



**BLANNING & BAKER**

Associates, Inc.

**ACSS Legislative Report  
2/3/2023**

**Watch**

**AB 1**

**(McKinnor D) Collective bargaining: Legislature.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Status:** 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.

**Location:** 1/26/2023-A. P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Ralph C. Dills Act (Dills Act), governs collective bargaining between the state and recognized state public employee organizations. Existing law excludes certain employees from coverage under the Dills Act, including, among others, managerial employees, supervisory employees, and confidential employees, as defined. Existing law creates the Public Employment Relations Board and authorizes it, among other things, to determine appropriate state employee bargaining units, as specified. This bill would enact the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act, to provide employees of the Legislature the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. The bill would prescribe rights, duties, and prohibitions in this context that parallel those in the Dills Act. The bill would prohibit the Public Employment Relations Board from including employees of the Legislature in a bargaining unit that includes employees other than those of the Legislature. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the board, or any of its agents, in the performance of duties pursuant to its provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that the provisions of the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act are severable. The bill would become operative on July 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 13**

**(Essayli R) Elections: Election Day holiday: voting by mail.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/26/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Last Amend:** 1/26/2023

**Status:** 1/30/2023-Re-referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.

**Location:** 1/26/2023-A. ELECTIONS

**Summary:** Existing law requires the statewide general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year. Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state. This bill would add the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any even-numbered year to the list of state holidays. By increasing the duties of local officials in connection with the creation of a new state holiday, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 96**

**(Kalra D) Public employment: local public transit agencies: autonomous transit vehicle technology.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/9/2023

**Status:** 1/30/2023-Re-referred to Com. on P.E. & R. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

**Location:** 1/30/2023-A. P.E. & R.

**Summary:** Existing law creates various transit districts and prescribes requirements applicable to their labor relations, including those that address the recognition and certification of exclusive employee representatives, unit determinations, and procedures for meeting and conferring on matters subject to collective bargaining. This bill would require a public transit employer to provide written notice to the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by autonomous transit vehicle technology of its determination to begin, or its substantive progress toward initiating, any procurement process or a plan to acquire or deploy any autonomous transit vehicle technology for public transit services that would eliminate job functions or jobs of the workforce to which the autonomous transit vehicle technology applies not less than 12 months before commencing the process, plan, or deployment. The bill would require a public transit employer, upon a written request of the exclusive employee representative, to provide specified information to the exclusive employee representative, including the potential gaps in skills that may result from the new service. The bill would require the public transit employer, following the written request for information by the exclusive employee representative, and

within 30 days of receiving the specified information, to commence collective bargaining on specified subjects, including creating plans to train and prepare the affected workforce to fill new positions created by the autonomous transit vehicle technology.

#### [AB 221](#)

##### **(Ting D) Budget Act of 2023.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/10/2023

**Status:** 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

**Location:** 1/26/2023-A. BUDGET

**Summary:** This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

#### [AB 227](#)

##### **(Sanchez R) State employment: social media platforms.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/11/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/11/2023

**Status:** 1/12/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

**Location:** 1/11/2023-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The California Constitution establishes the State Personnel Board (board) and requires the board to, among other things, enforce the civil service statutes, prescribe probationary periods and classifications, adopt rules authorized by statute, and review disciplinary actions. The Constitution also requires the executive officer of the board to administer the civil service statutes under the rules of the board. Under existing law, the board is authorized to conduct audits and investigations of the personnel practices of the Department of Human Resources (department) and appointing authorities to ensure compliance with civil service policies, procedures, and statutes. Existing law establishes the department and provides that, subject to the requirements of the California Constitution, it succeeds to and is vested with the duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction exercised by the board as its designee with respect to the board's administrative and ministerial functions. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit a person from installing an application for a social media platform on a state-owned or state-issued electronic device if specified conditions are met, including that the social media company that owns the application is domiciled in, has its principal place of business in, has its headquarters in, or is organized under the laws of, a country of concern. The bill would also prohibit a person from installing an application for a social media platform owned or controlled by specified companies from being installed on a state-owned or state-issued electronic device. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.

#### [SB 72](#)

##### **(Skinner D) Budget Act of 2023.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/10/2023

**Status:** 1/11/2023-From printer.

**Location:** 1/10/2023-S. BUDGET & F.R.

**Summary:** This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

#### [SB 74](#)

##### **(Dodd D) State employment: social media platforms.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/11/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/11/2023

**Status:** 1/18/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 1/11/2023-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Constitution establishes the State Personnel Board (board) and requires the board to, among other things, enforce the civil service statutes, prescribe probationary periods and classifications, adopt rules authorized by statute, and review disciplinary actions. The Constitution also requires the executive officer of the board to administer the civil service statutes under the rules of the board. Under existing law, the board is authorized to conduct audits and investigations of the personnel practices of the Department of Human Resources and appointing authorities to ensure compliance with civil service policies, procedures, and statutes. Existing law establishes the Department of Human Resources (department) and provides that, subject to the requirements of the California Constitution, it succeeds to and is vested with the duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction exercised by the board as its designee with respect to the board's administrative and ministerial functions. This bill would prohibit applications for social media platforms from being downloaded or installed on state-owned or state-issued devices if specified conditions are met, including that an entity of concern or a country of concern directly or indirectly owns, directly or indirectly controls, or holds 10 percent or more of the voting shares of the social media company that owns the application. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would require the Governor to prepare and maintain a list of countries of concern, to post that list on the Governor's internet website, and to update that list at least once every 6 months. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 252](#)

**(Gonzalez D) Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2023

**Status:** 1/31/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 2.

**Location:** 1/30/2023-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. These provisions qualify this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. Existing law prohibits the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a thermal coal company, as defined. Existing law requires the boards to liquidate investments in thermal coal companies on or before July 1, 2017, and requires the boards, in making a determination to liquidate investments, to constructively engage with thermal coal companies to establish whether the companies are transitioning their business models to adapt to clean energy generation. Existing law provides that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution. This bill would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined. The bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2030. The bill would temporarily suspend the above-described liquidation provision upon a good faith determination by the board that certain conditions materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets, as specified, and would make this suspension provision inoperative on January 1, 2035. The bill would provide that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 261](#)

**(Stern D) Greenhouse gases: climate-related financial risk.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2023

**Status:** 1/31/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 2.

**Location:** 1/30/2023-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a covered entity, as defined, to prepare a climate-related financial risk report disclosing the entity's climate-related financial risk and measures adopted to reduce and adapt to climate-related financial risk disclosed. The bill would require the covered entity to submit to the state board, and make available to the public on its own internet website, a copy of the report and to submit to the Secretary of State a statement affirming, not under penalty of perjury, that the report discloses climate-related financial risk. The bill would also set forth the duties of the Climate-Related Risk Disclosure Advisory Group, as specified, including the duty to collect and review climate-related financial risk reports received in the prior calendar year and the duty to annually prepare a public report that contains specified information, including a review of the disclosure of climate-related financial risk contained in climate-related financial risk reports and an analysis of the systemic and sectorwide climate-related financial risks facing the state. The bill would also require the Office of Planning and Research to serve as the administrative staff for the advisory group. By expanding the scope of crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 276](#)

**(Seyarto R) Workweek: overtime: legislative employees.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/1/2023

**Status:** 2/2/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 4.

**Location:** 2/1/2023-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law defines and regulates the terms and conditions of employment. Existing law generally defines "workweek" for these purposes and requires that work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek be compensated at a rate of at least 1 1/2 times the employee's regular rate of pay, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would expressly require that overtime provisions apply to an employee of the Legislature. By expanding the application of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other

related provisions and other existing laws.

**Total Measures: 10**

**Total Tracking Forms: 10**