

# Status Report

## Friday, June 07, 2024

**[AB 1851](#) ([Holden D](#)) **Drinking water: schoolsites: lead testing pilot program.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/17/2024

**Last Amend:** 6/3/2024

**Status:** 6/3/2024-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on ED.

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

**Summary:** Would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a pilot program to test for and remediate lead contamination in drinking water at participating local educational agency facilities with plumbing that was installed before January 1, 2010. The bill would require the Superintendent to select no fewer than 6 and no more than 10 local educational agencies for participation in the pilot program and, if a selected local educational agency consents to participate in the pilot program, the bill would require the Superintendent to provide grants to the participating local educational agencies for testing and remediating drinking water lead levels at eligible facilities. If sampling results show lead levels in excess of 5 parts per billion in water at any potable water system outlet, the bill would require a participating local educational agency to notify the parents and guardians of pupils who attend the school of the elevated lead levels, as provided, to take immediate steps to shut down all potable water use at potable water system outlets where excess lead levels may exist, and to ensure that a lead-free source of drinking water is provided for pupils at each potable water system outlet that has been shut down.

**Position**

Support If Amended

**Assigned**

Canright, Spielman

**[AB 1864](#) ([Connolly D](#)) **Pesticides: agricultural use near schoolsites: notification and reporting.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/18/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and AGRI.

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

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the agricultural commissioner of a county to adopt regulations applicable in the county that are supplemental to those of the Director of Pesticide Regulation that govern the conduct of pest control operations and records and reports of those operations. Current law authorizes the commissioner to adopt regulations on the agricultural use of any pesticide for agricultural production within 1/4 mile of a school with respect to the timing, notification, and method of application. Current regulations restrict specified applications of pesticides made for the production of an agricultural commodity within 1/4 mile of a schoolsite. This bill would require a commissioner to require a notice of intent to be submitted before a person applies a pesticide certain pesticides within 1/4 mile of a schoolsite, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Pesticide Regulation to require a separate site identification number for the portion of an agricultural field that lies within 1/4 mile of a schoolsite. The bill would also require the department, for permit applications for agricultural use of pesticides designated as restricted materials, notices of intent for pesticide use, and pesticide use reporting forms and procedures, as they pertain to an agricultural field of which any portion lies within 1/4 mile of a schoolsite, to require reporting on the specific method of applying the pesticide and, as applicable, certain information relating to the dates and times of the pesticide application, as specified. The bill would require the director, in evaluating a county's pesticide use enforcement program, to evaluate the county's effectiveness in enforcing specified laws and regulations regarding applying pesticides near schoolsites.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Beach

**AB 1976 (Haney D) Occupational safety and health standards: first aid materials: opioid antagonists.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/20/2024

**Last Reviewed:**

eklinenberg: 2/21/2024 9:16 PM

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising certain standards relating to the prevention of heat illness, protection from wildfire smoke, and toilet facilities on construction jobsites. Current law also requires the standards board to review the proposed changes and consider adopting revised standards on or before December 31, 2025. This bill would require the standards board, before December 1, 2026, to draft a rulemaking proposal to revise a regulation on first aid materials to require first aid materials in a workplace to include naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to reverse opioid overdose and instructions for using the opioid antagonist. The bill would require the standards board to adopt revised standards for the standards described above on or before July 1, 2027.

**Position**  
Mild Support

**Assigned**  
Murcell

**AB 2083 (Berman D) Industrial facilities' heat application equipment and process emissions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/5/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and E.Q.

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

**Summary:** The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water. The act requires those standards to be cost effective when taken in their entirety and when amortized over the economic life of the structure compared with historic practice. The act requires the commission to adopt, on a biennial basis, an integrated energy policy report containing an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state, as specified. This bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2026, to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's industrial facilities' heat application equipment and processes Manufacturing Sector, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System, by at least 85% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2045, as specified.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Steedman-Lyde

**AB 2113 (Garcia D) Pesticides.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/5/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/20/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and AGRI.

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

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from advertising, soliciting, or operating as a pest control business, unless the person has a valid pest control business license issued by the Director of Pesticide Regulation and has registered with the county agricultural commissioner. Current law exempts from this prohibition persons engaged in specified activities, including household or industrial sanitation services. This bill would exempt from that prohibition persons engaged in sanitation services for the collection, disposal, and treatment of wastewater, refuse, or sewage, rather than household or industrial sanitation services, persons engaged in pool cleaning services, unless the person is selling, applying, using, or distributing a restricted material, and persons engaged in the live capture and removal or exclusion of mice, rats, and pigeons.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Beach

**AB 2408 (Haney D) Firefighter personal protective equipment: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and L., P.E. & R.

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

**Summary:** Would, commencing July 1, 2026, prohibit a person from manufacturing, knowingly selling, offering for sale, distributing for sale, distributing for use, or purchasing or accepting for future use in this state firefighter personal protective equipment containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals. The bill would make a violation of this provision subject to the civil penalty provisions described above. The bill would specify that an individual firefighter shall not be personally liable for payment of the civil penalty.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Murcell

**AB 2509 (Kalra D) Integrated pest management: invasive species: definitions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/4/2024

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Coms. on AGRI and N.R. & W.

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

**Summary:** Would define "integrated pest management" for purposes of the Food and Agricultural Code, excluding the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, to mean an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques, as provided. The bill would define "invasive species" for purposes of the entire Food and Agricultural Code to mean nonnative organisms that cause, or are likely to cause, economic or environmental harm, excluding humans, domestic livestock, specified domestic or domesticated species, and nonharmful nonnative organisms.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Beach

**AB 2851 (Bonta D) Metal shredding facilities: fence-line air quality monitoring.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered

1st House	2nd House	Conc.			
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**Summary:** Existing law defines a “fence-line monitoring system,” for purposes of specified laws requiring the monitoring of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources, to mean monitoring equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations at or adjacent to a stationary source that may be useful for detecting or estimating emissions of pollutants from the source, including the quantity of fugitive emissions, and in supporting enforcement efforts. This bill would require, instead of authorize, the department to collect the above-described annual fee from all metal shredding facilities that are subject to the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws, as provided. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2025, the department, in consultation with affected local air pollution control and air quality management districts, to develop requirements for facilitywide fence-line air quality monitoring at metal shredding facilities. Those requirements would include, among other things, monitoring light fibrous material, lead, zinc, cadmium, and any other substance required to be monitored by the department, and a requirement that, if the monitoring indicates a potential adverse impact on air quality or public health, the local public health department issue a community notification, as provided. The bill would also require all metal shredding facilities that are subject to the hazardous waste control laws to implement the fence-line air quality monitoring requirements. The bill would require the department to oversee and enforce the implementation of the fence-line air quality monitoring requirements on or before December 31, 2025. The bill would also authorize any regulatory costs incurred by the department in implementing the bill’s requirements to be reimbursed from the subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account. By imposing new duties on local public health departments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Celly

**AB 2887 (Maienschein D) School safety plans: medical emergency procedures.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Com. on ED.

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

**Summary:** Existing law expresses the intent of the Legislature, for all public schools teaching kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that are operated by a school district to develop, in cooperation with identified partners and other persons who may be interested in the prevention of campus crime and violence, a comprehensive school safety plan, as defined. This bill would revise that statement of intent to include local emergency medical services personnel and other persons who may be interested in the health and safety of pupils among the identified cooperating partners, and would revise the definition of “safety plan” for purposes of the statement of intent to expand its scope, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Canright

**AB 2900 (Soria D) Small agricultural truck fleet assistance program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 5/29/2024-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and TRANS.

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

**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. Current law requires the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate funds on a competitive basis for projects that are shown to achieve the greatest emission reduction from sources associated with the movement of freight along California’s trade corridors. This bill would require the state board,

in order to minimize the impact of the energy transition on the supply chains in the critical agricultural sector and ensure that disadvantaged communities equitably share in the benefits of and investments in emission reductions, to establish the Small Agricultural Truck Fleet Assistance Program, or use an existing program, to provide dedicated technical assistance to owner-operators or owners of small fleets to support the transition to cleaner emission-compliant trucks, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Fynboh

**AB 2968 (Connolly D) School safety and fire prevention: fire hazard severity zones: comprehensive school safety plans: communication and evacuation plans.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/24/2024

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Coms. on ED. and N.R. & W.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	<b>Policy</b>	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify, according to specified procedures, high and very high fire hazard severity zones within state responsibility areas and lands that are not within state responsibility areas. Current law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a structure within specified portions of those areas to comply with defensible space requirements, as provided. These defensible space requirements include, among other things, a requirement to maintain a defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, as specified. Current law provides that school districts and county offices of education are responsible for the overall development of a comprehensive school safety plan for each of its schools, as provided. Current law requires a schoolsite council to write and develop a comprehensive school safety plan relevant to the needs and resources of that particular school, in consultation with a representative from a law enforcement agency, a fire department, and other first responder entities, as specified, while providing an alternate mechanism for compliance with this requirement for small school districts, as defined. Current law requires the comprehensive school safety plan to include appropriate strategies and programs relating to school safety and school safety law compliance, including the development of specified disaster procedures. Current law authorizes a chartering authority to deny a petition for the establishment of a charter school for specified reasons, including the absence in the charter petition of a reasonably comprehensive description of the development of a school safety plan that includes these same topics. This bill would, commencing with the 2026-27 fiscal year and annually thereafter, require each private school or public school, including a charter school, serving more than 50 students or pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone, as identified by the State Fire Marshal, to comply with the above-described defensible space fire safety standards, and any subsequent regulations implementing those standards, as provided.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Gulbrandsen

**AB 2975 (Gipson D) Occupational safety and health standards: workplace violence prevention plan.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/2/2024

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and HEALTH.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	<b>Policy</b>	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 imposes safety responsibilities on employers and employees, including the requirement that an employer establish, implement, and maintain an effective injury prevention program, and makes specified violations of these provisions a crime. Current law also requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt standards developed by the Division of Occupational Safety and



Health that require specified types of hospitals to adopt a workplace violence prevention plan as part of the hospital's injury and illness prevention plan to protect health care workers and other facility personnel from aggressive and violent behavior. This bill would require the standards board, by March 1, 2025, to amend the standards to include a requirement that a hospital maintain metal detectors at specific entrances of a hospital, a requirement that a hospital assign appropriate security personnel who meet training standards, a requirement that the hospital have reasonable protocols for alternative search and screening for patients, family, or visitors who refuse to undergo metal detector screening, and a requirement that a hospital adopt reasonable protocols for storage of patient, family, or visitor property that might be used as a weapon.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Davis,

**AB 3043 (Rivas, Luz D) Occupational safety: fabrication activities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/20/2024

**Status:** 6/5/2024-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

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

**Summary:** Would prohibit a person engaged in fabrication activities or fabrication shops from using dry methods, and require the use of effective wet methods in any fabrication activities. The bill would make a violation of these provisions grounds for, among other disciplinary action, an immediate order prohibiting continued fabrication activities.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Chan

**AB 3258 (Bryan D) Refinery and chemical plants.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 6/3/2024

**Status:** 6/3/2024-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

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

**Summary:** The California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990 requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt process safety management standards for refineries, chemical plants, and other manufacturing facilities, as prescribed. Current law requires a petroleum refinery employer to submit an annual schedule of planned turnarounds, as defined, for all affected units for the following calendar year and to provide prescribed access onsite and to related documentation. Current law also establishes requirements for Division of Occupational Safety and Health access to, and disclosure of, trade secrets, as defined, including information relating to planned turnarounds of petroleum refinery employers. This bill would remove references in existing law to petroleum refineries and petroleum refinery employers and, instead, refer to refineries and refinery employers.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Murcell

**SB 864 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Workforce development: workplace rights curriculum.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/3/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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

**Summary:** The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act requires local workforce development boards to be established in each local area of a state to assist the local chief elected official in planning, oversight, and evaluation of local workforce investment, and requires each local board to perform various duties consistent with the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. Current law requires each local board to develop and submit to the Governor a comprehensive 4-year local plan, in partnership with the appropriate chief local elected official, that includes specified elements. This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor with partnering with the Labor Commissioner and other subject matter experts in developing workplace rights curriculum to be provided to all individuals receiving individualized career services, supportive services, or training services through the California workforce system, as specified. The bill would require each local workforce development board to ensure the provision of workplace rights training consistent with that workplace rights curriculum. The bill would require the comprehensive 4-year local plan to include a description of how the local board plans to comply with this requirement. By imposing additional duties on local workforce development boards, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**  
Watch

**Assigned**  
Murcell

**SB 945**

**(Alvarado-Gil D) The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/18/2024

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024

**Status:** 6/3/2024-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and NAT. RES.

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop a plan, addressing specified issues, with recommendations and guidelines for counties to use in the case of a significant air quality event caused by wildfires or other sources. This bill, the Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act, would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to create, operate, and maintain a statewide integrated wildfire smoke and health data platform no later than July 1, 2026, that, among other things, would integrate wildfire smoke and health data from multiple databases. Under the bill, the purposes for the data platform would include providing adequate information to understand the negative health impacts on California’s population caused by wildfire smoke and evaluating the effectiveness of investments in forest health and wildfire mitigation on health outcomes in California.

**Position**  
Mild Support

**Assigned**  
Gulbrandsen,  
Peroni

**SB 1045**

**(Blakespear D) Composting facilities: zoning.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/29/2024

**Status:** 6/3/2024-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and L. GOV.

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

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Current law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2026, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office’s internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities

throughout the development of the technical advisory.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Steedman-Lyde

**SB 1062 (Dahle R) Energy: conversion of biomass energy generation facilities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/8/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/29/2024

**Status:** 6/3/2024-Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and NAT. RES.

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

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Agricultural Biomass Utilization Account in the Department of Food and Agricultural Fund, which is administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for purposes of providing grants to persons that use agricultural biomass as a means for avoiding landfill use, preventing air pollution, and enhancing environmental quality. This bill would require the Department of Conservation to develop the Biomass Technology Transition Program to support the conversion of biomass generation facilities using traditional combustion technologies to newer advanced bioenergy technology facilities that result in reductions in the emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases. The bill would require the department, on or before December 1, 2025, to identify generation facilities with a generation capacity of 10 megawatts or greater that uses, or are in the process of recommissioning or the redevelopment of those facilities to use, forest biomass waste, as defined, and the operators of those facilities have demonstrated to the department their sincere interest, to the satisfaction of the department, in converting the facilities to advanced bioenergy technologies that result in a reduction in emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Fynboh

**SB 1147 (Portantino D) Drinking water: bottled water: microplastics levels.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/10/2024

**Status:** 6/6/2024-Re-referred to Coms. on HEALTH and E.S. & T.M. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

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

**Summary:** The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law regulates, among other things, the manufacture, production, processing, and packing of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and is administered by the State Department of Public Health. The law prescribes various quality and labeling standards for bottled water and vended water, and limits the levels of certain contaminants that may be contained in those water products. Current law makes a violation of the law or regulation adopted pursuant to the law a crime. Current law requires, as a condition of licensure, a water-bottling plant, as defined, to annually prepare a water-bottling plant report, as specified, and to make the report available to each customer, upon request. This bill would require, upon adoption by the State Water Resources Control Board of a primary drinking water standard for microplastics, any water-bottling plant that produces bottled water that is sold in this state to provide the State Department of Public Health’s Food and Drug Branch an annual report on the levels of microplastics found in the source water used for bottling and in the final bottled water product that is offered for sale, as provided. The bill would require this report to be included with the annual water-bottling plant report and, upon request, be made available to each consumer.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Canright



[SB 1176](#)**(Niello R) Wildfires: workgroup: toxic heavy metals.****Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2024**Last Amend:** 5/16/2024**Status:** 6/3/2024-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.

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

**Summary:** Would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with specified entities, to form a workgroup related to exposure of toxic heavy metals after a wildfire. The bill would require the workgroup to do certain things, including establishing best practices and recommendations for wildfire-impacted communities and first responders to avoid exposure to heavy metals after a wildfire. The bill would authorize the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to contract with public universities, research institutions, and other technical experts to support the work of the workgroup. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to report their findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026.

**Position**

Mild Support

**Assigned**

Peroni

[SB 1299](#)**(Cortese D) Farmworkers: benefits.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/15/2024**Last Amend:** 3/21/2024**Status:** 6/3/2024-Referred to Com. on INS.

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

**Summary:** 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. The bill would specify that compensation awarded for heat-related injury to farmworkers is to include, among other things, medical treatment and disability. The bill would establish the Farmworker Climate Change Heat Injury and Death Fund that would consist of a one-time transfer of \$5,000,000 derived from nongeneral funds of the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund for the purpose of administrative costs associated with this presumption. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Murcell

[SB 1308](#)**(Gonzalez D) Ozone: indoor air cleaning devices.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/15/2024**Last Amend:** 3/18/2024**Status:** 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and adopt regulations, consistent with federal law, to protect the public health from ozone emitted by indoor air cleaning devices, including medical and nonmedical devices used in occupied spaces. Current law requires those regulations to include, among other things, an emission concentration standard for ozone emissions that is equivalent to the federal ozone emissions limit for air cleaning devices. Current law generally sets forth crimes and penalties for violations of air pollution laws and any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board. This bill would instead require the state board, by

July 1, 2026, or as soon as feasible, as provided, but no later than July 1, 2026, to include in these regulations an emission concentration standard for ozone emissions not greater than 0.005 parts per million, to the extent consistent with federal law, thereby imposing a more protective standard.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Berman

**SB 1350 (Durazo D) Private employment: domestic workers.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 3/18/2024

**Status:** 5/28/2024-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	<b>Policy</b>	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

**Summary:** The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over every employment and place of employment in this state which is necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and to protect employees. Current law requires the chief of the division, or a representative of the chief, to convene an advisory committee for the purposes of creating voluntary guidance and making recommendations to the department and the Legislature on policies the state may adopt to protect the health and safety of privately funded household domestic service employees. Current law requires the advisory committee to make recommendations, in consultation with specified entities, on what additional policies may be adopted by the department or the Legislature to protect the health and safety of household domestic service employees. This bill would require the department to make recommendations to the Legislature on policies the state may adopt to protect domestic workers from work-related injuries and illnesses, and, in making these recommendations, to consider the recommendations made by the above-described advisory committee.

**Position**

Watch

**Assigned**

Peroni

**Total Measures: 23**

**Total Tracking Forms: 23**