



**PRIORITY LEGISLATION FOR
LEGISLATIVE TERM (2023-2024)**
(Updated: 11-13-2023)

STATE BILLS

AB 28 (Asm. Jesse Gabriel (D)): Firearms and Ammunition: Excise Tax - SUPPORT

This bill, the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Act, would, commencing Jul. 1, 2024, impose an excise tax in the amount of 11% of the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of a firearm, firearm precursor part, and ammunition, as specified. The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require that the revenues collected be deposited in the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the moneys received in the fund to be used to fund various gun violence prevention, education, research, response, and investigation programs, as specified. The bill would require the Director of Finance to transfer, as a loan, \$2,400,000 from the General Fund to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to implement these provisions, as specified. The bill would require each licensed firearms dealer, firearms manufacturer, and ammunition vendor to register with the department for a permit, as specified. The bill would also provide procedures for the issuance, revocation, and reinstatement of a permit. Additionally, the bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. Because this bill would expand the scope of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**AB 39 (Asm. Timothy Grayson (D)):
Digital Financial Asset Businesses: Regulatory Oversight - SUPPORT**

This bill, the Digital Financial Assets Law, would, on and after Jan. 1, 2025, prohibit a person from engaging in digital financial asset business activity, or holding itself out as being able to engage in digital financial asset business activity, with or on behalf of a resident unless any of certain criteria are met, including the person is licensed with the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, as prescribed. The bill would define “digital financial asset” to mean a digital representation of value that is used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or store of value, and that is not legal tender, whether or not denominated in legal tender, except as specified. Additionally, the bill would, among other things, authorize the department to conduct examinations of a licensee, as prescribed, and would require a licensee to maintain, for all digital financial asset business activity with, or on behalf of, a resident for 5 years after the date of the activity, certain records, including a general ledger posted at least monthly that lists all assets, liabilities, capital, income, and expenses of the licensee. Also, the bill would authorize the department to take an enforcement measure against a licensee or person that is not a licensee but is engaging in digital financial asset business activity with, or on behalf of, a resident in any of certain instances, including the licensee or person materially violates the provisions of the bill, a rule adopted or order issued under the bill, or a law of this state other than the bill that applies to digital financial asset business activity of the violator with, or on behalf of, a resident. The bill would prescribe certain civil penalties for violations of its provisions. Further, the bill would require a covered person, before engaging in digital financial asset business activity with a resident, to make certain disclosures to the resident, including a schedule of fees and charges the covered person may assess, the manner by which fees and charges will be calculated if they are not set in advance and disclosed, and the timing of the fees and charges. The bill would define “covered person” to mean a person required to obtain a license under the Digital Financial Assets Law. Lastly, the bill would require an applicant, before submitting an application, to create and, during licensure, maintain in a record policies and procedures for, among other things, an information security program and an operational security program.

AB 83 (Asm. Alex Lee (D)): Political Reform Act Of 1974: Contributions And Expenditures By Foreign-Influenced Business Entities - SUPPORT

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a foreign government or foreign principal from making any contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure in connection with the qualification or support of, or opposition to, a state or local ballot measure or an election for a state or local office. This bill would expand prohibitions to include contributions, expenditures, or independent expenditures made by a foreign-influenced business entity, as defined, in connection with an election or ballot measure. The bill would require a business entity that makes a contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure to file with the filing officer and the applicable candidate or committee a statement of certification, signed by the entity's chief executive officer under penalty of perjury, avowing that the entity was not a foreign-influenced business entity on the date the contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure was made. The bill would prohibit a person who receives funds from a business entity from using those funds for purposes of a contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure in connection with a ballot measure or election unless the person receives a copy of the statement of certification from the business entity.

AB 259 (Asm. Alex Lee (D)): Wealth Tax: False Claims Act - SUPPORT

This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2024, and before Jan. 1, 2026, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1.5% of a resident of this state's worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000 (\$1B), or in excess of \$500,000,000 (\$500MM) in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2026, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1% of a resident's worldwide net worth in excess of \$50,000,000 (\$50MM), or in excess of \$25,000,000 (\$25MM) in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would also impose, for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2026, an additional tax at a rate of 0.5% of a resident's worldwide net worth in excess of \$1B, or in excess of \$500MM in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would describe worldwide net worth with reference to specific federal provisions and would provide that worldwide net worth does not include specific assets, including personal property situated out of state, directly held real property, or liabilities related to directly held real property. The bill would also authorize the Franchise Tax Board to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions, including regulations regarding the valuation of certain assets that are not publicly traded. The bill would require new certifications by taxpayers, made under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would establish the Wealth Tax Advisory Council. The bill would require the council to determine an adequate level of annual funding and staffing for the administration and collection of the wealth tax imposed by this bill. The bill would provide specific guidelines for what constitutes adequate levels of annual funding and staffing for the administration and collection of a wealth tax. The bill would establish 2 continuously appropriated funds in the State Treasury to cover the expenses of the administration and collection of the wealth tax. Under the bill, the funds would be funded by the greater of either a specified amount or a certain percentage of revenues estimated to be generated by the wealth tax. By establishing new continuously appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation. Also, the bill would apply the provisions of the False Claims Act to claims, records, or statements made in relation to the wealth tax imposed by the bill, as specified. Further, the bill would create an exception to these rules in the case of information related to the Wealth Tax, as requested by the University of California or the Wealth Tax Advisory Council, so long as specified information privacy protections are in place, and the request is for a specified purpose. Furthermore, the bill would specify that the tax imposed by the bill shall only become operative if a specified constitutional amendment is approved by the voters and takes effect. Lastly, the bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. And, the bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

AB 270 / SB 24 (Asm. Alex Lee (D) / Sens. Tom Umberg (D) & Ben Allen (D)): Political Reform Act of 1974: Public Campaign Financing - SUPPORT

This bill submits a proposal to voters that would permit a public officer or candidate to expend or accept public moneys for the purpose of seeking elected office if the state or a local governmental entity established a dedicated fund for this purpose, as specified. The bill would prohibit the public moneys for this dedicated fund from being taken from public moneys that are earmarked for education, transportation, or public safety. This restriction would not apply to charter cities. The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the act may be amended by a statute that becomes effective upon approval of the voters. This bill would require the Secretary of State to submit the provisions of the bill to the voters for approval at the Nov. 5, 2024, statewide election, as specified.

AB 280 (Asm. Chris Holden (D)): Segregated Confinement - SUPPORT

This bill would require every jail, prison, public or privately operated detention facility, and a facility in which individuals are subject to confinement or involuntary detention to develop and follow written procedures governing the management of segregated confinement, as specified, and to make those written procedures publicly available. The bill would require those facilities to document the use of segregated confinement by, among other things, providing written orders of that confinement to the individual confined, as specified. The bill would prohibit those facilities from involuntarily placing an individual in segregated confinement if the individual belongs to a designated population, including, among others, that the individual has a mental or physical disability or that the individual is under 26 years of age or over 59 years of age. The bill would require the facility to periodically check on the individual and have a medical or mental health professional periodically assess the individual. This bill would require a facility to offer out-of-cell programming to individuals in segregated confinement for at least 4 hours per day, not including time spent on an unpaid work assignment or in paid employment. The bill would require a facility to maximize the amount of time that an incarcerated person held in segregated confinement spends outside of their cell by providing outdoor and indoor recreation, education, clinically appropriate treatment therapies, and skill-building activities, as specified, and would require facilities to develop and provide appropriate programming to individuals that pose a significant safety risk to themselves or others, as specified. The bill would also authorize a facility to use segregated confinement to help treat and protect against the spread of communicable disease, under certain circumstances. Additionally, the bill would prohibit a facility from holding an individual in segregated confinement for more than 15 consecutive days and no more than 45 days in a 180-day period, as specified. This bill would also prohibit a facility from imposing limitations on services, treatment, or basic needs; conducting out-of-cell programming opportunities in a smaller cage or therapy module; placing an individual in segregated confinement on the basis of confidential information, as specified; using specified restraints when an individual is in segregated confinement; and using segregated confinement as a means of protecting an individual. This bill would require a facility administrator or chief physician to conduct a secondary review of a person in segregated confinement's dispute regarding qualification in the designated populations category. This bill would require facilities to create and publish monthly, semiannual, and annual reports, as specified. The bill would require the Office of the Inspector General and the Board of State and Community Corrections to assess each facility's compliance with the act, as specified. This bill would require local and state authorities to promulgate regulations or directives to implement the act, where applicable. The bill would declare these provisions to be severable. By imposing additional duties on county jails, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

AB 311 / SB 245 (Asm. Miguel Santiago (D) / Sen. Melissa Hurtado (D)): California Food Assistance Program: Eligibility And Benefits - SUPPORT

This bill would remove the 55 years of age or older age limitation and make any individual eligible for the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) if the individual's immigration status is the sole basis for their ineligibility for CalFresh benefits. By extending eligibility for CFAP, which is administered by the counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 316 (Asms. Cecilia Aguiar-Curry (D) & Laura Friedman (D)): Vehicles: Autonomous Vehicles - SUPPORT

This bill would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to report to the department a collision on a public road that involved one of its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that is operating under a testing permit that resulted in damage of property, bodily injury, or death within 10 days of the collision. Additionally, the bill would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to annually submit to the department specified information regarding the deactivation of the autonomous mode for its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that were operating under a testing permit that authorized the vehicle to operate on public roads. Further, the bill would prohibit the operation of an autonomous vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more on public roads for testing purposes, transporting goods, or transporting passengers without a human safety operator physically present in the autonomous vehicle at the time of operation. Lastly, the bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, by Jan. 1, 2029, or 5 years after commencement of testing, whichever occurs later, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to submit a report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature evaluating the performance of autonomous vehicle technology and its impact on public safety and employment in the transportation sector for autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the Department of Transportation, the State Air Resources Board, and other relevant state agencies to provide additional information needed to research the report.

AB 362 (Asm. Alex Lee (D)):**Real Property Taxation: Land Value Taxation Study - SUPPORT**

This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to conduct or commission a study on the efficacy of a statewide land value taxation system as an alternative to the current appraisal methods utilized for real property taxation. The bill would require the study to be provided to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 2025. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

AB 373 (Asm. Mike Gipson (D)): Intersession Programs: Foster Children And Homeless Youth: Priority Access - SUPPORT

This bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school, if the local educational agency operates an intersession program, as defined, to grant priority access to foster children and homeless youth, as provided. The bill would, notwithstanding any other law, provide that if a foster child or homeless youth will be moving during an intersession period, the pupil's parent, guardian, educational rights holder, or Indian custodian, as defined, in the case of an Indian child, or, if there is no parent, guardian, or educational rights holder, or Indian custodian, the unaccompanied homeless youth, as applicable, shall determine which school the pupil attends for the intersession period, if applicable. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 48853.5 of the Education Code proposed by AB 723 to be operative only if this bill and AB 723 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

AB 418 (Asms. Jesse Gabriel (D) & Buffy Wicks (D)):**Food Product Safety - SUPPORT**

This bill, commencing Jan. 1, 2025, would prohibit a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale, in commerce a food product that contains any specified substance, including, among others, brominated vegetable oil & red dye 3.

AB 525 (Asm. Phil Ting (D)): Foster Youth: Supervised Independent Living Placement Housing Supplement - SUPPORT

This bill, subject to an appropriation, would create a housing supplement to the rate paid for a nonminor dependent (18-20 years old) placed in a supervised independent living placement, as specified. The bill would require the department to work with the County Welfare Directors Association of California and the Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) to develop and implement the necessary system changes to implement the housing supplement. The bill would prohibit an overpayment from being collected on this housing supplement. The bill would require the department to calculate this housing supplement and inform county welfare agencies, by means of all-county letters or similar written instructions, by July 1 of each year of the amount of the supplement. The bill would require the department to report by county, the amount paid to nonminor dependents placed in supervised independent living placements, as specified.

AB 538 (Asm. Holden (D)):**Multistate Regional Transmission System Organization: Membership - OPPOSE**

This bill would prohibit a California electrical transmission facility owner, a retail seller of electricity, or a local publicly owned electric utility from joining a multistate regional transmission system organization (MRTSO), as defined, unless the bylaws or other organizational documents that govern the organization, and the organization's operations, meet Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requirements and other specified requirements. The bill would require a California transmission owner, retail seller, or local publicly owned electric utility, before joining a MRTSO, to submit the bylaws and other organizational documents that govern the MRTSO to the Energy Commission for review. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the state board, to review those materials for compliance with the bill's requirements. The bill would prohibit a California transmission owner, retail seller, or local publicly owned electric utility from joining the MRTSO unless the Energy Commission has determined that the organization's bylaws and organizational documents meet those requirements. If a California transmission owner, retail seller, or local publicly owned electric utility has joined an Independent System Operator (ISO) that becomes a MRTSO and the Energy Commission determines that the organization's bylaws and organizational documents do not meet those requirements, the bill would require that the California transmission owner, retail seller, or local publicly owned electric utility not remain in the organization. The bill would authorize the ISO to develop and submit to the Energy Commission a governance proposal that complies

with those requirements and to provide notice and a copy of this submission to the Legislature and the Governor at the same time as it is submitted to the Energy Commission. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the PUC and state board, to review the proposal for compliance with the bill's requirements, and, if the Energy Commission determines that the proposal meets those requirements, to submit the governance proposal to the Governor and to the Legislature with a declaration that the Energy Commission has so found. If notice is delivered by the Energy Commission during a regular session of the Legislature, and if a transmission owner from outside California that is not a participating transmission owner as of Jan. 1, 2024, has entered into an agreement with the ISO indicating its intent to become a participating transmission owner, the bill would authorize the ISO, beginning 270 days after receipt of notice by the Legislature, to proceed to implement the proposal.

AB 610 (Asm. Chris Holden (D)):

Student Transit Pass Pilot Program: Free Student Transit Passes - SUPPORT

Upon the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, this bill would create the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, for purposes of awarding grants to transit agencies for the costs of creating, designing, developing, advertising, distributing, and implementing free youth transit passes to persons attending certain educational institutions, providing free transit service to holders of those passes, and administering and participating in the program, as specified. The bill would authorize a transit agency to submit a grant application in partnership with one or more educational institutions and would also authorize grant funds to be used to maintain, subsidize, or expand an existing fare-free program, as provided. The bill would authorize a transit agency with an existing fare-free program that enables a person 18 years of age or younger to use a transit agency's bus and rail services without paying any additional fare or charge to submit an application without an educational institution partner, as provided. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified committees of the Legislature on or before Jan. 1, 2027, on, among other things, the outcomes of the program and the funding conditions associated with offering free youth transit passes, the status of transit pass programs statewide, and whether these provisions led to reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases and vehicle miles traveled, as provided. Additionally, the bill would repeal its provisions as of Jan. 1, 2028.

AB 793 (Asm. Mia Bonta (D)): Privacy: Reverse Demands - SUPPORT

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation related to protecting the privacy of those seeking reproductive and gender-affirming care.

AB 1176 (Asm. Rick Zbur (D)):

General Plans: Local Electrification Planning Act - SUPPORT

This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require a city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or otherwise integrate a plan into the general plan, that, among other things, identifies opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging to meet the needs of the city's, county's, or city and county's current and future visitors, residents, and businesses, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups, as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to adopt a specified plan, or otherwise integrate the plan into the general plan, on or after Jan. 1, 2025, but no later than Jan. 1, 2028. The bill would deem a plan adopted pursuant to these provisions as a regional plan for specified purposes. Additionally, the bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

AB 1248 (Asm. Isaac Bryan (D)):

Local Redistricting: Independent Redistricting Commissions - SUPPORT

This bill would require a county, general law city, charter city, school district, or community college district that contains over 300,000 residents to establish an independent redistricting commission to adopt district boundaries after each federal decennial census. The bill would require a county, city, school district, or community college district with over 300,000 residents that does not enact an ordinance, resolution, or charter amendment establishing an independent redistricting commission by Mar. 1, 2030, and Mar. 1 of every subsequent year ending in 0, to establish a 14-member independent redistricting commission according to specified procedures, including procedures for the random selection of the members of the commission from among applicants meeting certain qualifications. By requiring certain local jurisdictions to establish independent redistricting commissions to adopt district boundaries, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would prohibit a member of an independent redistricting

commission from communicating with any individual or organization regarding redistricting matters, except as provided. The bill would require the State Auditor to provide the contact information of any applicant to serve on the Citizens Redistricting Commission, which is responsible for adjusting the boundary lines of the congressional, legislative, and State Board of Equalization districts, to any city or county that has established an independent or hybrid redistricting commission and to inform those applicants of opportunities to serve on an independent or hybrid redistricting commission. Also, the bill would exempt the Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Fresno, and Kern (who already have existing independent redistricting commissions) from the bill's provisions requiring a county with over 300,000 residents to establish an independent redistricting commission, unless the existing law provisions establishing independent redistricting commissions for those counties are repealed or invalidated. Lastly, the bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

AB 1335 (Asm. Rick Zbur (D)): Local Government: Transportation Planning And Land Use: Sustainable Communities Strategy - SUPPORT

This bill would require each metropolitan planning organization to include in the sustainable communities strategy the total number of new housing units necessary to house all the population of the region over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan, as specified, and the total number of new housing units necessary to meet the projection of the 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. By imposing additional duties on metropolitan planning organizations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would require the annual report to also include specified information with respect to areas identified for residential or mixed-use developments in the applicable sustainable communities strategies or alternative planning strategies. By imposing additional duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1431 (Asm. Rick Zbur (D)): Housing: The California Housing Security Act - SUPPORT

This bill would, upon appropriation of the Legislature, establish the California Housing Security Program to provide a housing subsidy to eligible persons, as specified, to reduce housing insecurity and help Californians meet their basic housing needs. To create the program, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish a 2-year pilot program in up to 4 counties, as specified. The bill would require the department to issue guidelines to establish the program that include, among other things, the amount of the subsidy that shall be the amount necessary to cover the portion of a person's rent to prevent homelessness, but shall not exceed \$2,000 per month. Under the bill, the subsidy would not be considered income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits for any other public assistance program, nor would participation in other benefits exclude a person from eligibility for the subsidy. Under the bill, an undocumented person, as specified, who otherwise qualifies for the subsidy would be eligible for the subsidy. The bill would require the department to submit a report on the program to the Legislature, as described.

AB 1470 (Asm. Sharon Quirk Silva (D)): Medi-Cal: Behavioral Health Services: Documentation Standards - SUPPORT

The bill, as part of the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM), and with respect to behavioral health services provided under the Medi-Cal program, would require the department to standardize data elements relating to documentation requirements, including, but not limited to, medically necessary criteria, and would require the department to develop standard forms containing information necessary to properly adjudicate claims pursuant to CalAIM Terms and Conditions. The bill would require the department to consult with representatives of specified associations and programs for purposes of implementing these provisions. Additionally, the bill would require the department to conduct, on or before Jul. 1, 2025, regional trainings for personnel and provider networks of applicable entities, including county mental health plans, Medi-Cal managed care plans, and entities within the fee-for-service delivery system, on proper completion of the standard forms. The bill would require each applicable entity to distribute the training material and standard forms to its provider networks, and to commence, no later than Jul. 1, 2025, using the standard forms. The bill would require providers of applicable entities to use those forms, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to restrict the imposition of additional documentation requirements beyond those included on standard forms, as specified. Lastly, the bill would require the department to conduct an analysis on the status of utilization of the standard forms by applicable entities, and on the status of the trainings and training material, in order to determine the effectiveness of implementation of the above-described provisions. The bill would require the department to prepare a report containing findings from the analysis no later than Jul. 1, 2026, and a follow-up report no later than Jul. 1, 2028, and to submit each report to the Legislature and post it on the department's internet website.

AB 1620 (Asm. Rick Zbur (D)): Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: Permanent Disabilities: Comparable Or Smaller Units - SUPPORT

This bill would authorize a jurisdiction to require the owner of a residential real property that is subject to an ordinance or charter provision that controls the rental rate to permit a tenant who is current on their rent and who has a permanent disability related to mobility to move to an available comparable or smaller unit, as defined, located on the first floor of the building. The bill would require an owner who grants a request pursuant to these provisions to allow the tenant to retain their lease at the same rental rate and terms of the existing lease if certain conditions are met, including, among others, the move is determined to be necessary to accommodate the tenant's disability related to mobility and the new dwelling or unit is in the same building or on the same parcel with at least 3 other units.

ACA 4 (Asm. Isaac Bryan (D)): Elections: Eligibility To Vote - SUPPORT

This measure would repeal the requirement regarding the disqualification of electors incarcerated for felony convictions, thereby authorizing an otherwise qualified elector serving a state or federal prison term for the conviction of a felony to vote.

ACA 5 (Asm. Evan Low (D)): Marriage Equality - SUPPORT

The California Constitution declares that defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy are inalienable rights, and that a person may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or equal protection of the laws. This measure would express the intent of the Legislature to amend the Constitution of the State relating to marriage equality. The bill would both enshrine same-sex marriage rights and strike discriminatory language introduced into the state constitution with the passage of Proposition 8 (2008).

AJR 4 (Asm. Pilar Schiavo (D)): Medicare: ACO REACH Model - SUPPORT

This would request the President of the United States to immediately end the Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (REACH) Model under the federal Medicare Program, with the stated goal of eliminating corporate profiteering and expanding consumer-directed access to care established through Traditional Medicare.

SB 2 (Sen. Anthony Portantino (D)): Firearms - SUPPORT

This bill would require the licensing authority to issue or renew a license if the applicant is not a disqualified person for the license and the applicant is at least 21 years of age. The bill would remove the good character and good cause requirements from the issuance criteria. Under the bill, the applicant would be a disqualified person if they, among other things, are reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as specified. This bill would add the requirement that the applicant be the recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm is capable of being concealed upon the person. This bill would change the training requirement to be no less than 16 hrs, in length and would add additional subjects to the course incl., among other things, the safe storage and legal transportation of firearms. The bill would require an issuing authority, prior to that issuance, renewal, or amendment to a license, if it has direct access to the designated department system to determine if the applicant is the recorded owner of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm. The bill would require an issuing authority without access to that system to confirm the ownership with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located. Additionally, the bill would require a licensing authority to provide the applicant notice if a new license or license renewal is denied or revoked. If an application is denied or a license is revoked based on a determination that the applicant is a disqualified person, the bill would permit the applicant to request a hearing to challenge the license denial or revocation, and require the licensing authority to inform the applicant of the ability to seek a hearing. If a new license or license renewal is denied or revoked for any other reason, the bill would authorize the applicant to seek a writ of mandate from a superior court within 30 days of receipt of notice of denial or revocation, and require the licensing authority to inform the applicant of the ability to seek a writ of mandate. Also, the bill would revise that info. to include, among other things, the licensee's driver's license or ID number, fingerprints, and info. relating to the date of expiration of the license, and would remove the requirement that the license detail the reason for desiring a license to carry the weapon. Further, the bill would require the dept. to notify the licensing authority if the dept. is unable to ascertain, among other things, the final disposition of an arrest or criminal charge under state or federal law that would prohibit the person from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. The bill would require the licensing authority to instead collect

the applicant's fingerprint that would provide that positive identification in the files of the dept., as specified. This bill would prohibit a license from being issued or renewed unless the dept. reports to a licensing authority that the applicant is eligible to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. Furthermore, the bill would authorize a licensing authority to charge the add'l processing cost fee for a license renewal and would permit the licensing authority to collect the first 50% of the fee upon filing of the application. The bill also removes the prohibition on licensing authority requirements for add'l fees or liability insurance. Moreover, the bill would authorize the Attorney General to revise the standard form for licenses and the design standard if the committee does not revise the form or issue a design standard within a specified time period. And, the bill would remove those exemptions, except as specified. The bill would make it a crime to bring an unloaded firearm into, or upon the grounds of, any residence of the Governor, any other constitutional officer, or Member of the Legislature. The bill would also prohibit a licensee from carrying a firearm to specified locations, incl., among other places, a building designated for a court proceeding and a place of worship, as defined, with specific exceptions. Also, the bill would additionally prohibit a person from knowingly possessing a firearm in any building, real property, or parking area under the control of an airport or passenger vessel terminal, as specified. Additionally, the bill would revise the exception for a person who has a valid concealed carry license to permit them to carry a specified firearm in an area that is not within any building, real property, or parking area under the control of a public or private school, or on a street or sidewalk immediately adjacent to a building, real property, or parking area under the control of that public or private school, as specified. Lastly, the bill would also require a licensing authority to revoke a license if, among other things, a licensee has provided inaccurate or incomplete info. on their application for a new license or license renewal. While carrying a firearm, this bill would prohibit a licensee from, among other things, consuming an alcoholic beverage or controlled substance and from falsely representing that the licensee is a peace officer. The bill would authorize the dept. to adopt emergency regulations to implement the concealed firearm licensing system, as specified. This bill would make conforming changes and would state that its provisions are severable.

SB 12 (Sens. Henry Stern (D), Ben Allen (D) & Scott Wiener (D)):

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Emissions Limit - SUPPORT

This bill would require the State Air Resources Board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than Dec. 31, 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 52 (Sen. Maria Elena Durazo (D)): Redistricting: Large Charter Cities - SUPPORT

This bill would require a charter city with a population of at least 2,500,000 people to establish a citizens redistricting commission to adjust the district boundaries for the city council. The bill would require the commission to adjust the boundaries of the city council districts in accordance with specified criteria and adopt a redistricting plan following each federal decennial census in accordance with specified deadlines. By increasing the duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for charter cities with a population of at least 2,500,000 people.

SB 58 (Sen. Scott Wiener (D)): Controlled Substances: Decriminalization Of Certain Hallucinogenic Substances - SUPPORT

This bill would, on and after Jan. 1, 2025, make lawful the possession, preparation, obtaining, or transportation of, specified quantities of psilocybin, psilocyn, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), and mescaline, for personal use, as defined, by and with persons 21 years of age or older. The bill would provide penalties for possession of these substances on school grounds, or possession by, or transferring to, persons under 21 years of age. Additionally, the bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a workgroup to study and make recommendations on the establishment of a framework governing the therapeutic use, including facilitated or supported use, of those substances. The bill would require that workgroup to send a report to the Legislature containing those recommendations on or before Jan. 1, 2025. Also, the bill would, on and after Jan. 1, 2025, make lawful the cultivation or transportation of specified quantities of spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other materials that contain psilocybin or psilocyn for personal use, as defined, by and with persons 21 years of age or older. Further, the bill would exempt from prohibition, paraphernalia related, as specified, to these specific substances. The bill would also exempt from the prohibition items used for the testing and analysis of controlled substances. Lastly, the bill would repeal existing law which states the intent of the Legislature that the messages and information provided by various state drug and alcohol programs promote no unlawful use of any drugs or alcohol.

SB 81 (Sens. Josh Becker (D) & Nancy Skinner (D)): Parole Hearings - SUPPORT

This bill would prohibit the Board of Parole Hearings from considering any discriminatory factor, as specified, in reaching a finding of unsuitability for parole. The bill would require the board, when stating the reasons for its decision to deny parole, to articulate the relationship between each reason for denial and the parole candidate's current risk of violence. Additionally, the bill would require the board to notify a parole candidate who has been denied parole of their right to petition the court for habeas relief. The bill would require the court to, upon request, appoint counsel to a parole candidate who has reached their minimum eligible parole date who petitions the court for habeas relief after being denied parole. The bill would establish that a parole candidate who has reached their minimum eligible parole date has made a case for relief that should be accepted as correct unless proved otherwise and that the reviewing court may not deny a petition based on that fact without a hearing. The bill would require a court reviewing a petition for habeas relief based on a parole denial to uphold a decision to deny parole only if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person presents a current, unreasonable risk of danger to public safety, as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to annually track and publish data on habeas petitions, including, but not limited to, the number of petitions filed, granted, and denied.

SB 98 (Sen. Anthony Portantino (D)):**Education Finance: Additional Education Funding - SUPPORT**

This bill would define "average daily membership" as the quotient of the aggregate enrollment days for all pupils in a school district, county office of education, or charter school, from transitional kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, as applicable, divided by the total number of instructional days for the local educational agency in an academic year. The bill would require a local educational agency's average daily membership to be calculated using data from the same fiscal year or years that the local educational agency used to calculate its average daily attendance for purposes of state apportionment, as provided. For any fiscal year before the 2023–24 fiscal year for which average daily membership data is not available, the bill would require the Superintendent to use a local educational agency's census day enrollment count, as provided. The bill, commencing with the 2023–24 fiscal year, would require a local educational agency that submits enrollment data to the Superintendent and demonstrates a maintenance of effort to address chronic absenteeism, as provided, to receive as additional education funding the difference between what the local educational agency would have received under the local control funding formula based on average daily membership and what the local educational agency received under the local control funding formula based on average daily attendance for that fiscal year, as provided. The bill would make that maintenance of effort requirement subject to an annual audit and would provide that failure to meet the maintenance of effort requirement shall result in the loss of the additional education funding. The bill would require local educational agencies to use at least 30% of their additional education funding for local educational agency expenditures to address chronic absenteeism and habitual truancy, as provided. Additionally, the bill would, for purposes of calculating a local educational agency's average daily membership, require the Superintendent to issue directives and guidance on determining the date of withdrawal for a pupil deemed habitually truant. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before Nov. 1, 2029, on the implementation of the average daily membership funding in local educational agencies selected by the Legislative Analyst's Office, as provided. The bill would expressly state that funds to implement these provisions would be continuously appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

SB 227 (Sen. Maria Elena Durazo (D)):**Unemployment: Excluded Workers Program - SUPPORT**

The Safety Net for All Workers Act, would create an Excluded Workers Program (EWP) to be administered by the Employment Development Department (EDD). The program would provide workers who are excluded from Unemployment Insurance solely due to their immigration status with \$300 per week, for up to 20 weeks, for each week they are unemployed between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025. The bill would establish, until Jan. 1, 2027, the EWP, to be administered by the EDD upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing income assistance to excluded workers who are ineligible for the existing state or federal benefits administered by the department and who are unemployed. The bill would make individuals eligible to receive \$300 per week for each week of unemployment, if the Director of Employment Development makes certain findings, as defined and specified. The bill would require the department to promulgate regulations to implement the program, including regulations providing for an application process, as specified. Additionally, the bill would prohibit the department from requesting or compelling certain information from individuals in connection with administering the program and would prohibit the department from retaining specified documents for longer than necessary to administer benefits. The bill would also prohibit, except as specified, disclosures of personal information, as defined. Also, the bill would require the department, on or before Apr. 1, 2025, and until all funds have been exhausted, or Jan. 1, 2027, whichever comes first,

to release quarterly reports on the progress of the program. The bill would also require the department, on or before Mar. 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes specified information about the program, including, program participation, benefit amounts paid, weeks of benefits paid per participant, specified demographic information on program participants, outreach efforts, and administrative costs. Further, the bill, for the taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2025, and before Jan. 1, 2027, would provide an exclusion from gross income for benefits received under the program. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to submit, on or before Jun. 15, 2026, a report to the Legislature on the total number of claims for the exclusion and the amount claimed for each exclusion, and would provide findings and declarations relating to the goals, purposes, and objectives of this exclusion.

**SB 252 (Sens. Lena Gonzalez (D), Henry Stern (D), Scott Wiener (D)):
Public Retirement Systems: Fossil Fuels: Divestment - SUPPORT**

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 Jul. 1, 2031. 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 Jan. 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. Additionally, the bill would require the boards, commencing Feb. 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, to file a report with the Legislature and the Governor, containing specified information, including a list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has liquidated their investments. The bill would provide that board members and other officers and employees shall be held harmless and be eligible for indemnification in connection with actions taken pursuant to the bill's requirements, as specified.

**SB 253 (Sen. Scott Weiner (D)):
Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act - SUPPORT**

This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before Jan. 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California (CA), defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose to the emissions registry, as defined, and verify, starting in 2026 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions (GGE), categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year, as provided. The bill would require the state board, on or before Jan. 1, 2030, to review, and update as necessary, these deadlines to evaluate trends in scope 3 emissions reporting and to consider changes to the deadlines, as provided. The bill would require reporting entities to disclose their GGE in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state. The bill would require reporting entities to ensure that their public disclosures have been independently verified by the emissions registry or a third-party auditor, approved by the state board, with expertise in GGE accounting. The bill would require the state board, in developing these regulations, to consult with the Attorney General, other government stakeholders, investors, stakeholders representing consumer and environmental justice interests, and reporting entities that have demonstrated leadership in full-scope GGE accounting and public disclosure and GGE reductions. The bill would also require the state board to establish auditor qualifications and a process for approval of auditors that ensures sufficient auditor capacity, as well as timely reporting implementation, as required. The bill would further require the state board to contract with an emissions registry to develop a reporting and registry program to receive and make publicly available the required disclosures. Additionally, the bill would require the state board, on or before Jul. 1, 2027, to contract with the University of CA, the CA State University, a national laboratory, or another equivalent academic institution to prepare a report on the public disclosures made by reporting entities to the emissions registry. The bill would require, in preparing the report, consideration to be given to, at a minimum, GGE from reporting entities in the context of state GGE reduction and climate goals. The bill would require the state board to provide the report to the emissions registry to post on a digital platform that would be required to be created by the emissions registry, and publicly accessible, to house the state board's report and the reporting entities' public disclosures. The bill would require the emissions registry to provide the state board's report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature. Lastly, the bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action against a reporting entity, in the name of the people of the State of CA, seeking civil penalties for violations of these provisions; and, the bill would make implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for its purposes.

SB 261 (Sens. Henry Stern (D), Josh Becker (D), Lena Gonzalez (D) & Scott Weiner (D)): Greenhouse Gases: Climate-Related Financial Risk - SUPPORT

This bill would require, on or before Dec. 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.

SB 403 (Sen. Aisha Wahab (D)): Discrimination On The Basis Of Ancestry - SUPPORT

This bill would define "ancestry" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, caste, as defined. Additionally, the bill would include ancestry as a protected characteristic in that policy statement and would define "ancestry" and "caste" for purposes of those provisions. Further, the bill would define "ancestry" for purposes of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) to include, among other things, caste, and would also define "caste" for purposes of those provisions. Lastly, the bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 12926 of the Government Code proposed by AB 524 to be operative only if this bill and AB 524 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

SB 497 (Sen. Lola Smallwood-Cuevas (D)): Protected Employee Conduct - SUPPORT

This bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor the employee's claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision. Additionally, the bill would instead establish that in addition to other remedies, an employer is liable for a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000 per employee for each violation of this provision, to be awarded to the employee or employees who suffered the violation. Lastly, the bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor the employee's claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision.

SB 553 (Sen. Dave Cortese (D)): Occupational Safety: Workplace Violence: Restraining Orders And Workplace Violence Prevention Plan - SUPPORT

This bill, commencing Jan. 1, 2025, would authorize a collective bargaining representative of an employee, as described, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. The bill would require an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee, before filing such a petition, to provide the employee who has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual an opportunity to decline to be named in the temporary restraining order. Under the bill, an employee's request to not be named in the temporary restraining order would not prohibit an employer or collective bargaining representative from seeking a temporary restraining order on behalf of other employees at the workplace, and, if appropriate, other employees at other workplaces of the employer. The bill would make various conforming changes. Additionally, the bill would require an employer, as specified, to also establish, implement, and maintain, at all times in all work areas, an effective workplace violence prevention plan containing specified information. The bill would require the employer to record information in a violent incident log for every workplace violence incident, as specified. The bill would require the employer to provide effective training to employees on the workplace violence prevention plan, among other things, and provide additional training when a new or previously unrecognized workplace violence hazard has been identified and when changes are made to the plan. The bill would require records of workplace violence hazard identification, evaluation, and correction and training records to be created and maintained, and violent incident logs and workplace incident investigation records to be maintained, as specified. The bill would require certain records to be made available to the division, employees, and employee representatives, as specified. The bill would make these requirements operative on and after Jul. 1, 2024. Also, the bill would require the division to enforce the workplace violence prevention plan and related requirements by issuance of a citation and a notice of civil penalty, as specified. The bill would authorize the appeal of a citation and penalty, as specified. The bill would require the division to propose, no later than Dec. 1, 2025, and the standards board to adopt, no later than Dec.

31, 2026, standards regarding the plan required by the bill, as specified. Lastly, the bill would also require every employer to include the workplace violence prevention plan as part of their effective injury prevention program, a violation of which is a misdemeanor in specified circumstances. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure added by SB 428 to be operative only if this bill and SB 428 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

SB 567 (Sen. Maria Elena Durazo (D)): Termination Of Tenancy: No-Fault Just Causes: Gross Rental Rate Increases - SUPPORT

This bill would, among other things, delete the condition for the tenancy termination that a tenant has to have continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for 12 months. The bill would also limit the applicability of each of the at-fault just causes, including by, with respect to the no-fault just cause related to withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental market, requiring that all of the rental units at the rental property be withdrawn from the rental market for at least 10 years. The bill would, among other things, require an owner, before withdrawing all of the rental units at a residential real property, to record a notice with the county recorder that describes the real property, the dates applicable to the constraints, and the name of the owner of record of the real property. The bill would require that notice to be recorded in the grantor-grantee index. By imposing a higher level of service on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Also the bill would prescribe new enforcement mechanisms with respect to the provisions described, including by making an owner who attempts to recover possession of a rental unit in violation of those provisions liable to the tenant in a civil action for damages of not less than 3 times the actual damages. Additionally, the bill would make a landlord who demands, accepts, receives, or retains any payment of rent in excess of the maximum rent increase allowed on or after Mar. 1, 2023, as prescribed, liable in a civil action to the tenant from whom those payments are demanded, accepted, received, or retained for certain relief, including, upon a showing that the landlord has acted willfully or with oppression, fraud, or malice, a civil penalty of treble the amount by which any payment demanded, accepted, received, or retained exceeds the maximum allowable rent. This bill would authorize a local government, within whose jurisdiction the residential property is located, to enforce the bill's provisions and bring an action for injunctive relief, as specified.

SB 588 (Sen. Ben Allen (D)): Property Taxation: Welfare Exemption: Lower Income Households: Cap - SUPPORT

This bill would remove the limit on the total exemption amount for any property for which a claim is filed and granted for the 2024–25 fiscal year or any fiscal year thereafter if, in addition to the above-described requirement, at least 90% of the property's units are made continuously available to, as defined, or are occupied by lower income households, as defined, at a rent that does not exceed the rent for lower income households, as prescribed by specified law. The bill would require the claimant seeking an exemption pursuant to the bill's provisions to provide to the county assessor any additional documents and materials requested by the county assessor necessary to evaluate the claimant's eligibility for the exemption. By imposing additional duties on local tax officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, the bill would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with that requirement with respect to the above-described removal of the exemption cap. Also, the bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Further, the bill would provide that, notwithstanding those provisions, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill. Lastly, the bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

SB 779 (Sen. Henry Stern (D)): Primary Care Clinic Data Modernization Act - SUPPORT

This bill would revise current reporting requirements on clinics, including requiring a clinic to provide a verified report to the Department of Health Care Access and Information including information relating to the previous calendar year, such as the number of patients served and specified descriptive information, medical and other health services provided, total clinic operating expenses, and gross patient charges by payer category and would extend application of the reporting requirements to intermittent clinics, as specified. Additionally, the bill would require an organization that operates, conducts, owns, or maintains a primary care clinic or intermittent clinic, and its officers, to file specified reports with the Department of Health Care Access and Information for every primary care clinic and every intermittent clinic that it operates, conducts, owns, or maintains, on or before the 15th day of Feb. each year, including, but not limited to, a report of all mergers and acquisitions, a detailed labor report, and a report of quality and equity measures. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations necessary to implement these reporting requirements.

SCA 2 (Sen. Henry Stern (D)): Elections: Voter Qualifications - SUPPORT

The California Constitution allows a United States citizen who is at least 18 years of age and a resident of California to vote. This measure would reduce the minimum voting age to 17.

FEDERAL BILLS**HR 12 / S 701 (Rep. Chu, Judy (D) [CA-28] / Sen. Baldwin, Tammy (D) [WI]): Women's Health Protection Act of 2023 - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This bill prohibits governmental restrictions on the provision of, and access to, abortion services. Before fetal viability, governments may not restrict providers from: A) using particular abortion procedures or drugs, B) offering abortion services via telemedicine, or C) immediately providing abortion services if delaying risks the patient's health. Furthermore, governments may not require providers to: A) perform unnecessary medical procedures, B) provide medically inaccurate information, or C) comply with credentialing or other conditions that do not apply to providers who offer medically comparable services to abortions. Additionally, governments may not require patients to make medically unnecessary in-person visits before receiving abortion services or disclose their reasons for obtaining services. After fetal viability, governments may not restrict providers from performing abortions when necessary to protect a patient's life and health. The same provisions that apply to abortions before viability also apply to necessary abortions after viability. Additionally, states may authorize post-viability abortions in circumstances beyond those that the bill considers necessary. Further, the bill recognizes an individual's right to interstate travel, including for abortion services. The bill also prohibits governments from implementing measures that are similar to those restricted by the bill or that otherwise single out and impede access to abortion services, unless the measure significantly advances the safety of abortion services or health of patients and cannot be achieved through less restrictive means. The Department of Justice, individuals, or providers may sue states or government officials to enforce this bill.

HR 20 / S 567 (Rep. Scott, Robert (D) [VA-03] / Sen. Sanders, Bernard (I) [VT]): Richard Trumka Protecting the Right to Organize Act of '23 - REAFFIRM SUPPORT

This bill expands various labor protections related to employees' rights to organize and collectively bargain in the workplace. Specifically, it revises the definitions of employee, supervisor, and employer to broaden the scope of individuals covered by the fair labor standards; permits labor organizations to encourage participation of union members in strikes initiated by employees represented by a different labor organization (i.e., secondary strikes); and prohibits employers from bringing claims against unions that conduct such secondary strikes. The bill also allows collective bargaining agreements to require all employees represented by the bargaining unit to contribute fees to the labor organization for the cost of such representation, notwithstanding a state law to the contrary, and it expands unfair labor practices to include prohibitions against replacement of, or discrimination against, workers who participate in strikes. The bill makes it an unfair labor practice to require or coerce employees to attend employer meetings designed to discourage union membership and prohibits employers from entering into agreements with employees under which employees waive the right to pursue or a join collective or class-action litigation. Finally, the bill addresses the procedures for union representation elections, modifies the protections against unfair labor practices that result in serious economic harm, and establishes penalties and permits injunctive relief against entities that fail to comply with National Labor Relations Board orders.

HR 40 / S 40 (Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) [TX-18] / Sen. Booker, Cory (D)[NJ]): Commission to Study And Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act - SUPPORT

To address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

**HR 625 / S 298 (Rep. DeGette, Diana (D) [CO-01] / Sen. Menendez, Robert (D) [NJ]):
Keep Americans Safe Act - SUPPORT**

This bill establishes a new criminal offense for the import, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of a large capacity ammunition feeding device (LCAFD). The bill does not prohibit certain conduct with respect to an LCAFD, including the following: A) importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession related to certain law enforcement efforts, or authorized tests or experiments; B) importation, sale, transfer, or possession related to securing nuclear materials; and C) possession by a retired law enforcement officer. The bill permits continued possession of, but prohibits sale or transfer of, a grandfathered LCAFD. Newly manufactured LCAFDs must display serial number identification and the date of manufacture. Additionally, the bill allows a state or local government to use Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program funds to compensate individuals who surrender an LCAFD under a buy-back program.

**HR 698 (Rep. Cicilline, David (D) [RI-01]):
Assault Weapons Ban of 2023 - SUPPORT**

This bill makes it a crime to knowingly import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess a semiautomatic assault weapon (SAW) or large capacity ammunition feeding device (LCAFD). The prohibition does not apply to a firearm that is (1) manually operated by bolt, pump, lever, or slide action, except for certain shotguns; (2) permanently inoperable; (3) an antique; (4) only capable of firing rimfire ammunition; or (5) a rifle or shotgun specifically identified by make and model. The bill also exempts from the prohibition the following, with respect to a SAW or LCAFD: A) importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession related to certain law enforcement efforts, or authorized tests or experiments; B) importation, sale, transfer, or possession related to securing nuclear materials; and C) possession by a retired law enforcement officer. The bill permits continued possession, sale, or transfer of a grandfathered SAW, which must be securely stored. A licensed gun dealer must conduct a background check prior to the sale or transfer of a grandfathered SAW between private parties. The bill permits continued possession of, but prohibits sale or transfer of, a grandfathered LCAFD. Newly manufactured LCAFDs must display serial number identification. Newly manufactured SAWs and LCAFDs must display the date of manufacture. The bill also allows a state or local government to use Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program funds to compensate individuals who surrender a SAW or LCAFD under a buy-back program.

**HR 1111 (Rep. Lee, Barbara (D) [CA-12]):
Department of Peacebuilding Act Of 2023 - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This bill establishes a Department of Peacebuilding in the executive branch, dedicated to peacebuilding, peacemaking, and the study and promotion of conditions conducive to both domestic and international peace and a culture of peace. The mission of the department includes the cultivation of peace and peacebuilding as a strategic national policy objective and development of policies that promote national and international conflict prevention, nonviolent intervention, mediation, peaceful conflict resolution, and structured conflict mediation. The department shall collaborate with others to promote personal and community security and peace by supporting policies to: 1) address personal and family violence, including suicide; 2) reduce drug and alcohol abuse; and; 3) create, through local community initiatives, peace projects that facilitate conflict resolution and healing of societal wounds. A Federal Interagency Committee on Peace is established to coordinate the actions of the department with other federal agencies. The Department of Defense and the Department of State must consult with the department concerning nonviolent means of conflict resolution when a conflict between the United States and any other government or entity is foreseeable, imminent, or occurring. The department shall encourage citizens to observe and celebrate the blessings of peace and endeavor to create peace on Peace Days.

**HR 1134 (Rep. Lee, Barbara (D)[CA-12]):
People Over Pentagon Act of 2023 - SUPPORT**

To reduce the amount authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes. The bill would cut \$100 billion from the three-quarters-of-a-trillion dollar Pentagon budget, reducing waste and encouraging lawmakers to spend this funding on the true needs of their constituents instead. The bill exempts troop pay and the Defense Health Agency from these cuts.

**HR 4340 / S 2176 (Rep. Lieu, Ted (D) [CA-36] / Sen. Murray, Patty (D) [WA]):
Therapeutic Fraud Prevention Act - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

To prohibit commercial sexual orientation conversion therapy, and for other purposes.

**HJ RES 25/ SJ RES 4 (Rep. Pressley, Ayanna (D)[MA-07]/Sen. Cardin, Ben (D)[MD]):
A Joint Resolution Removing The Deadline For The Ratification Of The Equal Rights
Amendment - REAFFIRM SUPPORT**

This joint resolution provides that the Equal Rights Amendment, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, was ratified by three-fourths of the states and is therefore a valid constitutional amendment, regardless of any time limit that was in the original proposal. The Equal Rights Amendment was originally proposed to the states in 1972. The original proposal included a deadline for ratification of March 22, 1979; Congress subsequently extended the deadline to June 30, 1982. Although the requisite 38 states have ratified the amendment, three of these states did so after the deadlines, and five states subsequently rescinded their ratifications. The status of the amendment has been the subject of litigation.

HJ RES 54 (Jayapal, Pramila (D) [WA-07]): We The People Amendment - SUPPORT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights protected and extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only.

S 14 (Sen. Feinstein, Dianne (D) [CA]): Age 21 Act - SUPPORT

To amend title 18, United States Code, the bill would raise the minimum age to purchase assault weapons from 18 to 21, the same requirement that currently exists in law for handguns

S 25 (Sen. Feinstein, Dianne (D) [CA]): Assault Weapons Ban of 2023 - SUPPORT

To regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes. This bill would ban the sale, transfer, manufacture and importation of military-style assault weapons and high-capacity magazines and other high-capacity ammunition feeding devices.

**S 1993 (Sens. Josh Hawley (R) [MO] & Richard Blumenthal (D) [CT]):
No Section 230 Immunity for AI Act - SUPPORT**

A bill to waive immunity under section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 for claims and charges related to generative artificial intelligence.

**S 2840 (Sanders, Bernard (I) [VT]):
Bipartisan Primary Care and Health Workforce Act - SUPPORT**

According to the most recent estimates, over the next decade the United States faces a shortage of over 120,000 doctors — including a huge shortage of primary care doctors. The nursing shortage may be even worse. Over the next two years alone, it is estimated that we will need between 200,000 and 450,000 more nurses. This agreement answers the crisis by providing over \$26 billion in funding to expand primary care in America and address the health care workforce shortage:

- Provides \$5.8 billion a year over the next three years in mandatory funding for community health centers which provide high-quality primary health care to more than 30 million Americans.
- Within those funds there is a \$245 million per year set aside to expand hours of operation at community health centers and \$55 million per year for school-based health services.
- Health centers will be newly required to provide nutrition services.
- Provides \$3 billion in capital funding primarily to enable community health centers to expand dental care and mental health care in their facilities.
- Increases funding for the National Health Service Corps from \$310 million to \$950 million per year over the next three years to provide 2,100 scholarships and debt forgiveness for some 20,000 doctors, nurses, dentists, mental health providers, and other health care professionals who commit to working in our nation's most underserved areas.

- Provides \$1.5 billion over the next five years in the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education program to create more than 700 new primary care residency slots, which would result in up to 2,800 additional doctors by 2031. This program increases the number of primary care physicians and dental residents trained in community-based settings. In Academic Year 2021-2022, the program funded more than 930 individual primary care medical and dental residents, who provided more than 1.1 million hours of patient care to more than 800,000 patients in medically underserved and rural areas.
- Addresses the nursing shortage in America by investing \$1.2 billion in grants to community colleges and state universities to increase the number of students enrolled in accredited, two-year registered nursing programs. The schools receiving these awards must use them to expand their class sizes and grow the number of two-year nurses trained across the country. This provision would allow schools to train up to 60,000 additional two-year nurses.
- Provides \$300 million to produce an additional 2,000 primary care doctors by 2032. The bill will also increase residency programs in rural America through an investment in the Rural Residency Planning and Development program and invests in training and workforce programs for dentists and dental assistants.

The legislation will be fully paid for by combatting the enormous waste, fraud and abuse in the health care system, making it easier for patients to access low-cost generic drugs and holding pharmacy benefit managers accountable, among other provisions.