

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE

2023

SENATE JUDICIARY

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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Judiciary Committee

2023 Legislative Bill Summaries

Author's Note

During the 2023 Regular Legislative Session, 313 measures were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This report contains summaries of the bills referred to the Judiciary Committee during the 2023 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 deletes 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 makes those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: 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: Senate Inactive File

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

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, revised three definitions under that Act, and made other technical and clarifying changes. The Governor vetoed the bill, stating, "While I

appreciate the author's intent to clarify certain provisions within the Act, this bill will interfere with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)'s ability to meet its statutory obligation to adopt regulations pursuant to the Act by January 1, 2025. I encourage the author and stakeholders to work with CalRecycle through the regulatory process on the issues this bill seeks to address.”

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

AB-615 (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 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 makes various changes to provisions governing an interim measure of protection that is authorized to be issued under the framework.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill requires 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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 requires 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 requires 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 provides 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 subsequently amended into SB 40 (Umberg, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2023).

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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

This bill seeks to bring oversight to the litigation financing industry. It requires litigation financiers to register with the Secretary of State's office. It places various consumer protections on the practice, including a cap on interest rates and a restriction on securitizing such loans. Financiers are 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

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 requires 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 requires 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: In the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee

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

This bill prohibits 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: In the Senate Health Committee

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

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

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 provides that a person who assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining property for a wrongful use has committed financial abuse, if the person knew or should have known that this conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult, with a safe harbor, as specified, for persons working in connection with certain financial entities.

Status: In the Assembly Banking and Finance Committee

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 creates 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: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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

This bill authorizes 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 grants the AG specified investigatory powers and authority in this regard. The bill authorizes 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 codifies 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 provides 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 also authorizes 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 also authorizes 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: 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

CIVIL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS AND DISCRIMINATION LAW

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

This bill authorizes, 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 provides 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: 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 prohibits 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 restricts and imposes criminal and civil penalties for those apprehending, detaining, or arresting a bail fugitive based on such offenses. The bill restricts the sharing of information by law enforcement related to such protected activity and ensures convictions in other states of such offenses does not result in ineligibility for state benefits.

Status: 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 enacts, until January 1, 2029, the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act and authorizes a private employer to establish a veterans' preference employment policy.

Status: 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; 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-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: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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

This bill prohibits 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. The bill provides 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: 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. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, who wrote the following in his veto message: "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 authorizes 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 specifically grants the AG specified investigatory powers and authority in this regard. The bill authorizes 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 codifies 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 provides 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 also authorizes 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 also authorizes 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: 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 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, issued within the last 7 years, determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment, as specified. This bill 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-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 prohibits inquiry into, and consideration of, criminal history information during hiring and employment unless required by law, and modifies the procedures employers have to follow when they must consider criminal history information.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SR-37 (Cortese) - A Day Of Remembrance For The Institute For Sexual Research.

This Senate Resolution makes 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 resolves to recognize the impact of Magnus Hirschfeld's research and advocacy for the LGBT community, and further recognize May 10, 2023 as the 90th anniversary of the burning of the Institute's library and research by the Nazi party.

Status: 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 (ICD-9) 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. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating: "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-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-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-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 (CDPH) to implement evidence-based community interventions to hate crime, and would have created a media campaign

under CDPH for focusing on discouraging and preventing hate crimes. The media campaigns would have been planned and implemented by an eleven-member working group 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: Vetoed by the Governor

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

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

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

This extends 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 exempts certain types of proceedings from the authorizing statute to be addressed in a more specific statute that is established in SB 22 (Umberg, 2023).

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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

This establishes, 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.

Status: 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-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) - Civil procedure: informal discovery conferences.

This bill authorizes a court, upon stipulation of the parties, to conduct an informal discovery conference between the parties to a civil action to discuss discovery matters in dispute between the parties, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

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 (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) 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 deletes 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 makes those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill requires 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 requires the determination to be provided no later than 120 days after the submission and for it to contain specified

information. The bill requires the parties to submit the advisory determination to the court when filing the proposed settlement, and specifies that a court is not bound to enter judgment in a manner consistent with the nonbinding advisory determination of the board.

Status: 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 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

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

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. ____), 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 requires 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill restricts 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: 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

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 approves this proposed Constitutional amendment during the 2024 general election.

Status: Chapter 125, Statutes of 2023

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 requires retail installment contracts to be printed in at least 12-point type.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

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 violated 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 also have prohibited the Department of Health Care Services from requiring prior authorization for the repair of a powered

wheelchair if the cost of the repair does not exceed \$1,250. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating prior authorization by DHCS “is a key safeguard for cost containment and prevention of abuse in the Medi-Cal program” and that “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 subjects social media platforms to civil liability for damages caused by their designs, algorithms, or features, as provided. Specifically, it prohibits 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 provides a safe harbor where certain auditing practices are carried out.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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. 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 seeks to bring oversight to the litigation financing industry. It requires litigation financiers to register with the Secretary of State's office. It places various consumer protections on the practice, including a cap on interest rates and a restriction on securitizing such loans. Financiers are 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill requires 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: 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 imposing transparency requirements on advertisements for rental properties.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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 to regulate social media platforms, containing language nearly identical to SB 287.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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

This bill requires 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: Assembly Inactive File

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

This bill reworks the laws governing ticket sellers, including creation of various categories of ticket sellers: original sellers, ticket resellers, and ticket marketplaces. The bill requires each to register with the Secretary of State.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection 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-829 (Wilk) - Ticket sellers: exclusivity.

The bill prohibits 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: In the Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism Committee

SB-875 (Glazer) - Referral source for residential care facilities for the elderly: duties.

This bill requires 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 provides for criminal and civil penalties for a violation of its provisions.

Status: In the Senate Human Services Committee

AB-8 (Friedman) - Ticket sellers.

This bill reworks and bolsters the laws governing ticket sellers, including expanding the definition of who is covered and requiring clear pricing transparency.

Status: 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-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 in either 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, Chapter 76, Statutes of 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-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-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 follows the lead of the European Union and makes 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 are included in the bill.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill amends 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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 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

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.

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

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

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

This bill extends 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 exempts certain types of proceedings from the authorizing statute to be addressed in a more specific statute that is established in SB 22 (Umberg, 2023).

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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

This bill establishes, 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.

Status: 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 authorizes 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 allows the Court Reporters Board of California to issue provisional certificates to shorthand reporters who meet certain criteria.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill establishes 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: 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 authorizes the Judicial Council of California to sell certain outdated or closed court facilities in Plumas, Sacramento, and Stanislaus Counties, as provided, and requires the net proceeds from the sale to be deposited into the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

Status: 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 extends the sunset for the use of remote technology in criminal proceedings and makes a number of substantive changes in those provisions, including matters relating to court reporters and court interpreters participating in remote or hybrid proceedings.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill requires 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 also requires 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 prohibits 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 authorizes 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 requires 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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-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

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

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 enacts, until January 1, 2029, the Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act and authorizes a private employer to establish a veterans' preference employment policy.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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

This bill amends 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 must inform the employer of their right to cure the violation. The notice must also include an estimate of the number of employees on whose behalf relief is being sought. If that number of employees is 10 or more, the aggrieved employee or representative, is also required to verify the notice under penalty of perjury, as specified.

Status: 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. 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 prohibits 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 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. Requires 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. Requires a person asserting this defense to post a bond. Also requires 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: 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. Governor Newsom vetoed this bill, stating the “notice requirements, transfer rights, processes and criteria, and associated penalties established by this bill would impose significant burdens on employers” and that the 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 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. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill stating the bill will "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" which could lead to "conflicts with the statutory authority delegated to CalHR."

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. The Governor wrote the following in his veto message: "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-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 seven years. The bill also requests the UC Regents 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 prohibits inquiry into, and consideration of, criminal history information during hiring and employment unless required by law, and modifies 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 requires 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill revises specified provisions of the Labor Code regarding paid sick day accrual and use. The bill also provides that specified sections of the Labor Code (specified paid sick day provisions) may not be enforced through Private Attorney General Act actions.

Status: In the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee

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: 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-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, which are intended to encourage courts to hire interpreters, including interpreters who provide interpretation for languages of lesser diffusion, as employees.

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 also 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; 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; and made other changes to the CalWARN Act. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message that “[t]he inclusion of employees of labor contractors, while laudable in its intent, risks imposing liability on client employers who cannot reasonably be expected to know whether their actions will cause job loss for employees of their subcontractors and may not have the information necessary to provide the required notice” and that it was not clear that the expansion of the definition of “covered establishment” to include chain businesses with locations anywhere in the state was “consistent with the purpose of Cal/WARN to protect local communities and enable a rapid response to a potential shock to a local economy and workforce.”

Status: Vetoed by the Assembly

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

This bill provides healthcare workers at specified healthcare facilities an additional four days of unpaid sick leave to the paid sick leave guaranteed by California law. It allows 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. This bill specifies 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 also provides healthcare workers with a private right of action to remedy an employer’s violation of the bill’s provisions, entitling a healthcare worker who wins such a suit to legal and equitable relief, including backpay and pay for sick days unlawfully withheld, plus interest, reinstatement, or injunctive relief, and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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

This bill establishes the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act (IHSSEERA) as a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing independent In-Home Support Services (IHSS) providers, among other provisions. This bill makes it unlawful for public employers to deter or discourage IHSS providers from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, gives exclusive representatives of IHSS providers specific rights to communicate with represented IHSS providers, and establishes IHSS providers' rights to form, join, and participate in the activities of a union for the purpose of representation. This bill also applies 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, establishes processes, procedures and timelines for appeals of PERB actions or decisions, and grants certain rights to recognized employee organizations and IHSS providers.

Status: Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

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 changes 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 authorizes the court to conduct a hearing to determine if the Attorney General is bringing and maintaining an action or proceeding for nonenvironmental purposes and prohibits the court from staying or enjoining the construction or operation of a project unless certain findings are made. Additionally, this bill prohibits 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 requires 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 limits those claims to the adequacy of the lead agency's remedial compliance efforts in response to the peremptory writ. The bill prohibits 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 also prohibits 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 requires, 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: 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, pursuant to regulations promulgated 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 publicly report their climate-related financial risk, as defined, 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. The Governor vetoed the bill, stating, "While I appreciate the author's intent to clarify certain provisions within the Act, this bill will interfere with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)'s ability to meet its statutory obligation to adopt regulations pursuant to the Act by

January 1, 2025. I encourage the author and stakeholders to work with CalRecycle through the regulatory process on the issues this bill seeks to address. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.”

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

This bill requires a plaintiff or petitioner in an action brought pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) relating to a housing development project to disclose the identity of a person or entity that contributes in excess of \$5,000 toward the cost of the action, as provided. The bill provides that a failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds for dismissal of the action by the court. The bill also prohibits an action or proceeding from being brought in the court to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency for housing projects, included in a master environmental impact report or other plan or project already approved following the completion of an environmental review, on grounds of noncompliance with CEQA, as specified, and that further environmental reviews are not subject to this provision.

Status: In the Assembly Natural Resources Committee

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 (SLAAP) 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 makes 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 establishes an extended producer responsibility or stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and authorizes 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 makes 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; applying 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.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

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

This bill 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.

Status: In the Assembly Natural Resources Committee

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 requires 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 also requires 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 provides that the plaintiff has a continuing obligation throughout the course of the proceeding to provide that information, and authorizes a court to take any action necessary to compel compliance with these requirements, including dismissal of the action or proceeding.

Status: In the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

SB-861 (Dahle) - California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.

This bill makes certain water conveyance or storage projects eligible for expedited administrative and judicial review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Status: 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 from 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: interim relief: procedures.

This bill grants the State Water Resources Control Board the authority to issue an interim relief order to enforce water rights and licenses, water quality standards, and other provisions of water law, and provides for specified procedures for such an order to be heard, contested by an aggrieved party, and issued. Additionally, this bill allows the Board to inspect properties or facilities for compliance, either through a warrant or without consent or a warrant in the event of an emergency affecting public health or safety. This bill also increases penalties for specified water rights violations from \$500 per day to \$10,000 per day and \$2,500 per acre feet of water illegally diverted, and makes an entity that violates an interim relief order of the Board liable for \$10,000 per day and \$5,000 per acre feet of water diverted in violation of the order.

Status: In the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

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, who stated 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-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 and after January 1, 2026, requires a business, as defined, to offer a consumer the option to receive or not receive a proof of purchase. The bill prohibits 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 prohibits, on and after January 1, 2024, a paper receipt from containing bisphenol A, and on and 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-1465 (Wicks) - Nonvehicular air pollution: civil penalties.

This bill trebles certain penalties related to nonvehicular air pollution if a Title V source discharges specified air contaminants, and requires health impacts, community disruptions, and other circumstances related to the violation to be considered in assessing penalties.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-1597 (Alvarez) - Water quality: California-Mexico cross-border rivers.

This bill provides that, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute, funds may be made available to the North American Development Bank (NADBank) for loans, grants, and direct expenditures to projects that address water quality problems arising in the California-Mexico cross-border rivers. This bill specifies

that the funding shall be available for purposes consistent with the New River Water Quality, Public Health, River Parkway Development Program, and water quality projects for the Tijuana river, and shall be consistent with the work of the California Environmental Protection Agency Border Affairs Program. It states that priority for the funding shall be given to projects that have funding committed by the United States, the Republic of Mexico, the State of Baja California, or the Cities of Tijuana or Mexicali. Under this bill, administration of the funding, including developing grant guidelines, project prioritization, and monitoring is completed by NADBank, in consultation with the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), the State Water Resources Control Board, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the International Boundary and Water Commissions Minute 320 Work Groups. This bill also authorizes grant funding be conditioned on enforceability and accountability mechanisms agreed upon by NADBank and the recipient with the concurrence of the State Water Resources Control Board, and provides that the authority to enforce the terms of funding agreements is expressly reserved to NADBank. Additionally, this bill requires CalEPA to notify the Legislature about cross-border collaboration and the expenditure of funding made available by this bill, and provides that five percent of the funding appropriated shall be available for administrative costs to each NADBank and the State Water Resources Control Board.

Status: In the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

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-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; strengthens 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 elect 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 prohibits 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 eliminates interest on child support owed or assigned to the state or the county going forward.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-807 (Ochoa Bogh) - Adoption facilitators.

This bill repeals 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: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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 renames those provisions of the Family Code, the Probate Code, and the Welfare and Institutions Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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 the 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; his veto message stated: "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 whose obligation was suspended as a result of incarceration or involuntary institutionalization to resume on

the first day of the 10th month after the person's release 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, Chapter 213, Statutes of 2023), 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: Senate Inactive File

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES: PUBLIC RECORDS ACT AND BROWN ACT

SB-288 (Nguyen) - Public records: parole calculations and inmate release credits.

This bill provides that records held by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 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 provides that these provisions are declaratory of existing law.

Status: 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 authorizes 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.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

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-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 requires 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 specifies 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 also requires 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 provides 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: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-888 (Committee on Elections and Constitutional Amendments) - Political Reform Act of 1974.

This bill enacts various changes to the Political Reform Act of 1974, 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, and requires 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 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: 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 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-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 implement process standardization and to increase transparency processes.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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) in the 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

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 access and use medically prescribed cannabis, to also require health facilities to permit patients who are over 65 years of age and have a chronic disease, as defined, to access and use medically prescribed cannabis, and adds 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 requires 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 requires the database to be operational by January 1, 2026. The bill also provides 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: 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 (EHR) 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-595 (Roth) - Covered California: data sharing.

This bill narrows the restriction on Covered California's disclosure of 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 makes 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill prohibits the Attorney General, 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, from imposing any condition or conditions, 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: 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

AB-48 (Aguilar-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. The bill also defines "reproductive or sexual health application information" 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: 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 deletes 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 makes those citation classifications subject to the existing administrative procedures for contesting a class B citation and many other administrative penalties.

Status: 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 an abortion, or providing 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 prohibits participating entities in a closed-loop referral system from selling social care information, as defined, and prohibits using the information for purposes other than the purposes for which it was collected, except as provided.

Status: 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 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 requires 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 authorizes the Director to conditionally approve the transaction or agreement if certain conditions were met. The bill also authorizes the Director to disapprove a transaction or agreement because it would substantially lessen

competition among a particular category of health care providers, and requires the Director to provide the Attorney General information related to competition.

Status: 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 Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission 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, 2029.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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 to be offered only 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

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 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-395 (Wahab) - Leases: notice of termination or rent increase: statewide database.

This bill creates the Transparency in Rental Reporting Act which requires 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 is an affirmative defense to a cause of action for an unlawful detainer. The bill requires 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-460 (Wahab) - Hiring of real property: criminal history.

This bill prohibits 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. It also prohibits 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 gives 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 authorizes 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 requires 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 authorizes civil penalties.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-466 (Wahab) - Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: rental rates.

This bill amends 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: Senate Inactive File

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 charged to renters by prohibiting certain add-on fees from being charged by landlords and imposing transparency requirements on advertisements for rental properties.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-12 (Haney) - Tenancy: security deposits.

This bill limits the maximum amount a landlord can demand for a security deposit to 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 Department of Housing and Community Development (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 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 a legal services provider or appropriate enforcement agency. The MRLPP was originally enacted with a sunset date of January 1, 2024. This bill also eliminates the requirement that HCD only accept the most severe complaints and first require both parties to resolve the issue within 25 days. This bill additionally streamlines the program 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.

To increase affordable housing and homeownership, this bill aims to ensure that units in housing developments meant for low-income owner-occupancy under a density bonus project or inclusionary zoning law are actually owned and occupied by low-income buyers. The Density Bonus Law enables housing development projects to receive a specified increase in allowable density, and receive 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 held to building standards for inhabited buildings, this bill makes changes to the law regarding what buildings can be determined by local housing code enforcement agencies to be a substandard building. Specifically, it provides that a building may qualify as a substandard building regardless of whether it is zoned or designated for habitation. This bill allows 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 creates an exception 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 expands relocation benefits to residents who are occupying a building not zoned or approved for human habitation, as specified. Additionally, in an effort to ensure that building owners make necessary repairs, the bill strengthens the law regarding receiverships and appeals of superior court orders for compliance with building standards.

Status: 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, Chapter 625, Statutes of 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-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 enactments or amendment of any zoning ordinance.

Status: Chapter 748, Statutes of 2023

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, who stated 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-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 for 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 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. Specifically, this bill makes minor technical changes to the requirements a limited-equity housing cooperative must meet to be exempt from the Subdivided Lands Law; clarifies that a landlord and applicant for a rental may agree that the required itemized receipt for a rental application fee be provided by email; amends various provisions to replace gendered language with gender-neutral language; amends the provisions relating to nomination and election to the board of an association for a Common Interest Development to clarify that certain requirements and disqualifications apply to nominees for the board as well as the director of the board; adds multiple local government programs to the list of enumerated programs to which the Preservation Notice Law apply when rental housing developments seek to terminate rental restrictions imposed under the terms of a federal, state, or local subsidy or land use program; consolidates the reporting requirements of the Department of Housing and Community Development so that it may report on programs under different statutes in the same report on the same timeline; amends the Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization program to correct a drafting error regarding park eligibility for loans to correct health and safety deficiencies, specifying that a park must either have rents affordable to households making less than 80% of area median income, or rents that are 30% below market rents for a comparable unit; and makes additional amendments to various sections of the law to correct errors, remove obsolete references, and address chaptering issues.

Status: Chapter 770, Statutes of 2023

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

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: 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 adds 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-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 expands 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: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-859 (Alvarado-Gil) - Pupil residency: residency investigations: evictions: victims of violent crime or natural disaster.

This bill prohibits 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 requires 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 continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of that academic school year.

Status: 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 terminated. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating in his veto message 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 renames the provisions of the Family Code, the Probate Code, and the Welfare and Institutions Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB-273 (Ramos) - Foster care: missing children and nonminor dependents.

This bill would have updated and expanded the requirements on social workers, probation officers, and juvenile courts when foster youth and nonminor dependents are missing from foster care. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill; his veto message stated that "[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 existing penalty 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 for 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. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill; his veto message stated that "[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-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. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill, stating, "[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 requires 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: 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. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill; stating, "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

MISCELLANEOUS

SB-57 (Gonzalez) - Utilities: disconnection of residential service.

This bill requires 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 requires 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 requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a citation program, and requires 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: In the Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

SB-95 (Roth) - Commercial transactions.

This bill amends the California Uniform Commercial Code to conform to 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 prohibits 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. It requires 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. The bill contains an urgency clause.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

SB-252 (Gonzalez) - Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.

This bill prohibits 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 specifies 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: 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 authorizes a city to issue and register public and confidential marriage licenses, as specified.

Status: 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: 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 requires 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 requires a timely refund be provided to customers following a failure to collect solid waste. The bill requires the Attorney General to adopt regulations to enforce these provisions and to assess administrative penalties, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-811 (Jones) - Teacher credentialing: Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact.

This bill enacts 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 requires, among other things, member states, in their sole discretion, to make certain determinations about teacher licensure for teachers from other member states, as provided, and creates and establishes 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: In the Assembly Education Committee

SB-827 (Glazer) - San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: Office of the BART Inspector General.

This bill revises the duties and responsibilities of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District Inspector General (IG), and provides that the IG has the independence necessary to conduct all of its audits and investigations in conformity with specified standards. The bill specifies that the IG has the authority to examine records and other property, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Transportation Committee

SB-859 (Alvarado-Gil) - Pupil residency: residency investigations: evictions: victims of violent crime or natural disaster.

This bill prohibits 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 requires 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 continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of that academic school year.

Status: In the Senate Education Committee

SCR-54 (Wahab) - Dalit History Month.

This measure declares that the Legislature joins the Dalit communities throughout California in celebrating April as Dalit History Month.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SJR-8 (Newman) - Washington, D.C. statehood.

This measure states 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 urges the members of the United States Congress to enact federal legislation granting statehood to the people of Washington, D.C.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SJR-9 (Portantino) - The blockade of the Republic of Artsakh.

This measure condemns Azerbaijan's blockade of the Republic of Artsakh and urges the United States government and the international community to take action to protect and assist the Armenians of Artsakh.

Status: 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-252 (Holden) - The College Athlete Protection Act.

This bill establishes 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: In the Senate Education Committee

AB-473 (Aguilar-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 requires 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 that they own.

Status: Chapter 137, Statutes of 2023

AB-868 (Wilson) - Political Reform Act of 1974: digital political advertisements.

This bill requires 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 also requires the FPPC to create an online, centralized, and publicly accessible database using the information collected from online platforms, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

AB-886 (Wicks) - California Journalism Preservation Act.

This bill creates the California Journalism Preservation Act, which requires 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, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary 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-1472 (Alvarez) - Recreational vehicle parks: registration requirements.

This bill prohibits a person from requiring an occupant, tenant, or resident in a recreational vehicle park 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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-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

AJR-1 (Holden) - Republic of Artsakh.

This measure condemns Azerbaijan's blockade of the Republic of Artsakh and urges the United States government to take immediate action to assist the Armenians of Artsakh.

Status: Chapter 123, Statutes of 2023

AJR-2 (Bains) - Sikh genocide.

This measure condemns the November 1984 anti-Sikh violence in India as genocide and urges the United States Congress to formally recognize and condemn the November 1984 anti-Sikh violence in India as genocide.

Status: Chapter 129, Statutes of 2023

AJR-5 (Gipson) - Expulsion of Tennessee state representatives.

This assembly joint 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: Chapter 174, Statutes of 2023

MORTGAGES

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

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

ONLINE PLATFORMS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

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

This bill extends 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 exempts certain types of proceedings from the authorizing statute to be addressed in a more specific statute that is established in SB 22 (Umberg, 2023).

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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

This bill establishes, 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.

Status: In the Assembly Judiciary Committee

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 subjects social media platforms to civil liability for damages caused by their designs, algorithms, or features, as provided. Specifically, it prohibits 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 provides a safe harbor where certain auditing practices are carried out.

Status: Senate Inactive File

SB-313 (Dodd) - Department of Technology: Office of Artificial Intelligence: state agency public interface: use of AI.

This bill establishes the Office of Artificial Intelligence. The bill requires 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: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

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

This bill creates 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: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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 to regulate social media platforms, containing language nearly identical to SB 287 (Skinner, 2023).

Status: 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.

This bill creates the California Interagency AI Working Group tasked with delivering a report to the Legislature regarding artificial intelligence. The bill includes a sunset of January 1, 2030.

Status: In the Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

SB-764 (Padilla) - Social media platforms: minor users: civil penalties.

This bill prohibits a social media platform, as defined, from adopting or implementing a policy or practice related to the targeting of content to minors that prioritizes user engagement, as defined, of minor users with the platform over the safety, health, and well-being of the minor users, as provided.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-845 (Stern) - Let Parents Choose Protection Act of 2023.

This bill requires 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: In the Senate Judiciary 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-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-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-886 (Wicks) - California Journalism Preservation Act.

This bill creates the California Journalism Preservation Act, which requires 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, as specified.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary 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-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 extends the sunset for the use of remote technology in criminal proceedings and makes a number of substantive changes in those provisions, including matters relating to court reporters and court interpreters participating in remote or hybrid proceedings.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1282 (Lowenthal) - Mental health: impacts of social media.

This bill requires the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission 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, 2029.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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 requires 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 further requires them to destroy all ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list within 30 days. The bill places restrictions on accessing certain systems and sharing ALPR information.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1546 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: statute of limitations.

This bill adjusts 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 extends the relevant statute of limitations to five years from the accrual of the cause of action.

Status: In the Senate Appropriations Committee

ACR-96 (Hoover) - 23 Asilomar AI Principles.

This resolution states that the Legislature expresses its 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: 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 prohibits 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 restricts and imposes criminal and civil penalties for those apprehending, detaining, or arresting a bail fugitive based on such offenses. The bill restricts the sharing of information by law enforcement related to such protected activity and ensures convictions in other states of such offenses does not result in ineligibility for state benefits.

Status: 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 removes mandatory reporting by doctors to the Department of Motor Vehicles of disorders characterized by lapses of consciousness. The bill instead provides authority to report conditions that may impair driving and provides broader immunity to health care professionals for reporting or not reporting such conditions.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

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. The Governor vetoed this bill, stating, "Providing more detailed health and demographic information for Latino groups and Mesoamerican Indigenous nations is important to inform our services and supports and to help identify disparities. To this end, my 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 looks forward to engaging stakeholders in this effort. California is required to submit data to the federal government using these federal standards, and programs that receive federal funding must also use these standards. As such, 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 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-591 (Min) - California Cybersecurity Integration Center: consumer protection: credit reporting.

This bill requires 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: 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 makes 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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

This bill codifies 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 requires 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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 requires Caltrans to update guidelines for public transit data sharing to include information about street furniture, such as bus shelters and benches. It requires that that this data be aggregated and shared on a platform for public and private use.

Status: In the Senate Transportation Committee

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

This bill requires 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: 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 restricts 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

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-1011 (Weber) - Social care: data privacy.

This bill prohibits participating entities in a closed-loop referral system from selling social care information, as defined, and prohibits using the information for purposes other than the purposes for which it was collected, except as provided.

Status: 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-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 requires operators and end-users of automated license plate recognition (ALPR) system to conduct annual audits to review ALPR searches. If the operator or end-user is a public agency, the bill further requires them to destroy all ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list within 30 days. The bill places restrictions on accessing certain systems and sharing ALPR information.

Status: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

AB-1546 (Gabriel) - California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: statute of limitations.

This bill adjusts 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 extends the relevant statute of limitations to five years from the accrual of the cause of action.

Status: 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 amends 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

PROBATE, TRUSTS AND ESTATES, CONSERVATORSHIPS AND GUARDIANSHIPS

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 extends 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: In the Senate Judiciary Committee

SB-232 (Niello) - Mental health services: gravely disabled.

This bill modifies 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: 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-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

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 renames the provisions of the Family Code, the Probate Code, and the Welfare and Institutions Code as the Californian Indian Child Welfare Act.

Status: Senate Inactive File

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 authorizes each court to additionally include information on its website regarding revocable living trusts and revocable transfer on death deeds (RTODDs). The bill requires the California Housing Finance Agency to provide information on revocable living trusts and RTODDs to any home buyer participating in the home purchase assistance program, and requires the Agency's borrower's education program to include information on revocable living trusts and RTODDs.

Status: Senate Inactive File

REAL PROPERTY

SB-455 (McGuire) - State of emergency: mortgage servicers: written disclosure.

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

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 (FHSZs) 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 FHSZs 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

TORT LIABILITY

SB-278 (Dodd) - Elder abuse.

This bill provides that a person who assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining property for a wrongful use has committed financial abuse, if the person knew or should have known that this conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult, with a safe harbor, as specified, for persons working in connection with certain financial entities.

Status: In the Assembly Banking and Finance Committee

SB-310 (Dodd) - Prescribed fire: civil liability: cultural burns.

This bill expands the definition of burn boss and revises the definition of “cultural burn” and “cultural fire practitioner” for purposes of the qualified immunity provided prescribed burning in California. The bill provides for agreements that waive regulatory requirements for cultural burns, as specified.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB-357 (Portantino) - Vehicles: physician and surgeon reporting.

This bill removes mandatory reporting by doctors to the Department of Motor Vehicles of disorders characterized by lapses of consciousness. The bill instead provides authority to report conditions that may impair driving and provides broader immunity to health care professionals for reporting or not reporting such conditions.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

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 makes 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: 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 requires local educational agencies to equip each classroom with a trauma kit and to offer training to employees on the use of such kits. Employees who render emergency care with such kits are granted qualified immunity from civil damages, as provided.

Status: In the Assembly Appropriations Committee

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 IHEs [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 IHEs 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, Chapter 76, Statutes of 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

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