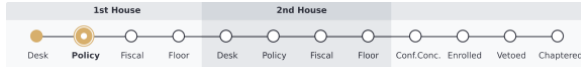


[AB 244](#)
[Alanis \(R\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Quick-Service Restaurant Young Workforce Apprenticeship Program: tax credits.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. & E. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Summary:** Would require the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and administer a Quick Service Restaurant Young Workforce Apprenticeship Program to provide grants, reimbursements, or other funding to apprenticeship programs for the support of quick-service restaurant youth apprenticeship programs, as described. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 01/14/2025      **Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended  
**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

[AB 310](#)
[Alanis \(R\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

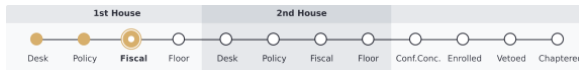
Position	Assigned
Watch	Rosales

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 61. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** The Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act requires a youth sports organization to ensure, by January 1, 2027, that its athletes have access to an automated external defibrillator (AED) during any practice or match. Current law requires the AED to be administered by a medical professional or other certified and qualified person designated by a youth sports organization. This bill would instead require, by January 1, 2027, a youth sports organization to ensure that its coaches are certified to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation and to operate an AED. The bill would require, by January 1, 2027, a youth sports organization to have a written emergency response plan that includes certain information, including the location and procedures to be followed during a sudden cardiac event. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)

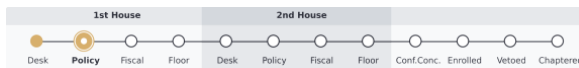
**Introduced:** 01/23/2025      **Current Text:** 01/23/2025 - Introduced

**Strong Workforce Program: work-based learning opportunities.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Peroni

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/19/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law establishes the Strong Workforce Program to provide funding to career technical education regional consortia made up of community college districts and local educational agencies, as specified. Current law requires the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to, no later than June 30, 2017, bring before the board of governors any policies, regulations, and guidance necessary to accomplish, among other things, providing work-based learning opportunities for students that increase their employability and earning potential, as provided. Current law requires a percentage of the funds apportioned for community colleges under the program to be apportioned directly to community college districts in the consortia to fund, among other things, student grants to cover fees for third-party certification and licensing. This bill would require the chancellor's office to revise, no later than June 30, 2026, the above-described policies, regulations, and guidance necessary to provide students, employers, or both, with paid work-based learning opportunities, as provided. The bill would authorize a community college district to also use those funds apportioned directly to community college districts to provide direct support to students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning to increase employability and employment, as provided. (Based on 01/24/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 01/24/2025**Current Text:** 01/24/2025 - Introduced**Employment: agricultural workers.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

**Bill information**

<b>Status:</b>	03/17/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.
<b>Summary:</b>	Current law makes a farm labor contractor successor to any predecessor farm labor contractor that owed wages or penalties to a former employee of the predecessor, whether or not the predecessor was licensed by the Labor Commissioner to carry on the business, activities, or operations of a farm labor contractor, liable for those wages and penalties, if the successor farm labor contractor meets one or more specified criteria including using substantially the same facilities or workforce to offer substantially the same services as the predecessor. Current law provides an exception

and an affirmative defense to the liability for wages and penalties owed to a former employee of the predecessor farm labor contractor if the farm labor contractor has operated for at least the preceding 3 years, and certain conditions apply. This bill would decrease the amount of time that a farm labor contractor would be required to have operated with a valid license in order to have an affirmative defense to liability for wages and penalties owed to a former employee of the predecessor farm labor contractor to a least the preceding year and would make other related changes. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

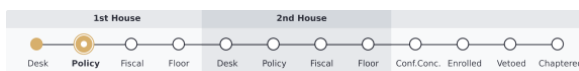
**Current Text:** 03/13/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/13/2025

[AB 338](#) [Solache \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Workforce development: the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura: 2025 wildfires.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

**Summary:** Would appropriate the sum of \$50,000,000 from the General Fund to the California Workforce Development Board to allocate to the South Bay Workforce Investment Board and the Economic Development Collaborative to train, upskill, and retrain underemployed and unemployed low- to moderate-income individuals to support the rebuilding and recovery of areas in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura impacted by the 2025 wildfires. The bill would require those local workforce development boards to demonstrate quality standards and practices, as specified, and to focus on employment in jobs in certain professions and industries, including construction, firefighting, and health care, and other areas essential to emergency response, disaster relief recovery and mitigation, and rebuilding. The bill would require individuals participating in programs funded by the bill to have access to expedited licensing and certification. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

**Current Text:** 01/28/2025 - Introduced

[AB 434](#) [DeMaio \(R\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Battery energy storage facilities.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/03/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.

**Summary:**

Current law authorizes a person proposing an eligible facility, including an energy storage system that is capable of storing 200 megawatt-hours or more of energy, to file with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission an application for certification for the site and related facility, as provided. Current law provides that the certification issued by the commission is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by a state, local, or regional agency for the use of the site and related facility. This bill would exclude energy storage facilities that use batteries as a storage medium from the above-described provisions. This bill would prohibit, until January 1, 2028, a public agency from authorizing the construction of a battery energy storage facility, as defined. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt guidelines and minimum standards for the construction of a battery energy storage facility to prevent fires and protect nearby communities from any fire hazard posed by the facility. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 04/02/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/02/2025

[AB 522](#)
[DeMaio \(R\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Private employment: labor unions.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/11/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations, which is responsible for, among other things, fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of wage earners of California to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to streamline requirements in state labor law and to curb abuses by labor unions. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)

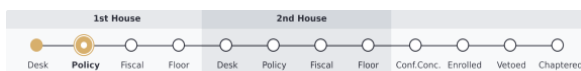
**Introduced:** 02/10/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 02/10/2025 - Introduced

[AB 542](#)
[Rodriguez, Celeste \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Education finance: continuation schools and classes: youth workforce development programs: instructional days.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Beach

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/07/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on ED.

**Summary:** Would authorize the governing board of a school district that maintains a continuation high school or continuation education classes to offer youth workforce development programs, as defined, to pupils on one or 2 weekdays per school week if it ensures that those pupils are otherwise enrolled in at least 15 hours of class attendance per school week, and would require youth workforce development program days provided for those purposes to be deemed as instructional days for purposes of the above-described withholding. The bill would require a school district that implements a youth workforce development program for these purposes to establish procedures to track pupil attendance and pupil participation while engaging in a youth workforce development program. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

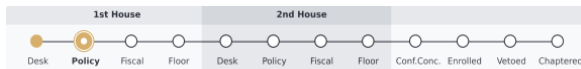
**Current Text:** 04/03/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/03/2025

[AB 589](#)
[Gallagher \(R\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Firefighters: personal protective equipment.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Rosales

**Bill information**

**Status:** 02/24/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 grants to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, an independent entity within the Department of Industrial Relations, exclusive authority to adopt occupational safety and health standards within the state. Beginning July 1, 2018, and every 5 years thereafter, the act requires the board, in consultation with the department, to complete a comprehensive review of all revisions to National Fire Protection Association standards pertaining to certain personal protective equipment and requires the board to consider modifying existing safety orders and to render a decision regarding the adoption of necessary changes to safety orders, or other applicable standards and regulations, no later than July 1 of the subsequent year, if the review finds that the revisions to applicable National Fire Protection Association standards provide a greater degree of personal protection than the safety orders. This bill would prohibit the board from adopting a safety order or regulation that requires the personal protective equipment described above to be replaced more frequently than once every 15 years. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Current Text:** 02/12/2025 - Introduced

[AB 596](#)
[McKinnor \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Occupational safety: face coverings.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
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Watch

Davis

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Until February 3, 2025, current regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, in all areas of employment except as specified, prohibit an employer from preventing any employee from wearing a face covering, including a respirator, as specified, unless it would create a safety hazard. Current regulations define various terms for purposes of this prohibition. This bill would prohibit an employer from preventing any employee from wearing a face covering, including a respirator, unless it would create a safety hazard. Consistent with the above-referenced regulations, the bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Current Text:** 03/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/10/2025

**AB 634**

**Gonzalez, Jeff (R)**

**HTML**

**PDF**

**Controlled substances: tianeptine.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**Summary:** The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (the act) classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. The act restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. This bill would add the substance tianeptine to Schedule I. By creating a new crime, the bill would establish a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Current Text:** 02/13/2025 - Introduced

**AB 694**

**McKinnor (D)**

**HTML**

**PDF**

**Department of Industrial Relations: advisory committee: occupational safety and health.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HIGHER ED. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and charges the division with the enforcement of various laws affecting safe working conditions, including the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Current law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report on the activities of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, as specified. Current law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Current law requires the Department of Industrial Relations to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center, to conduct a study evaluating opportunities to improve worker safety and safeguard employment rights, as specified, and to convene an advisory committee to make recommendations regarding the scope of the study, as described. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to contract with the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program and the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Occupational Safety and Health Program to conduct a study to evaluate the understaffing and vacancies within the division and make recommendations to the department, the Department of Human Resources, and the Legislature on policies the state shall use to inform the consideration and establishment of career pathways to the Compliance Safety and Health Officer classification. The bill would authorize the University of California to subcontract the responsibility for conducting the study to other specified entities. The bill would require the University of California and its subcontractors, if any, to issue a report that includes certain information about the understaffing and vacancies of Compliance Safety and Health Officers within the division. The bill would further require the University of California to convene an advisory committee consisting of members from specified state agencies, worker advocacy organizations, and other academic institutions to make recommendations regarding the scope of the above-described study, and provide specified findings and recommendations to the division, as prescribed. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

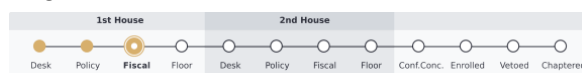
**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

[AB 696](#) [Ransom \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Lithium-ion vehicle batteries: emergencies: advisory group.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** Would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before July 1, 2026, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the safety and management of lithium-ion vehicle batteries involved in an emergency situation, as provided. The bill would require the secretary to appoint members to the advisory group from specified departments, agencies, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to

meet at least quarterly until July 1, 2028, and to consult with universities and research institutions that have conducted research in the area of lithium-ion batteries, with manufacturers of electric and hybrid vehicles, and both state and local first responders. The bill would require the group to submit, on or before July 1, 2028, policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that best standards and practices are created that allow first responders to respond to lithium-ion vehicle battery emergencies in a safe and efficient manner. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 03/11/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

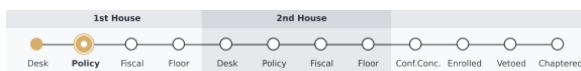
**Current Text:** 03/11/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/11/2025

[AB 823](#) [Boerner \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Solid waste: plastic microbeads.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

**Summary:** The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. Current law exempts a product containing less than one part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads from the prohibition. The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law imposes a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation of the prohibition, as provided, and authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to enforce the prohibition. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a cleaning product, as defined, or a personal care product in a non-rinse-off product, containing one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are used as an abrasive, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

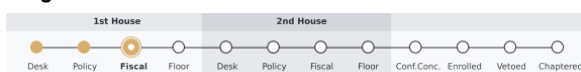
**Current Text:** 04/09/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/09/2025

[AB 837](#) [Davies \(R\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Ketamine.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis



**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/09/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act categorizes controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I, and generally places the least restrictive limitations on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Existing law categorizes ketamine as a Schedule III controlled substance. Current law makes it a crime to transport, import, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, including to offer or attempt to transport, import, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, specified controlled substances. Current law makes a violation of that provision punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for 3, 4, or 5 years, except as specified. Current law, with a specified exception, makes it a crime to possess for sale or sell ketamine. Existing law makes a violation of that provision punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or in the state prison. This bill would instead make a violation of that provision punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or for 3, 4, or 5 years. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

<b>Introduced:</b> 02/19/2025	<b>Current Text:</b> 03/27/2025 - Amended
	<b>Last Amend:</b> 03/27/2025

[AB 845](#)
[Arambula \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Office of the State Farmworker Ombudsperson.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Summary:** Current law establishes various offices within the office of the Governor, including the Office of Emergency Services, and various state agencies, as defined, within the executive branch of state government, including the California Department of Aging within the California Health and Human Services Agency. Current law, as part of the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, under the direction of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, in the California Department of Aging. Current law provides for the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program under which funds are allocated to local ombudsman programs to assist elderly persons in long-term health care facilities and residential care facilities by, among other things, investigating and seeking to resolve complaints against these facilities. This bill would establish the Office of the State Farmworker Ombudsperson (office), under the director of the State Farmworker Ombudsperson, in the Office of Emergency Services, to be responsible for activities that promote the development, coordination, and utilization of resources to meet the needs of farmworkers, as specified. The bill would require the State Farmworker Ombudsperson, to have training and experience, in specified areas, including cultural and linguistic competence in matters relating to the agricultural workforce. The bill would require the Attorney General, upon request of the office, to represent the office or the Office of Emergency Services and the state in litigation, as specified. The bill would authorize the office to solicit and receive funds, gifts, and contributions to support the operations and programs of the office. The bill would require the office to deposit the above-described funds into the State Farmworker Ombudsperson Program Account, as specified, and would require revenues in the account, upon appropriation, to be used

for the purpose of supporting the operations and programs of the office. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/28/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/28/2025

[AB 854](#)

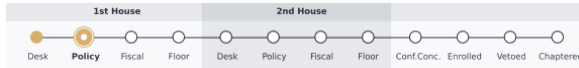
[Petrie-Norris \(D\)](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Beach

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/08/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from CEQA projects that consist of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, reconditioning with advanced conductors, replacement, or removal of a transmission wire or cable used to conduct electricity or other piece of equipment that directly attached to the wire or cable and that meet certain requirements. If a lead agency determines that a project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above provision, the bill would require the lead agency to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the county clerk in each county in which the project is located, as provided. By increasing the duties of a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/07/2025

[AB 855](#)

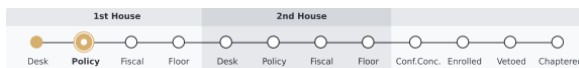
[Lackey \(R\)](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Vehicles: commercial electric vehicle safety.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman, Celly

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

**Summary:** Would require the Office of Emergency Services, on or before January 1, 2027, to develop and post on its internet website an action plan for responding to electric commercial motor vehicle battery fires that covers specified topics, including best

practices for reducing wildfire risk and mitigating the risk of battery reignition. The bill would require the office, in developing the action plan, to consult with certain stakeholders, including the Department of the California Highway Patrol, electric truck manufacturers, and labor organizations. (Based on 03/04/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

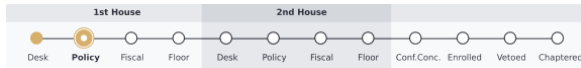
**Current Text:** 03/04/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/04/2025

[AB 864](#)
[Ward \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. This bill would exempt solar photovoltaic modules not identified as hazardous waste and treated as universal waste, as defined, from state hazardous waste regulations, if transferred to a designated recycler for legitimate recycling, as described, and if the facility meets specified criteria relating to registration permits, as provided. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Current Text:** 02/19/2025 - Introduced

[AB 872](#)
[Rubio, Blanca \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S & T.M. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Current law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Current law requires the regulations to include criteria by which chemicals and their alternatives may be evaluated by the department, as provided. Current law requires the department, following the completion of an alternatives analysis, to provide a regulatory response that may

include, but is not limited to, not requiring any action and restricting or prohibiting the use of the chemical of concern in the consumer product. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product, as defined, that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the department has issued a regulatory response for the covered product pursuant to the Green Chemistry program or the prohibition is preempted by federal law. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

**AB 881** **Petrie-Norris (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Public resources:** transportation of carbon dioxide.

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Peroni

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.

**Summary:** The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of “pipeline,” for purposes of the act, to include intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, by April 1, 2026, to adopt regulations governing the safe transportation of carbon dioxide in pipelines that are equivalent to certain draft regulations issued by the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on January 10, 2025. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to amend those regulations, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for a pipeline transporting carbon dioxide, to order a pipeline shutdown for violations of state or federal laws, or if continued pipeline operations present an immediate danger to health, welfare, or the environment. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

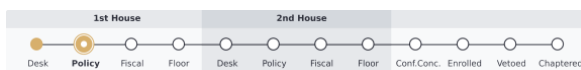
**Current Text:** 03/28/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/28/2025

**AB 912** **Wilson (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**People with disabilities: pilot civil service apprenticeship program: environmental service technicians: correctional facilities.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
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**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on P. E. & R.

**Summary:** The State Civil Service Act regulates employment with the state and vests in the Department of Human Resources (CalHR) all powers, duties, and authority necessary to operate the state civil service system. This bill would require the CalHR, along with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and other state agencies in consultation with the exclusive representative, as specified, to establish a pilot civil service apprenticeship program by July 1, 2026, for people with disabilities to become civil service environmental service technicians at correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

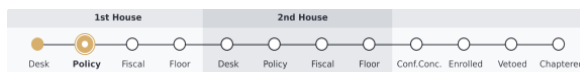
**Introduced:** 02/19/2025**Current Text:** 03/28/2025 - Amended**Last Amend:** 03/28/2025

AB 1048

Chen (R)

HTML

PDF

**Workers' compensation.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

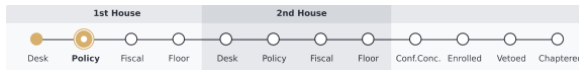
Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on INS. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** The workers' compensation system provides for medical and hospital treatment, disability payments, and death benefits, as specified. Current law requires the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation to contract with one or more independent bill review organizations to conduct reviews of medical providers in accordance with specified criteria. Current law authorizes a provider under certain circumstances, including when the amount of payment is in dispute, to request an independent bill review within a specified timeframe. Current law requires that the medical provider pay to the administrative director a fee to cover the reasonable estimated cost of the independent bill review and the administration of the independent bill review program. Current law requires the administrative director to adopt and revise periodically an official medical fee schedule establishing reasonable maximum fees paid for medical services other than physician services, drugs and pharmacy services, health care facility fees, home health care, and all other treatment, care, services, and goods. This bill would define a payment dispute to include a contract dispute involving any discount or reduction from the official medical fee schedule. The bill would also require, if the dispute only involves a percentage discount or reduction that results in the independent bill review upholding the decision, the independent review organization to provide a written decision to the medical provider and include the medical provider contract relied upon to uphold the decision. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025 (Spot bill)**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

[AB 1088](#)[Bains \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Public health: kratom.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

**Bill information**

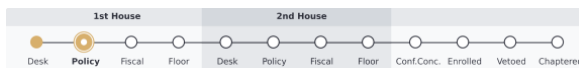
**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health (department) and in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The act generally requires manufacturers, packers, and holders of processed foods to register with the department. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would add kratom products and products containing 7-hydroxymitragynine (7-OH products), as defined, to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. The bill would prescribe specified quantities of alkaloids present in kratom products and 7-OH products and would establish labeling and packaging requirements for those products. The bill would prohibit the sale of kratom products and 7-OH products to those under 21 years of age. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

[AB 1103](#)[Ward \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Controlled substances: research.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Current law creates a Research Advisory Panel, as specified, to conduct hearings on, and in other ways study, research projects concerning controlled substances. Current law authorizes the panel to approve research projects that have been registered with the Attorney General concerning the nature and effects of cannabis or hallucinogenic drugs and the treatment of abuse of controlled substances. Existing law authorizes a person who, under federal law, is entitled to use controlled substances for the purpose

of research, instruction, or analysis, to lawfully obtain and use those controlled substances upon approval by the panel, as specified. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to require the panel to review research projects to be conducted in this state that require the administration of Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substances to human and animal research subjects. The bill would require the panel to prioritize and expedite the review of projects that satisfy certain criteria, including, among others things, that have sought or received certain federal approvals and have proof of independent peer review of the study, as described. The bill would authorize the chairperson of the panel to assign 2 or more panel members to review the research project and to approve it, without a vote by the entire panel. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

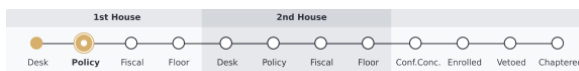
**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

**AB 1106** **Rodriguez, Michelle (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies. This bill would require the state board to expand its incident air monitoring program, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for those purposes, to provide support for a regional network of air quality incident response centers operated by air districts, including at least one located in the South Coast Air Quality Management District, in order to facilitate emergency air monitoring response at the local and regional level. Prior to the state board establishing an air quality incident response center within an air district, the bill would require the state board to coordinate and develop operational plans for the air quality incident response centers with the relevant air districts. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

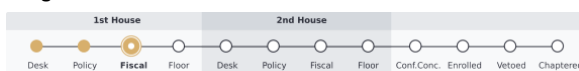
**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/24/2025

**AB 1110** **Ortega (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Safety rules and regulations: notice.**

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright

Bill information

**Status:** 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Department of Industrial Relations to prepare a notice, to be posted by employers, containing information regarding safety rules and regulations in the workplace. Current law requires the notice to contain specified items of information, including, among other things, the address and telephone number of the nearest division office. This bill would also require the notice to contain the email address of the nearest division office. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 03/13/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/13/2025

[AB 1163](#)
[Elhawary \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Employees: workplace violence prevention plans: topics and trainings.**

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Beach

Bill information

**Status:** 03/28/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and ED.

**Summary:** Would require a workplace violence prevention plan covering employees of a school district, county office of education, charter school, or community college district, on or before July 1, 2026, to cover additional education-related topics, as provided, and to be in person and allow for questions to be asked and answered by a natural person in real time. The bill would require the training, as revised under the bill, to occur before a new employee begins their duties and as soon as practicable for existing employees, and then annually for all employees. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

[AB 1181](#)
[Haney \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Firefighters: personal protective equipment.**

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned



**Bill information**

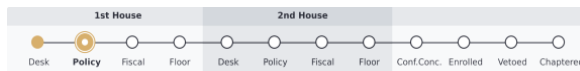
**Status:** 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Beginning July 1, 2018, and every 5 years thereafter, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, in consultation with the department, to complete a comprehensive review of all revisions to National Fire Protection Association standards pertaining to certain personal protective equipment and requires the board to consider modifying existing safety orders and to render a decision regarding the adoption of necessary changes to safety orders, or other applicable standards and regulations, no later than July 1 of the subsequent year, if the review finds that the revisions to applicable National Fire Protection Association standards provide a greater degree of personal protection than the safety orders. This bill would, in addition to the above-described requirement, require the board to modify its existing safety order regarding firefighter personal protective equipment by January 1, 2027, to eliminate the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other regrettable substitutes, as provided. The bill would also require, by July 1, 2026, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to report on progress toward implementation of the modified PPE safety standards, as provided. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 03/13/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/13/2025

[AB 1221](#)
[Bryan \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)
**Workplace surveillance tools.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

**Summary:** Would require an employer, at least 30 days before introducing a workplace surveillance tool, as defined, to provide a worker who will be affected a written notice that includes, among other things, a description of the worker data to be collected, the intended purpose of the workplace surveillance tool, and how this form of worker surveillance is necessary to meet that purpose. The bill would define "employer" to include public employees, as specified. The bill would prohibit an employer from transferring, selling, or licensing worker data to a third party unless the vendor is under contract to analyze or interpret the worker data and certain other criteria are met. The bill would prohibit an employer from using certain workplace surveillance tools, including a workplace surveillance tool that incorporates facial, gait, or emotion recognition technology. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce the bill's provisions, would authorize an employee to bring a civil action for specified remedies for a violation of the bill's provisions, and would authorize a public prosecutor to enforce the provisions. The bill would subject an employer who violates the bill's provisions to a civil penalty of \$500 for each violation. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/28/2025

AB 1285

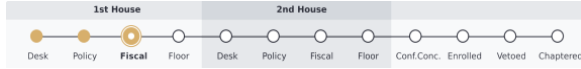
Committee on Emergency Management ()

HTML

PDF

**State Fire Marshal: lithium-ion battery facilities: guidance.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/08/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** Would require the State Fire Marshal, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to develop fire prevention, response, and recovery measures for utility grade lithium-ion battery storage facilities, as specified. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced

AB 1288

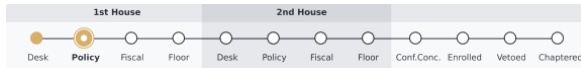
Addis (D)

HTML

PDF

**Registered environmental health specialists.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright, Peroni

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.

**Summary:** Current law provides for the certification of registered environmental health specialists by the State Department of Public Health and establishes application, examination, and renewal fees for this certification. Current law prescribes educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist and requires all basic science coursework to be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health degree program. Current law provides that only a person who meets those educational and experience requirements is eligible for admission to the environmental health specialist examination. Current law prohibits an applicant who fails to pass the written examination twice from taking the examination additional times unless specified time periods have elapsed. Current law prohibits a person from taking the examination more than once in a 2-year period. Current law requires the department to maintain a current registry of all registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees in the state. Current law defines the scope of practice for a registered environmental health professional to include, but not be limited to, the prevention of environmental health hazards and the promotion and protection of the

public health and the environment in specified areas, including, among others, food protection, housing, and hazardous materials management. Current law authorizes a local health department to employ a registered environmental health specialist to enforce public health laws, as specified. Current law authorizes an environmental health specialist trainee to work under the supervision of a registered environmental health specialist for a period not to exceed 3 years. Current law defines “environmental health specialist trainee” as a person who possesses a bachelor’s degree, as specified, and who is engaged in an approved environmental health training plan. Current law requires an environmental health training plan to include specified elements. This bill would instead prohibit an applicant from being reexamined for 90 days after failing to pass the written examination. The bill would revise the educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist, as specified, and would delete the requirement that basic science coursework be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health degree program. This bill would extend the period of required supervision to instead not exceed 5 years. The bill would include body art and medical waste in the scope of practice of registered environmental health specialists and would revise the environmental health training plan elements, as specified. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

[AB 1336](#)
[Addis \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Farmworkers: benefits.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

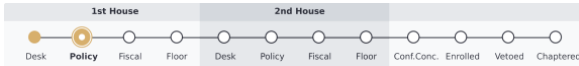
**Bill information**

**Status:** 03/17/2025 - Referred to Com. on INS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers’ compensation system to compensate employees for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. Current law creates a disputable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. Current law authorizes the Department of Industrial Relations to expend moneys that have been appropriated for the administration and enforcement of laws under its jurisdiction, as well as for the maintenance of any commission or office of the department, as specified. Current law establishes the Workers’ Compensation Administration Revolving Fund within the State Treasury. Current law requires the director to levy a surcharge upon employers in order to fund, among other things, the Workers’ Compensation Administration Revolving Fund. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, current law authorizes funds to be expended for, among other things, the Return-to-Work Program and the enforcement of the insurance coverage program. This bill would create a disputable presumption that a heat-related injury that develops within a specified timeframe after working outdoors for an employer in the agriculture industry that fails to comply with heat illness prevention standards, as defined, arose out of and came in the course of employment. The bill would require the appeals board to find in favor of the employee if the employer fails to rebut the presumption. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

[AB 1371](#)[Sharp-Collins \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Occupational safety and health: employee refusal to perform hazardous tasks.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Peroni

**Bill information****Status:** 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations with enforcement of the act. Current law prohibits an employer from laying off or discharging an employee for refusing to perform work that would violate prescribed safety standards where the violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or other employees. Current law defines "employee" for purposes of those provisions to include a domestic work employee, except as specified. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, allow an employee, acting in good faith, to refuse to perform a task assigned by an employer if it would violate those prescribed safety standards or if the employee has a reasonable apprehension that the performance of the assigned task would result in injury or illness to the employee or other employees. The bill would make the employee's refusal contingent on the employee or another employee, if reasonably practical, having communicated or attempted to notify the employer of the safety or health risk and the employer having failed to provide a response that is reasonably calculated to allay the employee's concerns. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced[AB 1469](#)[Hart \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)**Disaster preparedness: public water systems.****Progress bar****Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Canright, Spielman

**Bill information****Status:** 02/24/2025 - Read first time.

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. Current law requires these public water systems to, following a declared state of emergency, furnish an assessment of their emergency response and recommendations to the Legislature within 6 months

after each disaster, and to implement the recommendations in a timely manner. Current law requires the office to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with these public water systems. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

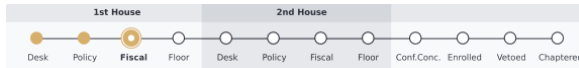
**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 02/21/2025 - Introduced

**SB 6** **Ashby (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Controlled substances: xylazine.**

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**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Davis

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act categorizes controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I. Under existing law, the substances in Schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use while substances in Schedules II through V are substances that have an accepted medical use, but have the potential for abuse. Current law restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. Current law defines drug paraphernalia and prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, sale, and possession, as specified, of drug paraphernalia. Current law excludes from these prohibitions any testing equipment that is designed, marketed, used, or intended to be used to analyze a substance for the presence of fentanyl, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any analog of fentanyl. This bill would add xylazine to the list of Schedule III substances, as specified. If an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the bill would create an exception for a substance that is intended to be used to compound an animal drug, as specified. The bill would exclude from the prohibitions on paraphernalia any testing equipment to analyze a substance for the presence of xylazine. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

**Introduced:** 12/02/2024

**Current Text:** 12/02/2024 - Introduced

**SB 20** **Menjivar (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Occupational safety: fabrication activities on stone slab products.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Rosales

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/04/2025 - Set for hearing April 21.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and requires the department to be conducted under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Industrial Relations. Current law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the department to promulgate occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with exposure to harmful airborne contaminants. Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the department to enforce all occupational safety and health standards, as specified. A violation of these standards and regulations under specific circumstances is a crime. This bill would impose restrictions on specified fabrication activities on certain stone slab products that are used for countertop installation or customization. Specifically, a person or entity engaged in those fabrication activities would be prohibited from using dry methods, and would be required to use effective wet methods, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions grounds for, among other disciplinary action, an immediate order by the division prohibiting continued fabrication activities on those stone slab products, but would specify that violation is not a crime. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/27/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/27/2025

[SB 238](#)

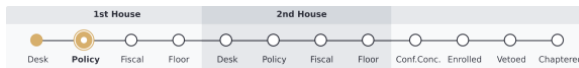
[Smallwood-Cuevas \(D\)](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Workplace surveillance tools.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Klinenberg

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/09/2025 - Set for hearing April 29 in JUD. pending receipt.

**Summary:** Would require an employer to annually provide a notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of all the workplace surveillance tools the employer is using in the workplace. The bill would require the notice to include, among other information, the data that will be collected from workers and consumers and whether they will have the option of opting out of the collection of personal data. The bill would require the department to make the notice publicly available on the department's internet website within 30 days of receiving the notice. The bill would define "employer" to include, among other entities, public employers, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 01/29/2025 (Spot bill)

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

[SB 283](#)

[Laird \(D\)](#)

[HTML](#)

[PDF](#)

### Energy storage systems.

#### Progress bar



Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Berman

Bill information

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - Set for hearing April 21.

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Fire Marshal, before the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the California Building Standards Commission updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems, as provided. This bill would require the commission and the Office of the State Fire Marshal to review and consider the most recently published edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems, for incorporation into the next update of the California Building Standards Code adopted after July 1, 2026. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2025

**Current Text:** 04/09/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/09/2025

[SB 297](#)
[Hurtado \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Valley Fever Screening and Prevention Act of 2025.**

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Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Peroni

Bill information

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 9). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Summary:** The Valley Fever Education, Early Diagnosis, and Treatment Act states the intent of the Legislature to raise awareness of the symptoms, tests, and treatments for valley fever among the general public, primary health care providers, and health care providers who care for persons at higher risk for getting valley fever. This bill, the Valley Fever Screening and Prevention Act of 2025, would require the department to annually analyze and identify regions with high rates of valley fever using public health surveillance data. The bill would require the department to publish its first list of high-incidence regions for valley fever on or before March 1, 2027. The bill would require the department to provide local health departments in high-incidence regions with detailed infection data and standardized screening protocols for valley fever. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 2 years thereafter, to evaluate the effectiveness of the valley fever screening and prevention program and report its findings to the Legislature. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2025

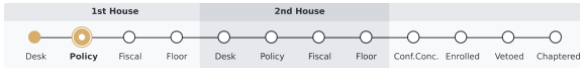
**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

[SB 318](#)
[Becker \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology: indirect sources.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/10/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law authorizes air districts to adopt and implement regulations to reduce or mitigate emissions from indirect sources of air pollution. This bill would authorize the state board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations applicable to indirect sources of emissions, as specified. If the state board elects to exercise that authority, the bill would require the state board to establish a schedule of fees on facilities and mobile sources to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the regulations and would require the fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/10/2025

[SB 328](#)
[Grayson \(D\)](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

**Hazardous waste generator permits: housing development projects.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

**Summary:** Current law requires a generator of hazardous waste to pay to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee for each generator site based on the amount of waste generated, as specified. This bill would impose a maximum fee in a total amount of \$100,000 upon a generator of hazardous waste that is residential infill housing, as provided, a nonprofit, or a stand-alone park or open-space project. The bill would impose a maximum fee in a total amount of \$250,000 upon a generator of hazardous waste that is a master development project, without regard to the phase of the project. These provisions would only apply to generators that are not responsible for creating the hazardous waste. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended

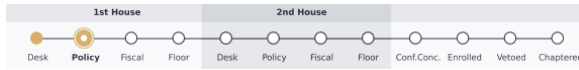
**Last Amend:** 04/07/2025



[SB 501](#)[Allen \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing April 22.

**Summary:** Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria, except as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

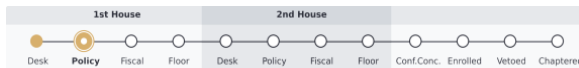
**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 04/07/2025

[SB 526](#)[Menjivar \(D\)](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

### South Coast Air Quality Management District: air quality.

#### Progress bar



#### Tracking form

Position	Assigned
Watch	Chan

#### Bill information

**Status:** 04/02/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

**Summary:** The south coast district has adopted the Final 2021 PM10 Maintenance Plan for the South Coast Air Basin, which includes specified air quality attainment rules, including Rule 1157 (PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations) (Rule 1157). Rule 1157 establishes performance standards and specifies operational PM10 controls for aggregate and cement operations in order to minimize particulate emissions. This bill would require the south coast district board to update Rule 1157 to improve air quality and increase data collection. The bill would require the owner or

operator of a covered facility, as defined, on or before January 1, 2027, to take specified actions, including maintaining fencing around the entire property fenceline that is a specified height and maintaining open storage piles no taller than 8 feet high, as provided, if the covered facility is within 500 feet of a sensitive receptor. The bill would define a sensitive receptor to mean a residence, school, park, or hospital, among other, similar facilities. The bill would require, on and after July 1, 2027, (1) the owner or operator of a covered facility with a demonstrated history of PM10 emissions at or above the threshold limit set by the south coast district and whose property line is within 500 feet of a sensitive receptor to fully enclose the existing open storage piles and (2) the south coast district to inspect the covered facility monthly until PM10 emissions remain below threshold limits for 3 consecutive months. By imposing additional duties on a local entity, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

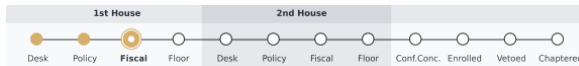
**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

**SB 578** **Smallwood-Cuevas (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**California Workplace Outreach Program.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Constantino

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/07/2025 - April 7 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

**Summary:** The bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to issue a competitive request for application to qualified organizations, as defined, to provide education and outreach services to workers and to assist workers to assert their workplace rights. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced

**SB 730** **Hurtado (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Product safety: consumer products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Progress bar**



**Tracking form**

Position	Assigned
Watch	Celly

**Bill information**

**Status:** 04/08/2025 - Set for hearing April 30 in HEALTH pending receipt.

**Summary:** Would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale artificial turf, carpets or rugs, cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, fabric treatments, or upholstered furniture that contain intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. The bill would

authorize the department to adopt regulations to designate additional consumer product categories to prohibit the distribution, selling, or offering for sale of consumer products containing intentionally added PFAS within those consumer product categories if the department determines that safer alternatives, as defined, are readily available at comparable costs. The bill would prohibit the department from adopting a regulation that prohibits a consumer product containing intentionally added PFAS from distribution, sale, or offering for sale on or before 18 months after the regulation is adopted. The bill would define "product" for purposes of these provisions to not include, among other things, used products offered for sale, federally approved drugs or medical devices, or products containing fluoropolymers, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended

**Last Amend:** 03/26/2025

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**Total Measures: 46**

**Total Tracking Forms: 46**