



**Board of Directors Meeting
Elise Swanson, Chair
Virtual Meeting
Tuesday, October 5, 2021, 8:00 AM**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Welcome | Elise Swanson, Chair |
| a. Roll Call | SBACC Staff |
| 2. Special Guests | CSUDH President |
| a. Thomas A. Parham, Ph.D. LINK | |
| 3. Government Affairs Report | SBACC Staff |
| a. 2022 Policy Platform | |
| b. Signed and Veto'd Bills | |
| 4. Office Holders, Administrative Agencies and Community Partners - Please limit your reports to no more than 3 minutes. | |
| a. U.S. Chamber of Commerce - Jennings Imel and Vartan Dijhanian | |
| b. League of California Cities - Jeff Kiernan | |
| c. Office of County Supervisor Janice Hahn- Jennifer LaMarque | |
| d. South Bay Cities Council of Governments – Hon. Olivia Valentine | |
| e. Office of Congresswoman Waters- Hamilton Cloud | |
| f. Office of Congressman Lieu – Aurelia Friedman | |
| g. Office of Senator Allen – Olina Wibroe-Benson | |
| h. Office of Senator Bradford - Nital Patel | |
| i. Office of Senator Lena Gonzalez | |
| j. Office of Assemblymember O'Donnell- Marisol Barajas | |
| k. Office of Assemblymember Muratsuchi – Andrew DeBlock | |
| l. Office of Assemblymember Gipson- Victor Ibarra | |
| m. South Bay WIB - Chris Cagle | |

[Officeholder representatives, non-chamber members, and guests are respectfully asked to leave the meeting at this point]

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 5. Chair's Report | E. Swanson |
| a. Website Committee | |
| b. 2022 Installation | |

- i. Award Nominations
 - c. CSUDH Conversation with South Bay Chamber CEOs
 - 6. Approval of Minutes D. Knoll
 - a. September 2021
 - 7. Financial Report C. Maender, Treasurer
 - a. Profit and Loss
 - b. Balance Sheet
 - 8. Adjournment/Announcements All
 - a. Special thanks to everyone for attending
 - 9. Upcoming meetings:

Next SBACC Meeting is Tuesday, November 2, 2021 at 8:00 am

SBACC Status Report
Wednesday, October 06, 2021

Measure	Summary	Status / Location	Organization	Position
AB 61 Gabriel D	<p>Business pandemic relief. Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. The bill would also authorize the department to extend the period of time during which the COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization is valid beyond 365 days if the licensee has filed a pending application with the department for the permanent expansion of their premises before the 365-day time period expires. The bill would make these provisions effective only until July 1, 2024, and repeal them as of that date. (Enrollment: 9/17/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/17/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m. Location: 9/17/2021-A. ENROLLED</p>	SBACC	Support
AB 62 Gray D	<p>Income taxes: credits: costs to comply with COVID-19 regulations. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the total amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer to comply with the regulations adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on November 19, 2020, relating to COVID-19 prevention and approved by the Office of Administrative Law. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. (Introduced: 12/7/2020 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 1/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	SBACC	Support

<p>AB 71 Rivas, Luz D</p>	<p>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act. The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Current federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. (Amended: 5/24/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 80 Burke D</p>	<p>Taxation: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act: Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Would exclude, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, from gross income any advance grant amount, as defined, issued pursuant to specified provisions of the CARES Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and covered loan amounts forgiven pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. (Chaptered: 4/29/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/29/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 17, Statutes of 2021. Location: 4/29/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 84 Committee on Budget</p>	<p>Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers. Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term "laid-off employee" to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, ncluding a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers. (Amended: 4/8/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was BUDGET & F.R. on 5/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 95 Low D</p>	<p>Employees: bereavement leave. Would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2021. The bill would require an employer with 25 or more employees to grant a request made by any employee to take up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would require an employer with fewer than 25 employees to grant a request by any employee to take up to 3 business days of leave, in accordance with these provisions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee's right to take this leave. (Amended: 3/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 96 O'Donnell D</p>	<p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program. The California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, upon appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funds zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies and related projects. The program provides that projects eligible for funding include, among others, technology development, demonstration, precommercial pilots, and early commercial deployments of zero- and near-zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty truck technology, and requires, until December 31, 2021, no less than 20% of funding made available for that purpose to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The program defines "zero- and near-zero-emission" for its purposes. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. (Amended: 3/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 225 Gray D</p>	<p>Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses. Current law requires specified boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. This bill would expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 60 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions, a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 120 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions and a resident of California prior to entering into military service, or an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other than dishonorable conditions. (Amended: 6/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (11). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 230 Voepel R</p>	<p>Employment: flexible work schedules. Would enact the Workplace Flexibility Act of 2021. The bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signature. The bill would also require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations. (Introduced: 1/12/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was L. & E. on 1/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 255 Muratsuchi D</p>	<p>COVID-19 Emergency Small Business Eviction Relief Act. Current law provides that a tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer if the tenant continues to possess the property without permission of the landlord in specified circumstances, including when the tenant has violated the lease or rental agreement by defaulting on rent, and requires the tenant be served a 3 days' notice in writing to cure the default, as specified. Current law provides that an unlawful detainer action is subject to the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, which provides tenants with specified temporary protections from eviction, if the default in the payment of rent is based upon COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. This bill, the COVID-19 Emergency Small Business Eviction Relief Act, would, until July 1, 2025, require a landlord, who receives a statement signed by a commercial tenant, as defined, and supported by documentary evidence that evidences that the tenant requests emergency rent relief because the business of the commercial tenant has experienced a decrease in average monthly gross revenue of at least 50%, which is reasonably attributable to public health regulations adopted to address the COVID-19 pandemic, during the qualifying time period, as defined, as compared with the 12 months immediately preceding the qualifying time period, to conduct a good faith negotiation to form a plan to allow the commercial tenant a reasonable opportunity to repay COVID-19 lease debt while minimizing the hardship to the landlord. (Amended: 6/1/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Ammended</p>
<p>AB 257 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Food facilities and employment. Would enact the Fast Food Accountability and Standards Recovery Act or FAST Recovery Act. The bill would establish the Fast Food Sector Council (council), to be composed of 11 members to be appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Rules Committee, and would prescribe its powers. The purpose of the council would be to establish industry-wide minimum standards on wages, working hours, and other working conditions related to the health, safety, and welfare of, and supplying the necessary cost of proper living to, fast food restaurant workers, as well as effecting interagency coordination and prompt agency responses in this regard. (Amended: 4/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 284 Rivas, Robert D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands. Would require the State Air Resources Board, as part of the next scoping plan update, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments and no later than January 1, 2023, to identify a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, as defined, and to integrate into the scoping plan update recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture regarding practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal, among other recommendations. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to include this information in each subsequent update to the scoping plan and update that information, as appropriate. (Amended: 7/14/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 286 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Food delivery: purchase prices and tips. Would make it unlawful for a food delivery platform to charge a customer any purchase price, as defined, for food or beverage that is higher than the price posted on the food delivery platform's internet website by the food facility at the time of the order. The bill would make it unlawful for a food delivery platform to retain any portion of amounts designated as a tip or gratuity. The bill would require a food delivery platform to pay any tip or gratuity for a delivery order, in its entirety, to the person delivering the food or beverage, and to pay any tip or gratuity for a pickup order, in its entirety, to the food facility. The bill would require a food delivery platform to disclose to the customer and the food facility a cost breakdown of each transaction, including, with certain exceptions, prescribed information. The bill would make the provisions of the act severable. (Chaptered: 10/5/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 10/5/2021-Signed by the Governor Location: 10/5/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 365 O'Donnell D</p>	<p>Sales and use taxes: exclusion: zero-emission and near-zero-emission drayage trucks. Current sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, measured by sales price. The Sales and Use Tax Law defines the terms "gross receipts" and "sales price." This bill would exclude from the terms "gross receipts" and "sales price" for purposes of the Sales and Use Tax Law the amount charged for the purchase of a new or used drayage truck that qualifies, on or after January 1, 2021, for certain emission reduction programs. (Introduced: 2/1/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 376 O'Donnell D</p>	<p>Alcoholic beverages: licenses: arts and crafts workshops. Would allow service of wine or beer by an arts and crafts workshop, if certain requirements are met. The bill would require, in this regard, that there be no extra charge or fee for the beer or wine, as described, that the servings be restricted to specified amounts, and that the wine or beer only be provided during business hours and, in no case later than 10 p.m. (Introduced: 2/1/2021 html pdf.)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was G.O. on 2/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 385 Flora R</p>	<p>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: Would prohibit an aggrieved employee from maintaining an action on behalf of themselves or any other aggrieved employee under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 if certain conditions apply, including if the aggrieved employee has brought an action under the act in conjunction with, or in addition to, claims for monetary damages or penalties for violations of the Labor Code arising out of the same period of employment that occurred between March 4, 2020, and the state of emergency termination date, as defined. (Introduced: 2/2/2021 html pdf.)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 500 Ward D</p>	<p>Local planning: coastal development: streamlined permitting. The Coastal Act generally requires each local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. This bill would require a local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone that has a certified land use plan or a fully certified local coastal program to adopt, by January 1, 2024, an amendment to that plan or program, as applicable, specifying streamlined permitting procedures in nonhazardous zones for the approval of (1) accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, consistent with specified requirements relating to the rental of those units (2) projects in which a specified percentage of the units will be affordable to lower income households or designated for supportive housing, as those terms are defined, and (3) Low Barrier Navigation Centers, as defined. The bill would require that the amendment be submitted to, and processed and approved by, the commission consistent with the above-described requirements for the amendment of a local coastal program. (Amended: 8/31/2021 html pdf.)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 513 Bigelow R</p>	<p>Employment: telecommuting employees. Would authorize an employee working from home or a remote location not at the physical location of the employer to receive legally required notices and postings electronically and sign or acknowledge certain documents electronically. The bill would also authorize an employee who works from home or a remote location to have any wages due at the time of separation of employment mailed to the employee using the address the employer has on file for the employee for sending notices. The bill would require the wages to be deemed paid on the date of mailing. (Amended: 3/17/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (3). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021) Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 530 Fong R</p>	<p>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: filing requirements. The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act requires compliance with specified filing requirements by the aggrieved employee in order to bring the action, including providing notice to the agency and the employer with the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, and the facts and theories that support the alleged violations. This bill would also require the aggrieved employee to inform the employer which specific violations of the code are being brought under each subdivision of the act and to inform the employer if statutory right to cure provisions apply. (Introduced: 2/10/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 570 Santiago D</p>	<p>Dependent parent health care coverage. Would require an individual health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2023, that provides dependent coverage to make dependent coverage available to a qualified dependent parent or stepparent. The bill would require a plan, an insurer, or the California Health Benefit Exchange to provide applicant seeking to add a dependent parent or stepparent with written notice about HICAP and would require a solicitor or agent to provide specified HICAP contact information, as specified. The bill would expand the definition of “dependent” for an individual health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to include a qualified dependent parent or stepparent. (Chaptered: 10/5/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 10/5/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 468, Statutes of 2021. Location: 10/4/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 616 Stone D</p>	<p>Agricultural labor relations: labor representative elections: representation ballot card election. Current law requires the Agricultural Labor Relations Board to certify the results of an election conducted by secret ballot of employees in a collective bargaining unit to designate a collective bargaining representative, unless the board determines there are sufficient grounds to refuse to do so. Current law further provides that if the board refuses to certify an election because of employer misconduct that would render slight the chances of a new election reflecting the free and fair choice of employees, the labor organization shall be certified as the bargaining representative for the bargaining unit. This bill would refer to the secret ballot election as a polling place election. (Vetoed: 9/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/22/2021-Vetoed by Governor. Location: 9/22/2021-A. VETOED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 650 Muratsuchi D</p>	<p>Employer-provided benefits: health care workers: COVID-19: hazard pay retention bonuses. The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 requires employers to provide an employee, who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with paid sick days for prescribed purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. Existing law authorizes an employer to limit an employee's use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner, who is the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcement of various labor laws. This bill, the Health Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act, would require a covered employer, as defined, to pay hazard pay retention bonuses in the prescribed amounts on January 1, 2022, April 1, 2022, July 1, 2022, and October 1, 2022, to each covered health care worker, as defined, that it employs. (Amended: 6/1/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 662 Rodriguez D</p>	<p>Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group. Would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group, as specified, no later than July 1, 2022, to examine the existing dispatch and response protocols when providing emergency medical services to an individual who may require evaluation and treatment for a mental health disorder. The bill would require the working group to develop recommendations for improvements to those dispatch and response protocols and recommend amendments to existing law, including, but not limited to, the provisions governing involuntarily taking an individual into temporary custody for a mental health evaluation and treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6 months to update the Legislature on its progress, and to submit a final report of its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024. (Amended: 4/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 701 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Warehouse distribution centers. Current law relating to employment regulation and supervision imposes special provisions on certain occupations and industries. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner and the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement with the enforcement of labor laws. This bill, among other things, would require specified employers to provide to each employee, defined as a nonexempt employee who works at a warehouse distribution center, upon hire, or within 30 days of the effective date of these provisions, with a written description of each quota to which the employee is subject, including the quantified number of tasks to be performed, or materials to be produced or handled, within the defined time period, and any potential adverse employment action that could result from failure to meet the quota. (Chaptered: 9/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/22/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 197, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/22/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 995 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Paid sick days: accrual and use. Current law authorizes an employer to use a different accrual method as long as an employee has no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. Current law also provides that an employer may satisfy the accrual requirements by providing not less than 24 hours or 3 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 120th calendar day of employment. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. (Introduced: 2/18/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 1003 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Wage theft: grand theft. Current law defines the crime of grand theft as theft committed when the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding \$950. Under existing law, grand theft is punishable either as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 1 year or as a felony by imprisonment in county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, by a specified fine, or by a fine and that imprisonment. This bill would make the intentional theft of wages, including gratuities, in an amount greater than \$950 from any one employee, or \$2,350 in the aggregate from 2 or more employees, by an employer in any consecutive 12-month period punishable as grand theft. The bill would specifically authorize wages, gratuities, benefits, or other compensation that are the subject of a prosecution under these provisions to be recovered as restitution in accordance with existing provisions of law. This bill would specify that, for the purposes of these provisions, independent contractors are included within the meaning of employee and hiring entities of independent contractors are included within the meaning of employer. (Chaptered: 9/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/27/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 325, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/27/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>AB 1028 Seyarto R</p>	<p>Telework Flexibility Act. Current law, with various exceptions, generally establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek and requires the payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. (Introduced: 2/18/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1033 Bauer-Kahan D</p>	<p>California Family Rights Act: parent-in-law: small employer family leave mediation: pilot program. Current law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, which is a part of FEHA, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. Current law defines family care and medical leave to include, among other things, leave to care for a parent. This bill would additionally include leave to care for a parent-in-law within the definition of family care and medical leave, and would make other conforming changes. (Chaptered: 9/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/27/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 327, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/27/2021-A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>AB 1037 Grayson D</p>	<p>Infrastructure construction: digital construction management technologies. Would require the Department of General Services to develop guidance, policies, and procedures for the integration and development of digital construction technologies for use on a civil infrastructure project, as defined, that is developed by specified state entities and has a state project cost of greater than \$50,000,000. The bill would require the guidance, policies, and procedures to be published in the State Administrative Manual and the State Contracting Manual, as appropriate, by January 1, 2023. The bill would require the guidance, policies, and procedures to include, among other things, the method for a state department to implement a requirement that a bid or proposal for a civil infrastructure project contract include a digital construction management plan, as specified. (Amended: 5/3/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/23/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1041 Wicks D</p>	<p>Employment: leave. Would expand the population that an employee can take leave to care for to include a designated person. The bill would define “designated person” to mean a person identified by the employee at the time the employee requests family care and medical leave. The bill would authorize an employer to limit designation of a person, as prescribed. (Amended: 9/3/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1074 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p>	<p>Employment: displaced workers. Current law establishes the Displaced Janitor Opportunity Act, which requires contractors and subcontractors, as defined, that are awarded contracts or subcontracts to provide janitorial or building maintenance services at a particular jobsite or sites, to retain, for a period of 60 days, certain employees who were employed at that site by the previous contractor or subcontractor, and offered continued employment if their performance during that 60-day period is satisfactory. Existing law authorizes an employee who was not retained, or the employee’s agent, to bring an enforcement action in a court of competent jurisdiction, as specified. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner, as Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcing these provisions. This bill would rename the act the Displaced Janitor and Hotel Worker Opportunity Act and would extend the provisions of the act to hotel workers. The bill would redefine “awarding authority” under the act to include any person that awards or otherwise enters into contracts for hotel services, which include guest service, as defined, food and beverage service, or cleaning service, performed within the state, as specified. (Vetoed: 9/28/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/28/2021-Vetoed by Governor. Location: 9/28/2021-A. VETOED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 1119 Wicks D</p>	<p>Employment discrimination. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), protects the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of prescribed characteristics. FEHA makes various employment practices unlawful and empowers the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. This bill would expand the protected characteristics to include family responsibilities, defined to mean the obligations of an employee to provide direct and ongoing care for a minor child or a care recipient. The bill would define additional terms for this purpose. (Amended: 4/21/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1179 Carrillo D</p>	<p>Employer provided benefit: backup childcare. Would require an employer to provide an employee, on or after January 1, 2022, who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with up to 60 hours of paid backup childcare benefits, to be accrued and used as provided. The bill would define “backup childcare” as childcare provided by a qualified backup childcare provider to the employee’s child when the employee’s regular childcare provider cannot be utilized, and “paid backup childcare” as an employee benefit consisting of the employer paying for a qualified backup childcare provider to provide backup childcare for an employee’s child that is compensated at the state minimum wage or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher. (Introduced: 2/18/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1182 Stone D</p>	<p>Product liability: products purchased online. Current law exempts a manufacturer or seller from liability, except as provided, in any action for injury or death caused by a product, other than an action based on a manufacturing defect or breach of an express warranty, if the product is inherently unsafe and the product is known to be unsafe by the ordinary consumer who consumes the product with the ordinary knowledge common to the community and the product is a common consumer product intended for personal consumption, as specified. This bill would, in any strict products liability action, make an electronic place that, by contract or other arrangement with one or more third parties, engages in specified acts strictly liable for all damages proximately caused by a defective product that is purchased or sold through the electronic place to the same extent as a retailer would be liable for selling the defective product in the retailer’s physical store, regardless of whether the electronic place ever takes physical possession of, or title to, the defective product. (Introduced: 2/18/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (3). (Last location was JUD. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021) Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 1192 Kalra D</p>	<p>Employment information: worker metrics. Current law establishes within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency the Department of Industrial Relations, one of the purposes of which is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. This bill would establish a program in, and administered by, the agency and would require employers with more than 1,000 employees in California, as provided, to submit various statistics regarding those employees to the agency. The bill would further require the agency to collect the worker-related statistics annually and, after collection, to assign each employer to one of the 24 industries in the Global Industry Classification Standard system. (Amended: 4/5/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1251 Muratsuchi D</p>	<p>Local public health orders. Would require a public health order issued by the County of Los Angeles local health officer during a the COVID-19 pandemic state of emergency to be based on data for each service planning area, as defined, rather than on countywide data. The bill would further require that a local public health order related to the COVID-19 pandemic include the data for each service planning area upon which the order is based. (Amended: 4/5/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1395 Muratsuchi D</p>	<p>The California Climate Crisis Act. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90% below the 1990 levels. (Amended: 9/3/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>AB 1400 Kalra D</p>	<p>Guaranteed Health Care for All. The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. (Introduced: 2/19/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1465 Reyes D</p>	<p>Workers' compensation: medical provider networks study. Would require the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation, on or before January 1, 2023, to submit a study to the Legislature, the committees of the Senate and Assembly with jurisdiction over workers' compensation, and the Division of Workers' Compensation on delays and access to care issues in medical provider networks. The bill would require the study to compare specified data for injury claims in which a worker was treated by a medical provider network to that data for injury claims in which a worker was treated by a provider who is not part of a medical provider network. (Amended: 4/26/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (11). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 6/16/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1524 O'Donnell D</p>	<p>State Air Resources Board: zero-emission drayage trucks: Project 800 initiative. Would require the State Air Resources Board to extend the Project 800 initiative to provide continued financial incentives to support the ordering of an additional 1,000 to 1,600 zero-emission drayage trucks in 2022 to serve California ports. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature that an additional 1,000 to 1,600 zero-emission drayage trucks will be ordered by December 31, 2022, and will begin operating at California ports by December 31, 2024, and that funding for the initiative come from, but shall not be limited to, the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project. The bill would prohibit Project 800 initiative financial incentives from being made available to an applicant unless that applicant attests to the state board, in writing, that the applicant does not have an applicable law violation, as defined, at the time of application, and that the applicant will not have an applicable law violation for a specified period. (Amended: 7/5/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 8/27/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D</p>	<p>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. (Introduced: 12/7/2020 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR. Location: 4/22/2021-A. L. GOV.</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 9 Atkins D</p>	<p>Housing development: approvals. The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district. (Chaptered: 9/16/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/16/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/16/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 10 Wiener D</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing development: density. Would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting an ordinance pursuant to these provisions on or after January 1, 2029. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that ordinance, is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from superceding a local restriction enacted or approved by a local initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land or for park or recreational purposes. (Chaptered: 9/16/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/16/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 163, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/16/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 15 Portantino D</p>	<p>Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites. Current law establishes, among other housing programs, the Workforce Housing Reward Program, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to make local assistance grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that provide land use approval to housing developments that are affordable to very low and low-income households. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act or other act, would require the department to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants allocated as provided to local governments that rezone idle sites used for a big box retailer or a commercial shopping center to instead allow the development of housing, as defined. (Amended: 5/20/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (11). (Last location was DESK on 6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 18 Skinner D</p>	<p>Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of greenhouse gases. Would require the State Air Resources Board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state's goal for carbon neutrality, to identify the role of hydrogen, and particularly green hydrogen, in helping California achieve the goals of the act and the state's other climate goals. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare an evaluation posted to the state board's internet website by June 1, 2023, that includes specified information relative to the deployment, development, and use of hydrogen. The bill would require the state board, in making these evaluations, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. (Amended: 6/30/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 8/27/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 22 Glazer D</p>	<p>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022. Current law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Current law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Current law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. (Amended: 5/20/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was ED. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 44 Allen D</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: streamlined judicial review: environmental leadership transit projects. Would, until January 1, 2025, establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership transit project, as defined, proposed by a public or private entity or its affiliates that is located wholly within the County of Los Angeles or connects to an existing transit project wholly located in that county and that is approved by the lead agency on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership transit project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to an environmental leadership transit project. (Enrollment: 9/9/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m. Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 62 Durazo D</p>	<p>Employment: garment manufacturing. Current law makes garment manufacturers liable for guaranteeing payment of wages to employees of their contractors. This bill would expand the definition of garment manufacturing to include dyeing, altering a garment's design, and affixing a label to a garment. This bill would expand the definition of garment manufacturing to include dyeing, altering a garment's design, and affixing a label to a garment. The bill would prohibit any employee engaged in the performance of garment manufacturing to be paid by the piece or unit, or by the piece rate, except as specified. The bill would impose statutory damages of \$200 per employee against a garment manufacturer or contractor, payable to the employee, for each pay period in which each employee is paid by the piece rate. (Chaptered: 9/27/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/27/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 329, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/27/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 74 Borgeas R</p>	<p>Keep California Working Act. Currentlaw establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development for the purpose of advocating for the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill, the Keep California Working Act, would establish the Keep California Working Grant Program. The act would require the Small Business Advocate to administer the program and award grants, as specified, to small businesses and nonprofit entities that meet specified criteria, including that the entity has experienced economic hardship resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic (Amended: 3/11/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (15). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 1/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 9/10/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 93 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p>Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers: COVID-19 pandemic. Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term “laid-off employee” to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers. (Chaptered: 4/16/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/16/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2021. Location: 4/15/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 95 Skinner D</p>	<p>Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave. Would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees, as defined, who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 80 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee either works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working fewer or variable hours, as specified. (Chaptered: 3/19/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 3/19/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 13, Statutes of 2021. Location: 3/18/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 213 Cortese D</p>	<p>Workers' compensation: hospital employees. Current law, until January 1, 2023, creates a rebuttable presumption of injury for various employees, including an employee who works at a health facility, as defined, to include an illness or death resulting from COVID-19, if specified circumstances apply. This bill would define "injury," for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would create rebuttable presumptions that these injuries that develop or manifest in a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital arose out of and in the course of the employment. The bill would extend these presumptions for specified time periods after the hospital employee's termination of employment. Beginning January 1, 2023, the bill would include COVID-19 in the definitions of infectious and respiratory diseases. (Amended: 3/4/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 230 Portantino D</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program. Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel. (Introduced: 1/19/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/15/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 260 Wiener D</p>	<p>Climate Corporate Accountability Act. Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose, starting in 2024 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year. (Amended: 4/19/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 314 Wiener D</p>	<p>Alcoholic beverages. Current law authorizes the issuance of a caterer’s permit, upon application to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, to a licensee under an on-sale general license, an on-sale beer and wine license, a club license, or a veterans’ club license, that authorizes the holder of the permit to sell alcoholic beverages at specified locations and events, including, among others, conventions, sporting events, and trade exhibits. Under existing law, licensees are required to first obtain consent from the department for sales of alcoholic beverages at each event in the form of a catering or event authorization. This bill would prohibit the issuance of a catering authorization for use at any one premises for more than 36 events in one calendar year, except as specified. (Enrollment: 9/9/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m. Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 335 Cortese D</p>	<p>Workers’ compensation: liability. Current law prohibits a claim for workers’ compensation from being maintained unless within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury, the injured person, or in case of the death, a dependent, or someone on the injured person’s or dependent’s behalf, serves notice of the injury upon the employer. Current law also requires an injured employee, or in the case of death, a dependent, or an agent of the employee or dependent, to file a claim form with the employer. Under current law, except for specified injuries, if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the date the claim form is filed with the employer, the injury is presumed compensable and the presumption is rebuttable only by evidence discovered subsequent to the 90-day period. This bill would reduce those 90-day time periods to 45 days and, for certain injuries or illnesses, including hernia, heart trouble, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, among others, sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder, would reduce those time periods to 30 days. (Amended: 3/10/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (11). (Last location was INS. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 342 Gonzalez D</p>	<p>South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership. Current law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements. (Amended: 5/26/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 378 Gonzalez D</p>	<p>Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance. Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing policies, ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose a fee for its reasonable costs on an application for a permit to install fiber, as provided. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Enrollment: 9/9/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m. Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 449 Stern D</p>	<p>Climate-related financial risk. Current law generally provides for the regulation of various financial institutions, including banks, credit unions, and finance lenders, by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation. Current law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to coordinate greenhouse gas emission reductions and climate-change activities in state government. Executive Order N-19-19 requires, among other things, the Department of Finance to create a Climate Investment Framework and to consult with the Office of Planning and Research on the framework. This bill would require a covered entity, as defined, to, on or before December 31, 2022, and annually thereafter, prepare a climate-related financial risk report, as defined, and to submit to the Secretary of State, and make available to the public on its own internet website, a copy of that report. (Amended: 4/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 467 Wiener D</p>	<p>Oil and gas: hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatments, steam flooding, water flooding, or cyclic steaming: prohibition: job relocation. Would revise the definition of “well stimulation treatment” to include steam flooding and water flooding. The bill would prohibit the issuance or renewal of a permit to conduct hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatment, steam flooding, water flooding, or cyclic steaming for the extraction of oil and gas beginning January 1, 2022, and would prohibit new or repeated hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatments, steam flooding, water flooding, or cyclic steaming, except as conducted pursuant to a permit lawfully issued before that date. The bill would prohibit all hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatments, steam flooding, water flooding, cyclic steaming, or other well stimulation treatments beginning January 1, 2027. (Amended: 3/22/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 500 Min D</p>	<p>Autonomous vehicles: zero emissions. Current law provides for various programs to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles, including the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, which was established by the State Air Resources Board as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles, and the Charge Ahead California Initiative, which establishes various goals, including the goal of placing in service at least 1,000,000 zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles by January 1, 2023.This bill, commencing January 1, 2030, and to the extent authorized by federal law, would prohibit the operation of certain new autonomous vehicles that are not zero-emission vehicles, as defined. The bill would also prohibit the DMV from commencing rulemaking for the adoption of regulations implementing this provision until January 1, 2027. (Chaptered: 9/23/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/23/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 277, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/23/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 657 Ochoa Bogh R</p>	<p>Employment: electronic documents. Current law regulates the wages, hours, and working conditions of any worker employed in any occupation, trade, or industry, whether compensation is measured by time, piece, or otherwise, except as specified. This bill would provide that, in any instance in which an employer is required to physically post information, an employer may also distribute that information to employees by email with the document or documents attached. The bill would specify that this does not alter the employer’s obligation to physically display the required posting. (Chaptered: 7/16/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 7/16/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 109, Statutes of 2021. Location: 7/16/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>SB 662 Archuleta D</p>	<p>Energy: transportation sector: hydrogen. Would require the Public Utilities (PUC) to additionally evaluate and implement policies to promote the development of equipment and infrastructure needed to facilitate the use of hydrogen to fuel low-emission vehicles, as provided. The bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the Energy Commission, to authorize gas corporations to file applications for investments in programs to accelerate zero-emission vehicle transportation, defined to include both transportation electrification and the use of hydrogen when it is used as a transportation fuel in fuel cell electric vehicles, to advance specified environmental objectives. (Amended: 5/3/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022) Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 686 Glazer D</p>	<p>Campaign disclosure: limited liability companies. The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring elected officials, candidates for elective office, committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, and other entities to file periodic campaign statements and reports concerning campaign finances. This bill would require a limited liability company that qualifies as a committee or a sponsor of a committee under the act, as specified, to file a statement of members with the Secretary of State. The bill would require the statement of members to include certain information about the limited liability company, including a list of all persons who have a membership interest in the limited liability company of at least 10% or who made a cumulative capital contribution of at least \$10,000 to the limited liability company after it qualified as a committee or sponsor of a committee, or within the 12 months before it qualified. (Chaptered: 9/27/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/27/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 321, Statutes of 2021. Location: 9/27/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 727</p> <p>Leyva D</p>	<p>Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor.</p> <p>Current law requires, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018, a direct contractor, as defined, making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other private work, to assume, and be liable for, any debt owed to a wage claimant or third party on the wage claimant's behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant's performance of labor included in the subject of the original contract. Current law limits the direct contractor's liability under those provisions to extend only to any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, including interest owed and provides that liability does not extend to penalties or liquidated damages. This bill would extend, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, the direct contractor's liability to penalties, liquidated damages, and interest owed by the subcontractor on account of the performance of the labor, except as provided. (Chaptered: 9/27/2021 html pdf)</p>	<p>Status: 9/27/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 338, Statutes of 2021.</p> <p>Location: 9/27/2021-S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>SBACC</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------	---------------

Total Measures: 65

Total Tracking Forms: 65