, under the guidance of the Government Operations Agency, the Office of Data and Innovation, and the Department of Human Resources, to update the report, required by Executive Order No. N-12-23, to the Governor, as prescribed. The bill requires the Office of Emergency Services to, as appropriate, perform a risk analysis of potential threats posed by the use of generative artificial intelligence to California's critical infrastructure and report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill also requires a state agency or department that utilizes generative artificial intelligence to directly communicate with a person regarding government services and benefits to ensure that those communications include both a disclaimer that indicates that the communication was generated by generative artificial intelligence and information describing how the person may contact a human employee.

Status: Chapter 928, Statutes of 2024

SB-918 (Umberg) - Law enforcement liaisons: search warrants.

This bill requires specified social media platforms to provide a staffed hotline to respond to law enforcement requests for information, and generally requires those platforms to comply with a search warrant within 72 hours if specified conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 985, Statutes of 2024

SB-942 (Becker) - California AI Transparency Act.

This bill places obligations on businesses that provide generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems to make accessible tools to detect whether specified content was generated by those systems. These "covered providers" are required to offer visible, and include imperceptible, markings on AI-generated content to identify it as such.

Status: Chapter 291, Statutes of 2024

SB-970 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

This bill would have ensured that media manipulated or generated by artificial intelligence (AI) technology is incorporated into the right of publicity law and criminal false impersonation statutes. The bill would have required those providing access to such technology to provide a warning to consumers about liability for misuse. The bill would have also required Judicial Council to review the impact of AI on the introduction

of evidence in court proceedings and develop any necessary rules of court to assist courts in assessing claims that evidence that is being introduced has been generated or manipulated by AI.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-976 (Skinner) - Social Media Youth Addiction Law.

This bill prohibits operators of “internet-based services or applications” from providing “addictive feeds,” as those terms are defined, to minors without parental consent and from sending notifications to minors at night and during school hours without parental consent, as provided. This bill requires operators to make available to parents a series of protective measures for controlling access to and features of the platform for their children. This bill also requires reporting on data regarding children on their platforms, as specified.

Status: Chapter 321, Statutes of 2024

SB-981 (Wahab) - Sexually explicit digital images.

This bill requires social media platforms to provide a mechanism for reporting “sexually explicit digital identity theft,” essentially the posting of nonconsensual, sexual deepfakes; and requires platforms to timely respond and investigate and to remove instances of this material, as provided.

Status: Chapter 292, Statutes of 2024

SB-1047 (Wiener) - Safe and Secure Innovation for Frontier Artificial Intelligence Systems Act.

This bill would have required developers of powerful artificial intelligence models and those providing the computing power to train such models to put appropriate safeguards and policies into place to prevent critical harms. This bill would have established a state entity to oversee the development of these models and called for the creation of a consortium to develop a framework for a public cloud-computing cluster. In his veto message, Governor Newsom argued the bill “establishes a regulatory framework that could give the public a false sense of security about controlling this fast-moving technology.” He asserted that he does not agree with what he states is the premise of the author that “to keep the public safe, we must settle for a solution that is not informed by an empirical trajectory analysis of AI systems and capabilities.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1144 (Skinner) - Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

This bill expands, beginning July 1, 2025, existing requirements for online marketplaces, as defined, to collect certain information from high-volume third-party sellers on those platforms, as defined, and permits a district attorney, city attorney, or county counsel to enforce the requirements.

Status: Chapter 172, Statutes of 2024

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

This bill would have established the California Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2024, which would have prohibited the use of pricing algorithms to set or recommend a price or commercial term in this state that incorporates nonpublic competitor data, as defined; established a partially rebuttable presumption that the use of a prohibited pricing algorithm is a violation of specified state laws prohibiting anticompetitive behavior; and added additional provisions relating to the Attorney General's investigation of, and disclosures of the use of, pricing algorithms.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1228 (Padilla) - Large online platforms: user identity authentication.

This bill would have required specified social media platforms to seek to verify influential users, as provided, and to label such accounts and their posts with notes that the user is or is not authenticated by the platform. The bill would have authorized public prosecutors to file actions to enjoin violations and seek other equitable relief.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1444 (Stern) - Let Parents Choose Protection Act of 2024.

This bill would have required large social media platforms to provide mechanisms for third-party safety software providers to seek transfer of minor users' data and to control the child's online interactions, content, and account settings on the delegation of the child or their parent or guardian, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-1490 (Durazo) - Food delivery platforms.

This bill bolsters the protections of the Fair Food Delivery Act of 2020 by requiring platforms to disclose to consumers and restaurants the status of deliveries and to inform the food facilities of specified details, including information about how errors are handled and charged and the various fees and features involved with the platform's offered plans. The bill also requires platforms to provide facilities a mechanism for removing themselves and for directing the platform to disclose to consumers the delivery fee charged to the facility.

Status: Chapter 898, Statutes of 2024

SB-1504 (Stern) - Cyberbullying Protection Act.

This bill amends the Cyberbullying Protection Act by requiring social media platforms to respond to reports of cyberbullying and disclose final determinations. This bill authorizes the parents or legal guardians of minors, or school administrators, who report violations, to bring civil actions for those violations and increases the applicable penalty. This bill also updates the definition of "severe and pervasive conduct."

Status: Chapter 900, Statutes of 2024

AB-39 (Grayson) - Digital financial asset businesses: regulatory oversight.

This bill establishes a licensing and regulatory framework, administered by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, for digital financial asset business activity; most of the bill's licensing requirements will take effect on July 1, 2025.

Status: Chapter 792, Statutes of 2023

AB-302 (Ward) - Department of Technology: high-risk automated decision systems: inventory.

This bill requires the California Department of Technology, on or before September 1, 2024, to conduct a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency, as provided.

Status: Chapter 800, Statutes of 2023

AB-375 (Davies) - Food delivery platforms: disclosure of delivery drivers' identity.

This bill amends the Fair Food Delivery Act to require food delivery platforms to provide customers with the name and a picture of the delivery driver on its online-enabled application or platform at the time the customer is notified their purchase is out for delivery.

Status: Chapter 84, Statutes of 2024

AB-410 (Jones-Sawyer) - Shared mobility devices.

This bill makes changes to recently enacted provisions that require tactile signs on each shared mobility device to identify the device for the purpose of reporting illegal or negligent activity. Technical barriers were identified with regard to these requirements. This bill cleans up the specifications of the signage and removes a requirement that the email address of the provider be included.

Status: Chapter 36, Statutes of 2023

AB-458 (Jones-Sawyer) - Shared mobility devices: insurance.

This bill makes technical clarifications regarding the insurance requirements applicable to shared mobility service providers.

Status: Chapter 440, Statutes of 2023

AB-502 (Lee) - Food delivery platforms: disclosure.

This bill, with respect to consumer communications intended for food facilities placed through a listing website, prohibits such websites from associating methods of communication with a food facility where they know that use of that method will result in a "forwarded call." "Forwarded call" means a communication made by a consumer and

intended for a food facility, by telephone call or other means of communication, that has been routed by a food delivery platform, or a routing service under the direction of the food delivery platform, to the intended food facility. The bill also requires certain disclosures with respect to fees, commissions, and other costs in connection with orders placed through such websites.

Status: Chapter 164, Statutes of 2023

AB-801 (Joe Patterson) - Student privacy: online personal information.

This bill amends student privacy laws to provide students, now “pupils,” or their parents, the ability to request deletion of specified information that is held by an operator of an internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application, as specified, that is not subject to the California Consumer Privacy Act. The bill exempts from the protections of one of these laws certain mandatory and official pupil records.

Status: Chapter 935, Statutes of 2024

AB-886 (Wicks) - California Journalism Preservation Act.

This bill would have created the California Journalism Preservation Act, which would require a covered platform, as defined, to remit a journalism usage fee to an eligible digital journalism provider, as defined, in an amount determined by a prescribed arbitration process or in an amount set by statute, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Rules Committee

AB-893 (Papan) - Personal vehicle sharing programs.

This bill applies various existing regulatory provisions governing rental vehicle companies to personal vehicle sharing programs, including the ability of airports to regulate the operation of such programs at California airports. This includes authorization for airports to regulate access and require sharing programs to charge “customer facility charges” (CFC) and obtain permits before facilitating the sharing or renting of vehicles, including advertising vehicles for pickup at such airports. CFCs charged must be proportionate to the services and infrastructure utilized.

Status: Chapter 547, Statutes of 2023

AB-960 (Mathis) - School safety: web-based or app-based school safety programs.

This bill encourages public schools to implement a web-based or app-based school safety program that includes specified parameters, including remote access to schoolsites’ surveillance systems. The bill exempts specified provisions of the program from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2024

AB-1008 (Bauer-Kahan) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: personal information.

This bill clarifies that personal information under the California Consumer Privacy Act can exist in various formats, including specified examples.

Status: Chapter 802, Statutes of 2024

AB-1027 (Petrie-Norris) - Social media platforms: drug safety policies.

This bill requires social media platforms to disclose their policies regarding retention of electronic communication information and sharing of information related to drug distribution. The bill adds controlled substance distribution as a category of content for required terms of service reporting. This bill also requires social media platforms to retain content that it has taken action on that violates specified controlled-substance related policies and the username of the relevant user for 90 days.

Status: Chapter 824, Statutes of 2023

AB-1214 (Maienschein) - Courts: remote technology.

This bill would have extended the sunset for the use of remote technology in criminal proceedings and made a number of substantive changes in those provisions, including matters relating to court reporters and court interpreters participating in remote or hybrid proceedings.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1282 (Lowenthal) - Mental health: impacts of social media.

This bill requires the State Department of Public Health to report to specified legislative committees a statewide strategy to address mental health risks associated with the use of social media by children and youth. The bill sunsets on January 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 807, Statutes of 2024

AB-1394 (Wicks) - Commercial sexual exploitation: child sexual abuse material: civil actions.

This bill requires social media platforms to provide a reporting mechanism for suspected child sexual abuse material and requires them to permanently block the material, as provided. It also prohibits platforms from knowingly facilitating, aiding, or abetting minor's commercial sexual exploitation. The bill provides safe harbors from liability for both portions of the bill and delays implementation by one year.

Status: Chapter 579, Statutes of 2023

AB-1463 (Lowenthal) - Automated license plate recognition systems: retention and use of information.

This bill would have required operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems to conduct annual audits to review ALPR searches. If the operator or end-user is a public agency, the bill would have further required them to

destroy all ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list within 30 days. The bill would have placed restrictions on accessing certain systems and sharing ALPR information.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

AB-1546 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: statute of limitations.

This bill would have adjusted the statute of limitations for enforcement of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). Responsibility for enforcement of the CCPA is currently shared between the Privacy Protection Agency (PPA) and the Attorney General. However, the PPA has five years within which to bring an administrative enforcement action. Actions brought by the Attorney General are subject to a one-year timeline. To harmonize these statutes of limitations and to allow adequate time for the Attorney General to investigate and carry out enforcement, this bill would have extended the relevant statute of limitations to five years from the accrual of the cause of action.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1791 (Weber) - Digital content provenance.

This bill would have, beginning January 1, 2028, required social media platforms to redact “personal provenance data” from content uploaded on their platforms while retaining “system provenance data” that reveals information about the creation of the content, except as provided. The bill would have required platforms to redact both if inseparable, and to append a label with the latter data.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1814 (Ting) - Law enforcement agencies: facial recognition technology.

This bill would have clarified that a finding of probable cause or justification for a warrant cannot be based solely on a facial recognition technology match.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1836 (Bauer-Kahan) - Use of likeness: digital replica.

This bill prohibits a person from producing, distributing, or making available the “digital replica” of a deceased personality’s voice or likeness in an expressive audiovisual work or sound recording without prior consent, except as provided. Digital replica is defined as a computer-generated, highly realistic electronic representation that is readily identifiable as the voice or visual likeness of an individual that is embodied in a sound recording, image, audiovisual work, or transmission in which the actual individual either did not actually perform or appear, or the actual individual did perform or appear, but the fundamental character of the performance or appearance has been materially altered.

Status: Chapter 258, Statutes of 2024

AB-1934 (Grayson) - Digital financial asset businesses.

This bill delays the operative date of the Digital Financial Assets Law and clarifies provisions in that law related to stablecoins.

Status: Chapter 945, Statutes of 2024

AB-2013 (Irwin) - Artificial intelligence: training data transparency.

This bill requires developers of generative artificial intelligence systems or services that are made available for Californians to post on their website documentation regarding the data used to train the system or service, including high-level summaries of the datasets used.

Status: Chapter 817, Statutes of 2024

AB-2355 (Wendy Carrillo) - Political Reform Act of 1974: political advertisements: artificial intelligence.

This bill requires committees that create, publish, or distribute a political advertisement that contains any image, audio, or video that is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence to include a disclosure in the advertisement disclosing that the content has been so altered.

Status: Chapter 260, Statutes of 2024

AB-2426 (Irwin) - Consumer protection: false advertising: digital goods.

This bill makes it unlawful for a seller of a digital good to advertise or offer for sale a digital good to a purchaser that is not available for permanent offline download with the terms “buy,” “purchase,” or any other term which a reasonable person would understand to confer an unrestricted ownership interest in the digital good, or alongside an option for a time-limited rental, unless the seller meets specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 513, Statutes of 2024

AB-2481 (Lowenthal) - Social media-related threats: reporting.

This bill requires social media platforms to establish a mechanism for “verified reporters” to report “social media-related threats” and to substantively respond to such reports, as provided. Platforms are also required to disclose these procedures in their terms of service and post annual reports detailing reports from verified reporters.

Status: Chapter 832, Statutes of 2024

AB-2602 (Kalra) - Contracts against public policy: personal or professional services: digital replicas.

This bill addresses the unauthorized use of digital replicas by providing that a provision in an agreement between an individual and any other person for the performance of personal or professional services is unenforceable only as it relates to a new performance, fixed on or after January 1, 2025, by a digital replica of the individual if the provision meets all of the specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 259, Statutes of 2024

AB-2655 (Berman) - Defending Democracy from Deepfake Deception Act of 2024.

This bill establishes the Defending Democracy from Deepfake Deception Act of 2024, which requires a large online platform to block the posting or sending of materially deceptive and digitally modified or created content related to elections, during specified periods before and after an election. It requires these platforms to label certain additional content inauthentic, fake, or false during specified periods before and after an election and to provide mechanisms to report such content.

Status: Chapter 261, Statutes of 2024

AB-2839 (Pellerin) - Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.

This bill prohibits a person, committee, or other entity from knowingly distributing an advertisement or other election communication that contains materially deceptive content, as defined and specified, with malice, except as provided, within 120 days of a California election, and in specified cases, 60 days thereafter.

Status: Chapter 262, Statutes of 2024

AB-2877 (Bauer-Kahan) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: artificial intelligence: training.

This bill would have prohibited California Consumer Privacy Act covered-businesses that are the developers of artificial intelligence (AI) systems or tools from using the personal information of consumers under the age of 16 to train AI systems or services without first obtaining affirmative authorization, and even with such authorization the data must be deidentified and aggregated before it is used to train.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill establishes a uniform definition for artificial intelligence (AI), in California law. AI is defined to mean an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.

Status: Chapter 843, Statutes of 2024

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

This bill would have regulated the use of “automated decision systems” (ADS) in order to prevent “algorithmic discrimination,” defined as the condition in which an ADS contributes to unlawful discrimination, including differential treatment or impacts disfavoring people based on their actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, sex, religion, age, national origin, limited English proficiency, disability, veteran status, genetic information, reproductive health, or any other classification protected by state or federal

law. This would have included requirements on developers and deployers that make and use these tools to make “consequential decisions” to perform impact assessments on ADSs. “Consequential decision” is defined as a decision or judgment that has a legal, material, or similarly significant effect on an individual’s life relating to access to government benefits or services, assignments of penalties by government, or the impact of, access to, or the cost, terms, or availability of, employment, as specified. It would have established the right of individuals to know when an ADS is being used, the right to opt out of its use, and an explanation of how it is used.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-2980 (Low) - Fictitious business names: county recorder: statements: blockchain technology.

This bill would have authorized a county clerk to, upon request, issue a fictitious business name statement using blockchain technology, as defined.

Status: Held in the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

AB-3080 (Alanis) - The Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act.

This bill would have required a person or business that makes available products that are illegal to make available to minors, including pornographic internet websites, to take reasonable steps to ensure the user is of legal age at the time of access, including by verifying the age of the user.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-3172 (Lowenthal) - Social media platforms: injuries to children: damages.

This bill would have increased the penalties that can be sought against a social media platform, as defined, if the platform knowingly and willfully fails to exercise ordinary care or skill toward a child.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-3211 (Wicks) - California Provenance, Authenticity and Watermarking Standards.

This bill would have established the California Digital Content Provenance Standards Act to require a generative AI provider to, among other things, take certain actions to assist in the disclosure of provenance data. This bill would have required an online platform, as defined, to, among other things, use labels to disclose provenance data found in synthetic content, as specified, and to produce transparency reports. The bill would have required recording device manufacturers to enable options for embedding provenance data into recordings.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

ACR-96 (Hoover) - 23 Asilomar AI Principles.

This resolution would have affirmed the Legislature's support for the 23 Asilomar Artificial Intelligence Principles as guiding values for the development of artificial intelligence and of related public policy in California.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

PRIVACY AND CYBERSECURITY

SB-35 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

This bill makes a number of clean-up modifications to the Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act in advance of the October 1, 2023, implementation date for the first cohort of counties to provide CARE courts, including adding clarifications regarding the provision of counsel to CARE respondents and the requirements relating to the disclosure of respondent medical records.

Status: Chapter 283, Statutes of 2023

SB-36 (Skinner) - Out-of-state criminal charges: prosecution related to abortion, contraception, reproductive care, and gender-affirming care.

This bill would have prohibited the issuance of warrants for those whose offense pursuant to the laws of another state is related to abortion, contraception, reproductive care, and gender-affirming care legally protected in California. The bill would have restricted and imposed criminal and civil penalties for those apprehending, detaining, or arresting a bail fugitive based on such offenses. The bill would have restricted the sharing of information by law enforcement related to such protected activity and ensured convictions in other states of such offenses does not result in ineligibility for state benefits.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-296 (Dodd) - In-vehicle cameras.

This bill requires the disclosure of in-vehicle cameras installed by the manufacturer and places restrictions on what can be done with video recordings from such cameras and where such recordings can be retained. The bill prohibits compelling an entity to build specific features for the purpose of allowing the monitoring of communications.

Status: Chapter 864, Statutes of 2023

SB-344 (Rubio) - Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry.

This bill revises provisions of law related to the Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry to permit individuals who are authorized to access the confidential data in cancer registries to participate in data sharing with other authorized individuals if certain requirements are met. The bill also authorizes the State Department of Public Health to

require a pathology report be submitted more than once if deemed necessary by the department or its authorized representative. The bill requires the Department to notify a pathologist of any deficiencies if the department deems a pathologist noncompliant with this provision, and requires the Department to provide the pathologist an opportunity to cure the deficiencies. The bill prohibits the Department from imposing a fine or other penalty solely based on a pathologist's failure to comply with this requirement.

Status: Chapter 867, Statutes of 2023

SB-357 (Portantino) - Vehicles: physician and surgeon reporting.

This bill would have, from January 1, 2030 until January 1, 2037, permitted, instead of required, a physician or surgeon to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles in writing, the name, date of birth, and address of every patient at least 15 years of age or older whom the physician and surgeon has diagnosed as having a condition severe enough to likely impair the patient's ability to operate a motor vehicle if they reasonably believe that reporting the patient will serve the public interest. Governor Newsom did not sign the bill. In his message, he stated: "While I understand the intent to provide physicians more discretion in reporting, I am not convinced that transitioning to a discretionary reporting system would be equally effective in protecting patient and public safety. Additionally, the proposed immunity from liability for physicians raises concerns about accountability. Any changes to these reporting requirements must be carefully evaluated to maintain proper safeguards for public safety."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-362 (Becker) - Data brokers: privacy.

This bill bolsters the data broker registry law by, in part, requiring more information to be reported, including an annual report from data brokers on their compliance with California Consumer Privacy Act requests, increasing the penalties for violations, and transferring much of the relevant duties from the Attorney General to the California Privacy Protection Agency (PPA). It also expands consumers' deletion rights and requires the PPA to create an accessible deletion mechanism that allows a consumer, through a single request, to request that every data broker delete the personal information related to the consumer and held by the data broker, except as specified.

Status: Chapter 709, Statutes of 2023

SB-372 (Menjivar) - Department of Consumer Affairs: licensee and registrant records: name and gender changes.

This bill requires a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to update a licensee or registrant's records with an updated legal name or gender upon receiving specified government-issued documentation and to reissue updated documents as provided.

Status: Chapter 225, Statutes of 2023

SB-373 (Menjivar) - Board of Behavioral Sciences, Board of Psychology, and Medical Board of California: licensees' and registrants' addresses.

The bill would have prohibited, with certain exceptions, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Board of Psychology, and the Veterinary Medical Board from disclosing on the internet the full address of record of certain licensees and registrants, and would have required those boards to disclose the city, state, county, and ZIP Code of the address of record of those licensees and registrants. The bill would have required those boards to establish a process, as specified, for providing a licensee's or registrant's full address of record upon receipt of a request that is related to a court proceeding against or request for records from the licensee or registrant. The bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, whose veto message stated that, while the safety of healthcare providers is paramount, existing law already provides protections for providers that work from their homes and seek to maintain their privacy, including the use of a post office box that avoids the need to disclose their home address. He further stated that he cannot support a measure that would restrict patient access when effective alternatives exist to protect the safety and privacy of providers.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-435 (Gonzalez) - State agencies: collection of demographic data.

This bill would have required the State Department of Social Services in the course of collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of California residents for any report on the CalFresh program, to use separate collection categories that offer respondents the option of selecting one or more ethnic or racial designations or languages and tabulations for each major Latino group, each major Mesoamerican Indigenous nation, and each major Mesoamerican Indigenous language group, as provided. The bill would have required the data collected to be included in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of Californians by the state agency published or released on or after July 1, 2027, but would have prohibited any personal identifying information from being disclosed. The bill would have required, on or after January 1, 2026, the State Department of Public Health to comply with these requirements if funding is appropriated for this express purpose. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom noting that the "Administration is actively monitoring and reviewing the United States Office of Management and Budget's update to federal standards for collection and reporting of race and ethnicity information" and will engage stakeholders in this effort. The Governor further notes that "California is required to submit data to the federal government using these federal standards" and that "implementing a different framework for data collection in California prior to the release of updated federal standards is premature."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-462 (Wahab) - General assistance.

This bill provides that existing provisions of law regarding the sharing of confidential information and records that pertain to general assistance programs do not prohibit the sharing of confidential information for purposes directly connected with the administration of relief from the funds of any California county or with the administration of public social services, as defined.

Status: Chapter 110, Statutes of 2023

SB-582 (Becker) - Health records: EHR vendors.

As it came through this Committee, this bill would have required electronic health record vendors to execute the California Health and Human Services Agency Data Exchange Framework (DxF) if the stakeholder advisory group were to decide to develop standards for their inclusion. This bill would have placed certain guidelines on the fees that can be charged by these vendors to enable compliance with the DxF. The bill was later amended to have made changes to existing requirements regarding health care service plans and health insurers establishing and maintaining specified application programming interfaces (API), including patient access API, to facilitate patient and provider access to health information. In his veto message, Governor Newsom states: "My Administration spearheaded the creation of the DxF to accelerate and expand the exchange of health information to provide safe, effective, whole person care to Californians in real time. Given the ongoing efforts by [the California Health and Human Services Agency] and the Center for Data Insights and Innovation to stand up the DxF, this bill is premature. The state should prioritize implementation of this important work before we consider modifications."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-591 (Min) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: consumer protection: credit reporting.

This bill would have required the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to issue a report on the feasibility and benefits, risks, and costs of, requiring credit reporting bureaus and lenders to implement certain information security measures.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-595 (Roth) - Covered California: data sharing.

This bill narrows the restriction on Covered California's disclosing personal information received from the Employment Development Department (EDD), requiring consent only before disclosing such information to a certified insurance agent or a certified enrollment counselor. It authorizes Covered California to disclose information obtained from EDD to outreach and marketing vendors under contract, subject to specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 492, Statutes of 2023

SB-625 (Nguyen) - Newborn screening: genetic diseases: blood samples collected.

This bill would have made changes to the California Newborn Screening Program, including requiring the California Department of Public Health to permit parents or legal guardians to withhold consent to the storage, retention, and use of the newborn's blood sample for medical research.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-793 (Glazer) - Insurance: privacy notices and personal information.

This bill seeks to codify a change to the Graham-Leech Bliley Act that loosens the regulatory requirement that insurers provide annual notices to customers. The bill also narrows what is required to be provided under the joint privacy notices pursuant to the Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act.

Status: Chapter 184, Statutes of 2023

SB-845 (Stern) - Let Parents Choose Protection Act of 2023.

This bill would have required large social media platform providers, as defined, to create, maintain, and make available to specified third-party safety software providers a set of third-party-accessible application programming interfaces to allow a third-party safety software provider, upon authorization by a child or a parent or legal guardian of a child, to monitor a child's online interactions, content, and account settings and initiate secure transfers of the child's user data for these purposes, as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-957 (Wiener) - Data collection: sexual orientation and gender identity.

This bill requires, rather than permits, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to collect demographic data, including sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics/intersex status (SOGISC), from third parties on any forms or electronic data systems, unless prohibited by federal or state law. The bill adds SOGISC to the information reported for the purpose of statewide or local immunization information systems and requires CDPH to prepare an annual report concerning SOGISC data.

Status: Chapter 868, Statutes of 2024

SB-1000 (Ashby) - Connected devices: access: abusers.

This bill would have required an account manager to deny a person access to a connected device no later than two days after the submission of a device protection request by a survivor of domestic violence and required a vehicle manufacturer to immediately terminate access or disable remote vehicle technology and provide the survivor with a way to disable remote vehicle technology manually, as specified.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-1047 (Wiener) - Safe and Secure Innovation for Frontier Artificial Intelligence Systems Act.

This bill would have required developers of powerful artificial intelligence models and those providing the computing power to train such models to put appropriate safeguards and policies into place to prevent critical harms. This bill would have established a state entity to oversee the development of these models and called for the creation of a consortium to develop a framework for a public cloud-computing cluster. In his veto message, Governor Newsom argued the bill “establishes a regulatory framework that could give the public a false sense of security about controlling this fast-moving technology.” He asserted that he does not agree with what he states is the premise of the author that “to keep the public safe, we must settle for a solution that is not informed by an empirical trajectory analysis of AI systems and capabilities.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-1076 (Wilk) - Data brokers: accessible deletion mechanism.

This bill would have amended the recently enacted Delete Act by imposing a series of requirements on consumers and their authorized agents before they can effectively exercise their rights with respect to personal information held by data brokers.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1201 (Durazo) - Beneficial owners.

This bill would have required corporations and domestic and foreign limited liability companies, beginning January 1, 2026, to report information about their beneficial owners, as specified, on periodic reports that those business entities are required to file with the Secretary of State and that are made available to the public; and authorized the Secretary of State to collect additional fees as needed to support the collection of the beneficial ownership information without treating those fees as “additional excess fees” that must be transferred to the General Fund.

Status: Held in the Assembly Banking and Finance Committee

SB-1223 (Becker) - Consumer privacy: sensitive personal information: neural data.

This bill includes “neural data,” as defined, within the definition of “sensitive personal information” for purposes of the California Consumer Privacy Act.

Status: Chapter 887, Statutes of 2024

SB-1250 (Nguyen) - Privacy: genetic testing: newborn screening.

This bill would have subjected the California Newborn Screening Program to the California Genetic Information Privacy Act.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1274 (Eggman) - Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.

This bill would have required the State Registrar to provide, to an adult adopted person who was born in California, or to a direct line descendant of a deceased adopted person, a copy of the adopted person's original birth certificate, as defined.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-1333 (Eggman) - Communicable diseases: HIV reporting.

This bill authorizes the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and local health departments (LHDs) to disclose personally identifying information in public health records of persons with HIV or AIDS for the coordination of, linkage to, or reengagement in care, as determined by CDPH or a LHD. The bill removes certain existing limitations on disclosure, such as that disclosure is authorized only when certain coinfections are involved. The bill requires CDPH and LHD employees and their contractors to sign confidentiality agreements annually, rather than signing the agreements once, and deletes the requirement that CDPH and LHDs review the confidentiality agreements annually.

Status: Chapter 472, Statutes of 2024

SB-1394 (Min) - Access to remote vehicle technology.

This bill requires, beginning on January 1, 2028, a vehicle with connected vehicle service to clearly indicate to a person who is inside the vehicle when a person who is outside the vehicle has accessed either connected vehicle service or location access, as defined. The bill, beginning on July 1, 2025, further requires a covered provider to provide a process for a driver to terminate a person's access to connected vehicle service, as specified.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2024

SB-1444 (Stern) - Let Parents Choose Protection Act of 2024.

This bill would have required large social media platforms to provide mechanisms for third-party safety software providers to seek transfer of minor users' data and to control the child's online interactions, content, and account settings on the delegation of the child or their parent or guardian, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1458 (Allen) - The Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act.

This bill expands the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act to additionally apply to a fiduciary acting as a conservator appointed by the court to manage the estate of a living individual or an agent acting as an attorney-in-fact who is granted authority under a durable or nondurable power of attorney, as provided.

Status: Chapter 799, Statutes of 2024

AB-87 (Quirk-Silva) - Pupils: Section 504 plans: meetings and team meetings.

This bill grants parents, guardians, and local educational agencies the right to audio record the proceedings of Section 504 meetings, as provided.

Status: Chapter 81, Statutes of 2023

AB-223 (Ward) - Change of gender and sex identifier.

This bill provides for specified records to be kept confidential by the courts where minors petition for a change of gender and sex identifier, as specified.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 2023

AB-243 (Alanis) - Child abduction survivors: address confidentiality program.

This bill includes victims of child abduction, as defined, in the list of eligible participants for the Secretary of State's Safe at Home address confidentiality program, starting July 1, 2024.

Status: Chapter 642, Statutes of 2023

AB-254 (Bauer-Kahan) - Confidentiality of Medical Information Act: reproductive or sexual health application information.

This bill includes "reproductive or sexual health application information" in the definition of "medical information" and the businesses that offer reproductive or sexual health digital services to consumers in the definition of a provider of health care for purposes of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act. "Reproductive or sexual health application information" is defined as information about a consumer's reproductive health, menstrual cycle, fertility, pregnancy, pregnancy outcome, plans to conceive, or type of sexual activity collected by a reproductive or sexual health digital service, including, but not limited to, information from which one can infer someone's pregnancy status, menstrual cycle, fertility, hormone levels, birth control use, sexual activity, or gender identity.

Status: Chapter 254, Statutes of 2023

AB-342 (Valencia) - Architects and real estate appraisers: applicants and licensees: demographic information.

This bill authorizes the California Architects Board and the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers to request a licensee identify their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity at initial licensure or at the time of license renewal, and requires that information to be confidential and only released in the aggregate. The bill provides that a licensee is not required to provide the requested information as a condition of licensure or license renewal, and is not subject to discipline for not providing the information.

Status: Chapter 200, Statutes of 2023

AB-352 (Bauer-Kahan) - Health information.

This bill enacts protections for medical information related to gender affirming care, abortion and abortion-related services, and contraception by requiring businesses that store or maintain that information to develop specified capabilities, policies, and procedures to enable safeguards regarding accessing the information by July 1, 2024. This bill also prohibits certain health entities from cooperating with any inquiry or investigation by, or from providing medical information to, an individual, agency, or department from another state or, to the extent permitted by federal law, to a federal law enforcement agency that would identify an individual or that is related to an individual seeking or obtaining an abortion or abortion-related services that are lawful under the laws of this state, unless the request for medical information is authorized in accordance with specified existing provisions of law.

Status: Chapter 255, Statutes of 2023

AB-361 (Ward) - Vehicles: photographs of bicycle lane parking violations.

This bill authorizes a local agency to install an automated parking control device on parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of capturing photographic images of parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes, until January 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 432, Statutes of 2023

AB-364 (Bryan) - Street furniture data: statewide integrated data platform.

This bill would have required Caltrans to update guidelines for public transit data sharing to include information about street furniture, such as bus shelters and benches. It would have required that this data be aggregated and shared on a platform for public and private use.

Status: Held in the Senate Transportation Committee

AB-522 (Kalra) - State departments: investigations and hearings: administrative subpoenas.

This bill would have required administrative subpoenas seeking to obtain a customer's electronic communication information from a service provider to meet certain conditions, including that notice and a right to object be provided to the customer.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-645 (Friedman) - Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.

This bill authorizes a pilot project in six cities to deploy automated speed enforcement systems pursuant to specified conditions.

Status: Chapter 808, Statutes of 2023

AB-760 (Wilson) - Public postsecondary education: records: affirmed name and gender identification.

This bill requires the Trustees of the California State University to implement a system for allowing students, staff, and faculty to declare an affirmed name and gender to be used in their records and other documents, as provided. It requests the same of the Regents of the University of California. This bill expands on an existing law that requires California community colleges to implement such a system.

Status: Chapter 222, Statutes of 2023

AB-793 (Bonta) - Privacy: reverse demands.

This bill would have restricted reverse-location searches, also known as “geofence warrants,” which allow law enforcement agencies to obtain cell phone data about unspecified individuals near a certain location, and reverse-keyword searches, which allow law enforcement agencies to obtain data about unspecified individuals who used certain search terms on an internet website.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-801 (Joe Patterson) - Student privacy: online personal information.

This bill amends student privacy laws to provide students, now “pupils,” or their parents, the ability to request deletion of specified information that is held by an operator of an internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application, as specified, that is not subject to the California Consumer Privacy Act. The bill exempts from the protections of one of these laws certain mandatory and official pupil records.

Status: Chapter 935, Statutes of 2024

AB-947 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: sensitive personal information.

This bill includes personal information that reveals a consumer’s citizenship or immigration status in the definition of “sensitive personal information” for purposes of the California Consumer Privacy Act.

Status: Chapter 551, Statutes of 2023

AB-994 (Jackson) - Law enforcement: social media.

This bill requires booking photos posted on social media by law enforcement to be taken down within 14 days, except as provided. It requires law enforcement to use the name and pronouns given by an individual, as specified. Law enforcement may include other legal names or known aliases of an individual where certain conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 224, Statutes of 2023

AB-1008 (Bauer-Kahan) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: personal information.

This bill clarifies that personal information under the California Consumer Privacy Act can exist in various formats, including specified examples.

Status: Chapter 802, Statutes of 2024

AB-1011 (Weber) - Social care: data privacy.

This bill would have prohibited participating entities in a closed-loop referral system from selling social care information, as defined, and prohibited using the information for purposes other than the purposes for which it was collected, except as provided.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1027 (Petrie-Norris) - Social media platforms: drug safety policies.

This bill requires social media platforms to disclose their policies regarding retention of electronic communication information and sharing of information related to drug distribution. The bill adds controlled substance distribution as a category of content for required terms of service reporting. This bill also requires social media platforms to retain content that it has taken action on that violates specified controlled-substance related policies and the username of the relevant user for 90 days.

Status: Chapter 824, Statutes of 2023

AB-1163 (Luz Rivas) - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act.

This bill expands the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act. The Act currently requires four specific state departments, the State Departments of Health Care Services, Public Health, and Social Services, and the California Department of Aging, in the course of collecting demographic data directly or by contract as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to collect voluntary self-identification information pertaining to sexual orientation and gender identity. The collection and dissemination of such information is subject to clear safeguards and use limitations. This bill simply expands these obligations regarding data collection to now include the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, the California Health and Human Services Agency, and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Status: Chapter 832, Statutes of 2023

AB-1170 (Valencia) - Political Reform Act of 1974: filing requirements.

This bill requires public officials and candidates who file their original statements of economic interests (known as Form 700s) with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to file them using the FPPC's electronic filing system, as provided. The bill also requires the FPPC to redact the telephone number and mailing address of the filer from

data that is made public on the FPPC's website. The bill also, at the request of the filer, requires FPPC to redact the street name and building number of the filer's personal residence under specified circumstances.

Status: Chapter 211, Statutes of 2024

AB-1194 (Wendy Carrillo) - California Privacy Rights Act of 2020: exemptions: abortion services.

This bill provides stronger privacy protections pursuant to the California Consumer Privacy Act where the consumer information relates to specified reproductive health services.

Status: Chapter 567, Statutes of 2023

AB-1463 (Lowenthal) - Automated license plate recognition systems: retention and use of information.

This bill would have required operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems to conduct annual audits to review ALPR searches. If the operator or end-user is a public agency, the bill would have further required them to destroy all ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list within 30 days. The bill would have placed restrictions on accessing certain systems and sharing ALPR information.

Status: Failed passage in the Senate Judiciary Committee, reconsideration granted

AB-1546 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: statute of limitations.

This bill would have adjusted the statute of limitations for enforcement of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). Responsibility for enforcement of the CCPA is currently shared between the Privacy Protection Agency (PPA) and the Attorney General. However, the PPA has five years within which to bring an administrative enforcement action. Actions brought by the Attorney General are subject to a one-year timeline. To harmonize these statutes of limitations and to allow adequate time for the Attorney General to investigate and carry out enforcement, this bill would have extended the relevant statute of limitations to five years from the accrual of the cause of action.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1697 (Schiavo) - Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

This bill removes the exemptions from the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act for authorizations to release medical records and genetic test results. This bill amends the requirement that such authorizations have a specific end date, allowing for an "expiration event," to be stated instead.

Status: Chapter 374, Statutes of 2023

AB-1712 (Irwin) - Personal information: data breaches.

This bill would have amended the Data Breach Notification Law applying to government agencies to further require the inclusion of the main credit reporting agencies' websites and the Federal Trade Commission's website regarding identity theft protections in required breach notifications. Additional information about how to place a credit or security freeze may be included.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1788 (Quirk-Silva) - Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.

This bill would have authorized the formation of multidisciplinary personnel teams with the goal of connecting justice-involved persons with mental health issues to appropriate services as they are released from county jails and to allow for the sharing of confidential information, as provided. In his veto message, Governor Newsom asserted that the bill was "premature and may be duplicative" to work being carried out by the Department of Health Care Services through the CalAIM JI Initiative.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1791 (Weber) - Digital content provenance.

This bill would have, beginning January 1, 2028, required social media platforms to redact "personal provenance data" from content uploaded on their platforms while retaining "system provenance data" that reveals information about the creation of the content, except as provided. The bill would have required platforms to redact both if inseparable, and to append a label with the latter data.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1814 (Ting) - Law enforcement agencies: facial recognition technology.

This bill would have clarified that a finding of probable cause or justification for a warrant cannot be based solely on a facial recognition technology match.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1824 (Valencia) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: opt-out right: mergers.

This bill requires a business that assumes control of all or some part of a transferor business that includes the transfer of a consumer's personal information to comply with a consumer's direction to the transferor pursuant to the California Consumer Privacy Act, namely the consumer's direction to opt out of the selling or sharing of their personal information.

Status: Chapter 940, Statutes of 2024

AB-1843 (Rodriguez) - Emergency ambulance employees.

This bill requires emergency ambulance providers to establish a peer support program to provide peer support services upon request of their employees. It provides that

communications between emergency ambulance employees and a peer support team member, or a crisis hotline or crisis referral service, are confidential, as provided. This bill immunizes a peer support team member from specified liability arising from the provision of peer support services.

Status: Chapter 943, Statutes of 2024

AB-1948 (Rendon) - Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.

This bill removes the sunset date on the pilot program in several, specified counties that allows homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams to serve individuals at risk of homelessness, including through confidential data sharing, and extends the authority to San Mateo County.

Status: Chapter 94, Statutes of 2024

AB-1949 (Wicks) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2020: collection of personal information of a consumer less than 18 years of age.

This bill would have amended the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), and would have prohibited the collecting, sharing, selling, using, or disclosing the personal information of minors without affirmative consent from either the minor or their parent or guardian, as provided. This bill would have required businesses to treat a consumer as under 18 years of age if the consumer, through a platform, technology, or mechanism, transmits a signal indicating that the consumer is less than 18 years of age. In his veto message, Governor Newsom wrote: "This bill would fundamentally alter the structure of the CCPA to require businesses, at the point of collection, to distinguish between consumers who are adults and minors. I am concerned that making such a significant change to the CCPA would have unanticipated and potentially adverse effects on how businesses and consumers interact with each other, with unclear effects on children's privacy."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-1971 (Addis) - Student Online Personal Information Protection Act: administration of standardized tests.

This bill prohibits a national assessment provider from knowingly doing certain things with respect to its administration of, or publishing or distributing the scores with respect to, a standardized test, including selling or disclosing the personal information provided by an individual, or the individual's parent or legal guardian, to a national assessment provider for the purposes of administering, or publishing or distributing the scores with respect to, a standardized test, except as prescribed.

Status: Chapter 508, Statutes of 2024

AB-2050 (Pellerin) - Voter registration database: Electronic Registration Information Center

This bill would have diminished the privacy rights of Californians who have registered to vote in California and who are registered with the California Department of Motor Vehicles. It would have permitted the sharing of personal information of Californians with an out of state nonprofit who would share this personal information with other states. The stated purpose of the bill is to better ensure electoral integrity. While the bill had guarantees about protecting the personal information received from out of state residents, the bill could not guarantee that other states that will gain access to voter's personal information would actually protect that information. Proponents argued that the benefit the bill would have provided to democracy would outweigh privacy concerns.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2388 (Joe Patterson) - Information Practices Act of 1977: personal information.

This bill would have amended the Information Practices Act by expanding the definition of "personal information" and bolstering protections against agencies distributing, selling, or renting the personal information of Californians for financial gain.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2715 (Boerner) - Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions.

This bill authorizes a legislative body to hold a closed session with specified governmental officials, law enforcement, and security personnel on matters pertaining to a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information, as defined, relating to cybersecurity.

Status: Chapter 243, Statutes of 2024

AB-2723 (Irwin) - The California Cradle-to-Career Data System Act.

This bill exempts the Cradle-to-Career Data System (C2C) from key provisions of the Information Practices Act of 1977 and deletes certain privacy protections. The bill reworks various other provisions of the C2C law.

Status: Chapter 736, Statutes of 2024

AB-2741 (Haney) - Rental car companies: electronic surveillance technology.

This bill shortens the time a rental car company must wait to activate electronic surveillance technology after a vehicle has not been returned from 72 hours to 24 hours. This bill also limits the requirement that consumers be notified verbally of the surveillance policy to only certain situations.

Status: Chapter 970, Statutes of 2024

AB-2877 (Bauer-Kahan) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: artificial intelligence: training.

This bill would have prohibited California Consumer Privacy Act covered-businesses that are the developers of artificial intelligence (AI) systems or tools from using the personal information of consumers under the age of 16 to train AI systems or services without first obtaining affirmative authorization, and even with such authorization the data must be deidentified and aggregated before it is used to train.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill would have required browsers and mobile operating systems to include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal to a business with which a consumer interacts. In his veto message, Governor Newsom indicated a preference to leave this to industry rather than regulators: “No major mobile OS incorporates an option for an opt-out signal. By contrast, most internet browsers either include such an option or, if users choose, they can download a plug-in with the same functionality. To ensure the ongoing usability of mobile devices, it's best if design questions are first addressed by developers, rather than by regulators.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-3138 (Wilson) - Vehicle identification and registration: license plates.

This bill removes the prohibition on equipping digital license plates with vehicle location technology and authorizes such technology in the plates to the extent it complies with specified requirements and has specified features.

Status: Chapter 756, Statutes of 2024

AB-3139 (Weber) - Data privacy: vehicle manufacturers: remote vehicle technology.

This bill would have required a vehicle manufacturer to ensure that any remote technology in their vehicles can be immediately manually disabled by a driver from inside the vehicle, as provided, or, if technically impossible, to create a mechanism for survivors of specified crimes to submit a request to disable such technology, which shall be done within one business day. This bill would have required a survivor of specified crimes to provide a notice with specified documentation to the manufacturer within seven days of using the manual mechanism.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-3286 (Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: monetary thresholds: grants.

This bill restates the methodology for calculating Consumer Price Index adjustments for various provisions within the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), provides a monetary threshold before grants are administered, and makes other clarifying and technical changes to the CCPA.

Status: Chapter 121, Statutes of 2024

PROBATE, TRUSTS AND ESTATES, CONSERVATORSHIPS AND GUARDIANSHIPS

SB-42 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program: process and proceedings.

This bill, as subsequently gutted and amended, makes various changes to the Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act in advance of the CARE Act implementation in the majority of the state's counties. The bill's changes include clarifying the substantive requirements for a CARE petition; establishing a presumption in favor of disclosing information about CARE proceedings to an original petitioner; and clarifying when a CARE agreement or CARE plan may be amended.

Status: Chapter 640, Statutes of 2024

SB-43 (Eggman) - Behavioral health.

This bill expands the definition of “gravely disabled” within the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act for purposes of determining when an individual with a severe substance use disorder (SUD), or a co-occurring mental health disorder and a severe SUD, or chronic alcoholism may be involuntarily detained, to include circumstances when the individual is unable to provide for personal safety or necessary medical care. This bill also deems statements of specified health practitioners, for purposes of an expert witness in a proceeding relating to the appointment or reappointment of a conservator under the LPS Act, as not made inadmissible by the hearsay rule, as specified.

Status: Chapter 637, Statutes of 2023

SB-87 (Nguyen) - Mental health: involuntary commitment.

This bill would have extended the period in which counsel for a person detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act may seek to continue a trial to determine whether the person should be placed in a conservatorship, from 15 to 20 days.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-232 (Niello) - Mental health services: gravely disabled.

This bill would have modified the definition of “gravely disabled” within the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act for purposes of determining when an individual with a severe substance

use disorder, or a co-occurring mental health disorder, may be involuntarily detained, to mean a person incapable of making informed decisions about, or providing for, their own basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter, or medical care without significant supervision and assistance from another person and, as a result of being incapable of making these informed decisions, the person is at risk of substantial bodily harm, dangerous worsening of a concomitant serious physical illness, significant psychiatric deterioration, or mismanagement of the person's essential needs that could result in bodily harm.

Status: Held in the Senate Health Committee

SB-280 (Laird) - Review of conservatorships: care plans.

This bill requires probate conservators to submit to the court, at specified points, comprehensive care plans for the care of conservatees and the management of their estates.

Status: Chapter 705, Statutes of 2023

SB-402 (Wahab) - Involuntary commitment.

This bill would have clarified that a Licensed Mental Health Provider (LMHP), as defined, including an LMHP who is not an employee or contractor of a county, can be designated by a county, to initiate the placement of an individual experiencing a mental health crisis on a 72-hour (or colloquially a "5150") involuntary hold under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-522 (Niello) - Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act.

This bill repeals the existing Uniform Principal and Income Act and recasts and updates those provisions under a new name, the Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act.

Status: Chapter 28, Statutes of 2023

SB-801 (Allen) - California Uniform Directed Trust Act.

This bill enacts the California Uniform Directed Trust Act to establish a statutory framework for directed trusts.

Status: Chapter 721, Statutes of 2023

SB-1106 (Rubio) - Conservators: required notices.

This bill (1) clarifies who may receive special notice about a conservatorship; (2) requires persons who have requested special notice to be notified when a conservator is moving the conservatee's place of residence, as specified; (3) extends the timeframe for when a conservator must provide a notice of intent to move the conservatee from their personal residence, from 15 days to 20 days; (4) requires a conservator to give advanced notice of their intent to move a conservatee from their current residence under the same procedures as the notice to move a conservatee from their personal

residence; and (5) requires a conservator to provide specified persons with notice of a conservatee's burial or funeral arrangements, as specified, where the conservator made those arrangements.

Status: Chapter 455, Statutes of 2024

SB-1127 (Niello) - Trust termination.

This bill increases the value of a trust that a trustee may terminate without court approval from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Status: Chapter 76, Statutes of 2024

SB-1184 (Eggman) - Mental health: involuntary treatment: antipsychotic medication.

This bill requires an order for treatment with antipsychotic medication, as specified, to remain in effect at the beginning of a detention period for various involuntary holds under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provided that a petition for a new determination on the question of capacity has been filed, as specified; and requires this determination to remain in effect until the court hears a petition for that detention period and issues a decision, as specified.

Status: Chapter 643, Statutes of 2024

SB-1238 (Eggman) - Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: designated facilities.

This bill expands the definition of "designated facility" or "facility designated by the county for evaluation and treatment" to include additional settings, including those currently explicitly prohibited from admitting patients with primary and/or standalone substance use disorders.

Status: Chapter 644, Statutes of 2024

SB-1458 (Allen) - The Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act.

This bill expands the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act to additionally apply to a fiduciary acting as a conservator appointed by the court to manage the estate of a living individual or an agent acting as an attorney-in-fact who is granted authority under a durable or nondurable power of attorney, as provided.

Status: Chapter 799, Statutes of 2024

AB-288 (Maienschein) - Revocable transfer on death deeds.

This bill allows an interest in a stock cooperative to be transferred under the statutes governing revocable transfer on death deeds, and makes various conforming changes, as recommended by the California Law Revision Commission.

Status: Chapter 62, Statutes of 2023

AB-717 (Villapudua) - Trusts: information.

This bill would have authorized each court to additionally include information on its website regarding revocable living trusts and revocable transfer on death deeds (RTODDs). The bill would have required the California Housing Finance Agency to provide information on revocable living trusts and RTODDs to any homebuyer participating in the home purchase assistance program, and would have required the Agency's borrower's education program to include information on revocable living trusts and RTODDs.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

AB-2016 (Maienschein) - Decedents' estates.

This bill revises and recasts the small estate petition process to allow the primary residence of a decedent to be transferred outside of probate if that real property does not exceed \$750,000, as periodically adjusted.

Status: Chapter 331, Statutes of 2024

AB-2148 (Low) - Professional fiduciaries.

This bill would have authorized the formation of a professional fiduciary corporation, if certain conditions were met, and would have required a professional fiduciary corporation to be registered by the Professional Fiduciary Bureau. The bill would have prohibited a superior court from appointing a professional fiduciary as a guardian, conservator, personal representative, trustee, or other officer, or allowed a professional fiduciary to continue in any of those offices, unless the professional fiduciary is licensed as a professional fiduciary, registered as a professional fiduciary corporation, or otherwise exempt from licensure.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2154 (Berman) - Mental health: involuntary treatment.

This bill requires a designated facility, as specified, to provide a family member of a person who is involuntarily detained for assessment, evaluation, or treatment of a mental health condition with a copy of the Department of Health Care Services' patients' rights handbook, as specified.

Status: Chapter 635, Statutes of 2024

AB-2224 (Santiago) - Special immigrant juvenile status: court orders and guardianship.

This bill requires a court that grants a request to make the findings necessary for a person to seek Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) to provide the petitioner a certified copy of the order within three court days of the hearing, provided certain conditions are met, and clarifies that a parent may be appointed the guardian of a person between 18 and 21 years of age in connection with a SIJS application.

Status: Chapter 955, Statutes of 2024

AB-2352 (Irwin) - Mental health and psychiatric advance directives.

This bill would have modified and expanded the provisions for the establishment of a psychiatric advance directive.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2397 (Maienschein) - Child support: special needs trusts.

This bill clarifies that a family court may order a support payment for a child of any age who is incapacitated and unable to earn a living and without sufficient means to be paid into a special needs fund, as defined.

Status: Chapter 25, Statutes of 2024

REAL PROPERTY

SB-382 (Becker) - Single-family residential property: disclosures.

Current law requires that a seller make certain disclosures about the property upon any transfer or sale of a single-family residential property. This bill requires, on or after January 1, 2026, that a seller of a single-family residential property provide a prospective buyer with a specified disclosure statement advising the prospective buyer that it may be advisable to obtain an inspection of the home's electrical systems by a qualified professional, and that substandard, recalled, or faulty wiring may cause a fire risk and make obtaining property insurance or installing electrical additions like electric vehicle charging equipment difficult. This bill exempts from this disclosure requirement the sale of a single-family residential property that is being sold within three years of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the home. Amendments to this bill after it passed this Committee also require that, on or after January 1, 2026, the seller of a single-family residential property must disclose in writing the existence of any state or local requirements or restrictions relating to the future replacement of existing gas-powered appliances that are being transferred with the property, to the extent that the seller or their agent is aware of the requirements or restrictions.

Status: Chapter 443, Statutes of 2024

SB-455 (McGuire) - State of emergency: mortgage servicers: written disclosure.

This bill provides responsibilities for transferor and transferee mortgage servicers related to a mortgage secured by real property located within the geographic limits of a proclaimed emergency, as specified.

Status: Chapter 873, Statutes of 2023

SB-1146 (Wilk) - Mortgages.

This bill makes various changes to the procedures for trustees sales, clarifies exempted lenders for the Homeowners' Bill of Rights (HBOR), and amends the exemption to the state usury laws for real estate loans. Specifically, this bill exempts entities that make and service seven or fewer loans for purchasing residential real property in a calendar year from the HBOR requirements that mortgage servicers establish a single point of contact when a borrower requests a foreclosure prevention alternative, and from the requirement that they not record a notice of default or sale or conducting a trustee's sale if the borrower submits a complete application for a first lien loan modification. This bill also specifies that a trustee is not required to record a notice of reinstatement of a mortgage when a borrower cures the default by paying the deed of trust in full and a full reconveyance or certificate of discharge is recorded. This bill provides a mechanism for a trustee to postpone the trustee's sale for seven calendar days at the same time and place if an act of force majeure prevents access to the sale location. Lastly, this bill includes a forbearance, extension, or modification of a loan in the exception from the usury limitation for a loan, forbearance, extension or modification made or arranged by a person licensed as a real estate broker in California.

Status: Chapter 601, Statutes of 2024

SB-1153 (Hurtado) - Agricultural land: hedge fund ownership and interests.

This bill would have prohibited a hedge fund, as defined, from purchasing, acquiring, leasing, or holding a controlling interest in agricultural land on or after the effective date of the bill. This bill would have specified that the Attorney General must order a hedge fund to divest itself of all interests in agricultural land within 90 days if the Attorney General finds that a violation of this prohibition has occurred, and would have provided that the holder of such interest may request a judicial determination within 60 days after service of the order of divestiture. This bill also would have provided that a hedge fund's failure to divest, or a request for a judicial determination, be brought as an action in superior court by the Attorney General, and would have provided a process for this civil court process, the notice of such proceeding, and for the selling of the land and distribution of the proceeds of such a sale. In addition, this bill would have required the Department of Food and Agriculture to compile an annual report regarding agricultural land owned by hedge funds in California.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1212 (Skinner) - Real estate investment trusts: purchase, acquisition, and sale of housing.

Under this bill, a real estate investment trust (REIT) would not have been allowed to purchase or make an offer to purchase housing unless the housing had been listed for sale to the general public for at least 60 days. This 60-day timeline would have reset if the seller changed the asking price for the housing. A REIT would have been required

to pay a final sales price that is not less than 95 percent of the publically listed sales price. A REIT that violated these provisions would have been subjected to civil damages in an amount not to exceed one million dollars. A seller of housing and anyone acting as an agent for the seller would not have been liable for any violation of the bill if the seller obtained a written release signed by the buyer stating that the buyer is not a REIT. Under this bill, a REIT would have had to comply with specified provisions before offering to sell housing to any purchaser other than an existing tenant.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1366 (Hurtado) - Real property disclosure requirements: water tank assistance.

This bill requires, on or after January 1, 2025, a seller of a single-family residential property that received a domestic water storage tank through a water assistance program, or is aware the property received such assistance and the property still has the domestic water storage tank, to deliver a disclosure statement to the potential buyer, providing specified information, including: that the property has a domestic water storage tank issued by a county, community water system, local public agency, or nonprofit organization; that the tank was made available to households that had a private water well that had gone dry, been destroyed due to drought, wildfire, or other natural disasters, or was otherwise nonfunctioning; that the domestic water storage tank might not convey with the property; and that the buyer is advised to have an inspection of the water well and have a professional evaluate the availability of water to the property.

Status: Chapter 21, Statutes of 2024

SB-1399 (Stern) - Transfer of real property: transfer fees.

Private transfer fees are clauses, included in the conditions, covenants, and restrictions recorded on a particular parcel of land that require a payment of a fee every time title to the property is transferred. In 2012, the federal government prohibited federal government-sponsored enterprises from purchasing or dealing with mortgages and securities backed by mortgages on properties encumbered by a private transfer fee, with exceptions for transfer fees that provide a direct benefit to the land encumbered and for transfer fees that were created before the effective date of the regulations or which were created pursuant to an agreement entered into prior to the effective date. In 2018, California prohibited private transfer fees created after January 1, 2019, and exempted private transfer fees that provide the encumbered land a direct benefit, as defined in the federal regulations, but did not exempt transfer fees created pursuant to an agreement entered into prior to the prohibition's effective date. This bill creates an additional exception to this prohibition for transfer fee covenants that are created pursuant to an agreement entered into before June 1, 2009; applicable to the land identified in the agreement; created pursuant to an agreement that was made in

settlement of litigation or approved by a government agency or body; complies with current disclosure requirements for private transfer fees; and that are created pursuant to an agreement that specifies the development area in which the covenant shall apply and that was recorded in each county in which the land identified in the agreement is located.

Status: Chapter 475, Statutes of 2024

SB-1462 (Glazer) - Subdivisions: disbursements of deposits.

This bill would have permitted a developer of a subdivision to disburse the buyer's deposit before the close of the sale to pay for construction costs for the project, if the developer complies with certain requirements and submits certain information to the Department of Real Estate (DRE) to review. This bill would have required that the developer obtain security to assure the construction of the project, as either a completion or performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or other substantially similar instrument, guarantee, or security approved by DRE, and would have required DRE review the documents provided by the developer within 30 days. This bill would have required the developer disbursing the funds to provide a specified disclosure in its preliminary and final public reports, and would have required that the buyer provide the developer express informed consent to the disbursement, as specified. Additionally, current law states that any liquidated damages provision of a real estate sales contract, which specify a predetermined amount of damages a buyer would owe the seller if the buyer breaches the contract, is valid when the liquidated damages actually paid are no more than three percent of the purchase price, unless the buyer demonstrates that the amount is unreasonable. This bill would have exempted from this three percent liquidated damages cap any sale in which the deposit is disbursed to pay construction costs through the process specified by the bill.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-968 (Grayson) - Single-family residential property: disclosures.

This bill seeks to disincentivize unpermitted renovations and unlicensed contracting in house flipping by requiring, when a single-family residential property is sold within 18 months of the seller's purchase of that property, that the seller disclose as part of the Transfer Disclosure Statement required by law to be provided by a seller of a single-family residential property to the buyer all room additions, structural modifications, other alterations, or repairs that the seller completed through a contractor since buying the property, and the name and contact information of the contractor. It also requires the seller to provide a copy of any permits obtained, or if the seller was not provided with a copy of any permits obtained, the seller may instead inform the buyer that any information on permits may be obtained from the contractor. In this case, the seller must also provide the contact information that was provided to the seller.

Status: Chapter 95, Statutes of 2023

AB-1280 (Maienschein) - Fire hazard severity zones: disclosures.

This bill revises the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement that must be provided by a property seller to a potential buyer to include more specific disclosures regarding whether the property falls within current local or state high and very high fire hazard severity zones. Current law requires sellers of property to make certain disclosures about the property to a potential buyer, including disclosures regarding natural disaster risk. After a severe wildfire broke out in the San Bernardino mountains in 1980, Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ's) were created for State Responsibility Areas to help identify measures for limiting the spread of major fires and to help reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires. These FHSZ's have significant implications for homeowners who are considering buying a home, as they are used for implementing building standards for new construction, including requirements around the use of fire-resistant roofing materials or determining road width, and are also used for allocating resources and in long-range planning by cities. In 2007, the state adopted a statewide consistent mapping model for local and state responsibility areas to include moderate, high, and very high zones, and these maps were updated by CalFIRE in 2023. To ensure that these new fire severity zones are represented in the disclosures required by law, this bill revises the specific disclosures required relating to a property's location in a high fire hazard severity zone to require disclosure of whether the property is in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone, and whether the zone is a local or state designation.

Status: Chapter 99, Statutes of 2023

AB-1333 (Ward) - Single-family dwelling units: bundled sales.

This bill would have prohibited a homebuilder of a new single-family dwelling unit, as defined, from conducting a bundled sale of 2 or more parcels of real property containing one to 4 single-family dwelling units, inclusive, under a single assessor's parcel number, in a single transaction to an institutional investor, as defined, if the certificate of occupancy was issued for a single-family dwelling unit within the bundled sale and the contract of sale was entered into on or after January 1, 2025. This bill would have exempted a homebuilder from this prohibition if the homebuilder obtains an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury from the buyer that the buyer is not an institutional investor, among other things. This bill would have authorized the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action to enforce provisions of the bill, as specified. If the public prosecutor prevailed in the civil action, the bill would have authorized a court to order the payment of a civil penalty, as specified, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1840 (Arambula) - California Dream for All Program: eligibility.

This bill would have specified that an applicant who otherwise qualifies for a loan under one of the California Housing Finance Authority's home purchase assistance programs, including any requirements imposed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (CalHFA), government-sponsored enterprise, loan servicer, investor, or guarantor, may not be disqualified based solely on their immigration status. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating that, "given the finite funding available for CalHFA programs, expanding program eligibility must be carefully considered within the broader context of the annual state budget to ensure we manage our resources effectively."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2004 (Petrie-Norris) - County recorder: recordation of documents.

This bill shortens the window before a title document that was recorded despite having technical defects can provide notice of its content to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from one year to 90 days; and establishes a procedure by which a tangible copy of an electronic record can be certified for purposes of recordation in a county that does not accept electronic original documents.

Status: Chapter 691, Statutes of 2024

AB-2149 (Connolly) - Gates: standards: inspection.

This bill would have required a regulated gate, defined as any gate that weighs more than 50 pounds and is more than 48 inches wide or more than 84 inches high that is intended to be used by the public, an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, except as specified, to meet certain standards and be regularly inspected for compliance with those standards. This bill would have required the owner of a regulated gate to have it inspected on or before July 1, 2026, or upon installation, and have it reinspected, thereafter, at least once every 10 years. For regulated gates in existence as of January 1, 2025, This bill's requirements would have only applied to regulated gates located in private or public K-12 schools and local and state parks. If a gate is found to be in need of repair upon inspection, this bill would have provided certain requirements for those repairs to be completed, and for the local building department to be notified of the deficient regulated gate. A local building department would have been required to notify the owner of the gate of their obligation to repair the gate, and would have been able to assess administrative fines for not doing so. This bill would also have provided that a gate that is not repaired after such notice is a public nuisance, and would have provided for a district attorney, county council, or city attorney to sue for an injunction or civil penalty. Lastly, this bill would have required each local building department to update, on or before July 1, 2026, its code requirements to ensure that any newly installed regulated gate in its jurisdiction meets the bill's standards.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2424 (Schiavo) - Mortgages: foreclosure.

This bill provides a variety of protections for homeowners so they can avoid the foreclosure sale and retain the earned equity in their homes. It requires notice be provided by the mortgage servicer to the borrower that third parties, such as a family member, certified housing counselor, or an attorney, may request to receive copies of any notices of default or sale. This bill also requires a foreclosure sale of a residential property to be postponed 45 days if the borrower lists the home for sale through a real estate broker, and an by an additional 45 days if the borrower completes a purchase agreement, subject to specified procedures and timelines. Additionally, this bill prohibits a trustee from selling a home at an initial foreclosure sale for less than 67% of the fair market value, unless the property remains unsold after the initial foreclosure sale, at which point the trustee must postpone the sale seven days and may sell the property to the highest bidder.

Status: Chapter 311, Statutes of 2024

AB-2584 (Lee) - Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.

This bill would have prohibited a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property. This bill would have provided that if the business entity violates this law then the Attorney General is entitled to bring an action in court. If the Attorney General prevailed then the court would have been required to make the business entity pay \$100,000 in civil penalties and the court would have been required to force the business entity to sell the property to an independent entity, which is not defined, within one year of the date the court entered judgment. The Court would have also been required to order reasonable attorney's fees and costs to be paid to the Attorney General and any other relief the court deemed appropriate.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-2926 (Kalra) - Planning and zoning: assisted housing developments: notice of expiration of affordability restrictions.

The Preservation Notice Law (PNL) requires that, if an owner of an affordable housing development is looking to convert the affordable housing development to market rate at the end of the affordability restrictions, it must give notice of the proposed change to market rate housing 12 months before the end of the affordability restrictions to each affected tenant household, to affected housing agencies, and to qualified entities who would maintain the development's affordability. If the owner receives a bona fide offer to purchase the affordable housing from a qualified entity within the first six months of this period, the owner must either accept the bona fide offer, or promise not to sell the property for another five years if it does not sell the property under the rules of the PNL.

After the first six-month period, if the owner receives an offer from any buyer, it must first provide a qualified entity that made a bona fide offer a right of first refusal. This bill amends the PNL to require instead that, in the first nine months from the final year, if an owner receives a bona fide offer from a qualified entity, it must either accept that offer or agree to maintain the development as affordable housing for another 30 years. After the end of the nine-month period, if the owner has not received a bona fide offer to purchase the development from a qualified entity, this bill allows the owner to sell to any buyer, extend the affordability restrictions, or keep the property and allow the affordability restrictions to expire. This bill also allows a group of affected tenants or a tenant association to sue for injunctive relief to enforce the notice provisions of the PNL.
Status: Chapter 281, Statutes of 2024

TORT LIABILITY

SB-278 (Dodd) - Elder abuse.

This bill would have required financial institutions to take specified actions intended to prevent financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, and imposed liability in cases where an elder or dependent adult suffered economic abuse as a result of the financial institution's failure to take those actions. SB 278 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who stated in his veto message that “[w]hile the intent of this bill is commendable, it raises several concerns. The mandatory three-day hold on transactions suspected of abuse could lead to unintended consequences, such as delaying legitimate transactions and restricting access to funds, thereby undermining the financial independence of affected account holders. Furthermore, the proposed enforcement provisions need further review to ensure they are legally sound and minimize the risk of costly litigation - a burden that would ultimately fall on taxpayers and diminish the overall effectiveness of the bill.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-310 (Dodd) - Prescribed fire: civil liability: cultural burns.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and local air districts to enter into written agreements with federally recognized California Native American Tribes to waive certain state requirements for cultural burns in ancestral territories, as specified, and expands the definition of burn boss for purposes of the qualified immunity provided prescribed fire and cultural burns in California, among other things.

Status: Chapter 666, Statutes of 2024

SB-357 (Portantino) - Vehicles: physician and surgeon reporting.

This bill would have, from January 1, 2030 until January 1, 2037, permitted, instead of required, a physician and surgeon to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles in writing, the name, date of birth, and address of every patient at least 15 years of age or older whom the physician and surgeon has diagnosed as having a condition severe

enough to likely impair the patient's ability to operate a motor vehicle if they reasonably believe that reporting the patient will serve the public interest. Governor Newsom did not sign the bill. In his veto message, he stated: "While I understand the intent to provide physicians more discretion in reporting, I am not convinced that transitioning to a discretionary reporting system would be equally effective in protecting patient and public safety. Additionally, the proposed immunity from liability for physicians raises concerns about accountability. Any changes to these reporting requirements must be carefully evaluated to maintain proper safeguards for public safety."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

SB-385 (Atkins) - Physician Assistant Practice Act: abortion by aspiration: training.

This bill revises existing training requirements for a physician assistant (PA) to achieve clinical competency to perform abortion by aspiration techniques. Additionally, the bill provides that a health care professional who is authorized to perform abortion by aspiration techniques is not to be punished, held liable for damages in a civil action, or denied any privilege for any action relating to the evaluation of clinical competency of a PA on performing abortion by aspiration techniques.

Status: Chapter 178, Statutes of 2023

SB-556 (Gonzalez) - Oil and gas wells: health protection zones: civil liability.

This bill would have made an operator or owner of an oil or gas production facility or well with a wellhead presumptively jointly and severally liable for certain medical conditions and injuries where certain conditions are met, including that the injured party was domiciled within 3,200 feet of the defendant's facility for at least two years.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-642 (Cortese) - Hazardous materials: enforcement: county counsel.

This bill extends enforcement authority to the county counsel for violations of various laws governing hazardous materials, including the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program, the Underground Storage Tank Program, the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act Program, and the Medical Waste program. This bill makes enforcement uniform throughout this area of the law.

Status: Chapter 154, Statutes of 2023

SB-806 (Archuleta) - Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings.

This bill authorizes the Attorney General, or the district attorney or city attorney in the location where a violation is observed, to enforce the law requiring certain markings to be placed on trash receptacles, including reflectors and certain contact information. This

bill establishes a fund within the State Treasury where all collected fines are to be deposited. The bill also changes the technical specifications for the markings and provides offenders a right to cure.

Status: Chapter 722, Statutes of 2023

SB-868 (Wilk) - Pupil safety: trauma kits.

This bill would have required local educational agencies to equip each classroom with a trauma kit and inspect and replace or replenish each trauma kit, as necessary, upon each use and at least once every three years. Employees who render emergency care with such kits would have been granted qualified immunity from civil damages, as provided.

Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-894 (Min) - Sexual exploitation by a member of the clergy.

This bill would have created a new offense of sexual exploitation by a member of the clergy who engages in sexual acts with an adult congregant, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony as specified, and prohibited the use of consent as a defense for those criminally charged with the new offense and in civil cases involving sexual battery committed by a member of the clergy on an adult congregant.

Status: Held in the Senate Public Safety Committee

SB-963 (Ashby) - Health facilities: self-identifying human trafficking system.

This bill requires general acute care hospitals with an emergency department to adopt and implement policies and procedures to facilitate the self-identification of an emergency department patient as a victim of human trafficking or domestic violence to hospital personnel. The bill provides qualified immunity to a general acute care hospital, including its directors, officers, employees, medical staff, contracted health care providers, agents, and other specified, licensees from liability for damages arising out of compliance with this section, as provided.

Status: Chapter 616, Statutes of 2024

SB-1470 (Glazer) - Construction defect cases.

This bill would have changed the standards for determining liability in an action seeking the recovery of damages arising out of, or related to, deficiencies in residential construction, design, and related issues. The bill would have also introduced a special inspector into the construction defect process.

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1479 (Alvarado-Gil) - California Agritourism Promotion Act: agritourism civil liability.

This bill would have enacted the California Agritourism Promotion Act. The act would have provided a person in the business of providing one or more agritourism activities qualified immunity against injuries suffered while engaging in “agritourism activity.”

Status: Held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-1498 (Ashby) - Cannabis: advertising: private right of action.

This bill authorizes specified public prosecutors, namely the Attorney General, city attorneys, district attorneys, and county counsel to bring a civil action in superior court to redress a violation of specified advertising prohibitions for cannabis, cannabis products, and industrial hemp products, as specified.

Status: Chapter 899, Statutes of 2024

AB-70 (Rodriguez) - Emergency response: trauma kits.

This bill expands the universe of public and private buildings that are required to maintain a trauma kit on the building’s premises. The bill thus extends existing qualified immunity with respect to these additional kits and buildings.

Status: Chapter 515, Statutes of 2023

AB-299 (Holden) - Hazing: educational institutions: civil liability: resources.

To address the issue of hazing on campuses of higher education, this bill would have provided a civil cause of action for an individual harmed by hazing against a public or private institution of higher education under specified circumstances. It would have provided such a cause of action when the organization that committed the hazing was affiliated with the educational institution at the time of the hazing, and the educational institution either had direct involvement in or knew of the hazing, or in the exercise of ordinary care reasonably should have known of the hazing practices of the organization and unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the practices. This bill would have included a list of measures that must be considered in determining whether an educational institution unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing practices of the affiliated organization. This bill also would have required the Department of Education to develop and make available to K-12 schools a model anti-hazing policy and resources on hazing prevention. This bill was vetoed by the Governor because the bill would have created “expansive financial exposure even for IHE’s [Institutions of Higher Education] that are taking appropriate steps to protect their students from hazing.” The Governor encouraged the author “to more clearly define when liability arises when IHE’s have taken statutorily defined reasonable steps to prevent hazing.”

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-933 (Aguiar-Curry) - Privileged communications: incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination.

This bill makes privileged, and therefore excluded from the category of communications that can constitute defamation, a communication made by an individual, without malice, regarding an incident of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination, and authorizes a prevailing defendant in a defamation action arising from such a privileged communication to recover reasonable attorney fees, costs, and other specified relief.

Status: Chapter 670, Statutes of 2023

AB-1013 (Lowenthal) - On-sale general public premises: drug testing devices.

This bill requires holders of and applicants for a bar/night club license to offer for sale drug testing devices at reasonable prices. Such licensees are immune from liability for defective or inaccurate tests.

Status: Chapter 353, Statutes of 2023

AB-1089 (Gipson) - Firearms.

This bill prohibits the sale, purchase, possession, or receipt of a three-dimensional printer that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms to or by any person in the state other than a state-licensed firearms manufacturer, as specified, and creates two new causes of action available to an Attorney General, city or county attorney, or person harmed against a firearm manufacturer who distributes any digital instructions for the manufacture of a firearm or violates specified provisions relating to the use, sale, marketing, advertising, transfer, possession, purchase, or receipt of a Computer Numerical Control (CNC) milling machine or three-dimensional printer. In 2022, the state passed AB 1621 (Gipson, Ch. 76, Stats. 2022) to take major steps to rein in “ghost gun” manufacturers and the CNC milling machines used to manufacture them. However, sellers of such manufacturing machines and of three-dimensional printers continue to promote the unlawful use of their machines to manufacture unlicensed ghost guns. To strengthen the law and hold such sellers accountable, this bill amends the laws to include 3-D printers, creates two new causes of action against persons who knowingly distribute a digital firearm manufacturing code or commits an act that violates the specified Penal Code on unlawfully using or selling CNC milling machines and 3-D printers, and holds a person strictly liable for any personal injury or property damage from such acts. This bill also prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, transferring, advertising, or marketing a CNC milling machine or 3-D printing machine in a manner that knowingly or recklessly causes another person in California to engage in conduct prohibited by the specified Penal Code. Lastly, this bill adopts AB 1621’s CNC machine relinquishment provisions for 3-D printers, providing that a person who possessed a 3-D printer that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms before July 1, 2024 and who, within 90 days of that date relinquishes

possession of the printer in the manner provided is exempt from the penal code restrictions on selling, offering to sell, transferring, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a CNC milling machine or 3-D printer that has the sole or primary purpose of manufacturing firearms.

Status: Chapter 243, Statutes of 2023

AB-1166 (Bains) - Liability for opioid antagonist administration.

This bill provides qualified immunity to those administering or providing, in good faith, emergency opioid antagonists, as defined, at the scene of an overdose, or suspected overdose.

Status: Chapter 97, Statutes of 2023

AB-1171 (Blanca Rubio) - Cannabis: private right of action.

This bill authorizes a licensee under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act to bring a civil action in superior court against a person engaging in commercial cannabis activities without a license, as specified.

Status: Chapter 467, Statutes of 2023

AB-1376 (Juan Carrillo) - Emergency medical services: liability limitation.

This bill provides that a private provider of ambulance services, and employees of that provider, when operating in accordance with the standards, regulations, policies, and protocols of local emergency medical services agencies, shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the continued detainment of a person when that detainment is requested by a peace officer, facility staff, or other professionals authorized to detain persons, as specified.

Status: Chapter 474, Statutes of 2023

AB-1843 (Rodriguez) - Emergency ambulance employees.

This bill requires emergency ambulance providers to establish a peer support program to provide peer support services upon request of their employees. It provides that communications between emergency ambulance employees and a peer support team member, or a crisis hotline or crisis referral service, are confidential, as provided. This bill immunizes a peer support team member from specified liability arising from the provision of peer support services.

Status: Chapter 943, Statutes of 2024

AB-1979 (Ward) - Doxing Victims Recourse Act.

This bill provides an individual with a specific cause of action and robust civil remedies against any person who doxes, as defined, another person with the intent to place another person in reasonable fear for their or their immediate family's safety and for the purpose of imminently causing that other person unwanted contact, injury, or harassment by a third party. The bill provides for economic and noneconomic damages,

a statutory penalty anywhere from \$1,500 to \$30,000, punitive damages, reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing plaintiff, and equitable relief. The bill authorizes a plaintiff to proceed under a pseudonym, and requires the court to keep the plaintiff's name and excluded or redacted characteristics confidential. The bill provides that a plaintiff is exempted from the requirement to provide an undertaking when being granted an injunction.

Status: Chapter 557, Statutes of 2024

AB-2132 (Low) - Health care services: tuberculosis.

This bill requires an adult patient receiving primary care services in specified health care settings, to be offered tuberculosis screening, if certain conditions apply, and followup care if the patient tests positive. The bill provides that no liability attaches for a health care provider's failure to comply with these requirements.

Status: Chapter 951, Statutes of 2024

AB-2136 (Jones-Sawyer) - Controlled substances: analyzing and testing.

This bill authorizes drug checking services and provides specified immunity from criminal prosecution and civil liability to a person engaged in providing or using those services under certain conditions.

Status: Chapter 701, Statutes of 2024

AB-2193 (Holden) - Hazing: educational institutions: prohibition and civil liability: reports and resources.

This bill creates civil liability for a public or private institution of higher education to a person harmed by a hazing incident committed on or after January 1, 2026 by an organization affiliated with the educational institution under specified circumstances, with a rebuttable presumption that the institution took reasonable steps to stop the hazing if the institution has taken specified actions to prevent hazing. This bill also mandates the creation and availability of anti-hazing resources for K-12 schools, requires specified universities to report to the Legislature annually about hazing incidents on their campuses, and prohibits any person from being subjected to hazing in any program by an educational institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance, as specified.

Status: Chapter 704, Statutes of 2024

AB-2496 (Pellerin) - Liability claims: foster family agencies and noncustodial adoption agencies.

This bill provides that a Foster Family Agency (FFA) shall not indemnify a public entity for harms caused by the entity's own negligent or intentional acts. This bill also provides for a streamlined process for homes under a FFA to move to another FFA or transfer to a county while retaining the same rate structure.

Status: Chapter 403, Statutes of 2024

AB-2587 (Aguiar-Curry) - Sexual assault: statute of limitations.

This bill would have revived otherwise time-barred claims for damages arising from sexual assault and related claims arising out of the sexual assault against the perpetrator and any entities responsible, as specified.

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-2677 (Chen) - Sureties: liability.

This bill would have specified that attorney's fees that may be assessed as costs when authorized by contract, statute, or law are included under existing provisions of law that limit the aggregate liability of a surety to the amount of a surety bond issued by that surety. This bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom noting that "California law offers numerous avenues for insurers to limit their liability for attorney fees when faced with meritorious claims" and that he was "concerned that this bill's limitation of attorney fees could have the unintended consequence of preventing all but the most affluent consumers from being able to seek redress if they are harmed."

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

AB-2859 (Jim Patterson) - Emergency medical technicians: peer support.

This bill authorizes emergency medical services (EMS) providers to establish a peer support and crisis referral program for providing a network of peer representatives, who are available to come to the aid of their fellow employees on a broad range of emotional or professional issues. It provides that communications between EMS personnel and a peer support team member, or a crisis hotline or crisis referral service, are confidential, as provided. This bill immunizes a peer support team member from specified liability arising from the provision of peer support services.

Status: Chapter 744, Statutes of 2024

AB-2867 (Gabriel) - Recovery of artwork and personal property lost due to persecution.

This bill retroactively requires that California substantive law be applied in causes of action to recover works of art, including actions under the federal Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2016, and allows a California resident or representative of the estate of a California resident to bring a cause of action for damages or recovery of artwork or personal property stolen or lost as a result of political persecution, as specified. This bill is an urgency statute.

Status: Chapter 257, Statutes of 2024

AB-2998 (McKinnor) - Opioid overdose reversal medications: pupil administration.

This bill prevents local educational agencies (LEAs) from prohibiting pupils aged 12 and older from carrying or administering opioid overdose reversal medications. The bill provides qualified immunity to such pupils for the good faith use of such medications at school when it appears someone is suffering an overdose and no liability is to attach to the LEAs or their employees for the pupil's actions. This immunity does not cover action or inaction that constitutes gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

Status: Chapter 974, Statutes of 2024

AB-3024 (Ward) - Civil rights.

This bill provides that, under the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976, "intimidation by threat of violence" includes terrorizing the owner or resident of private property with the distribution of materials on that private property, without authorization, with the purpose of terrorizing the owner or occupant of that property; and defines "terrorize" as to cause a person of ordinary emotions and sensibilities to fear for their personal safety.

Status: Chapter 584, Statutes of 2024

AB-3172 (Lowenthal) - Social media platforms: injuries to children: damages.

This bill would have increased the penalties that can be sought against a social media platform, as defined, if the platform knowingly and willfully fails to exercise ordinary care or skill toward a child.

Status: Died on the Senate Floor

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