

CCUL Current Priority Bill List 6/2/2023

[AB 231](#) **(Chen R) Shareholders' meetings: remote communication.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/12/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Coms. on B. & F.I. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law authorizes and regulates the formation and operation of a nonprofit public benefit corporation, nonprofit mutual benefit corporation, nonprofit religious corporation, or cooperative corporation. Existing law authorizes meetings of members to be held at any place as stated or fixed in the bylaws, as specified, and provides that, subject to certain conditions, members not physically present may participate in a meeting, be deemed present, and vote by electronic transmission by and to the corporation, electronic video screen communication, conference telephone, or other means of remote communication. Existing law prohibits conducting a meeting of members solely by electronic transmission, electronic video screen communication, conference telephone, or other remote communications unless all of the or members consent, the board determines it is necessary or appropriate because of an emergency, as defined, or if the meeting is conducted on or before June 30, 2022. Existing law, the General Corporation Law, additionally authorizes corporations not governed by other specified state laws to conduct a meeting of shareholders solely by electronic transmission by and to the corporation, electronic video screen communication, conference telephone, or other means of remote communication if the meeting is conducted on or before December 31, 2025, as specified, and includes a live audiovisual feed for the duration of the meeting. Existing law provides that a de minimis disruption of an audio, visual, or audiovisual feed does not require a corporation to end a shareholder meeting under, or render the corporation out of compliance with, the above-described provisions. This bill would authorize corporations conducting a meeting on or before December 31, 2025, as described above, to offer, in addition to the live audiovisual feed, an audio-only means of participation. The bill would grant the shareholder or proxyholder the right to choose whether to participate via audiovisual or audio-only means and would prohibit the corporation from imposing any barriers on either mode of participation. The bill would provide that a de minimis disruption of an audio or audiovisual feed does not require a corporation to end a shareholder meeting under, or render the corporation out of compliance with, those provisions. The bill would extend those same provisions to a nonprofit public benefit corporation, nonprofit mutual benefit corporation, nonprofit religious corporation, or cooperative corporation holding a meeting of members. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support

[AB 1033](#) **(Ting D) Accessory dwelling units: local ordinances: separate sale or conveyance.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/26/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/1/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance or ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Existing law requires the ordinance to include specified standards, including prohibiting the accessory dwelling unit from being sold or otherwise conveyed separate from the primary residence, except as provided by a specified law. Existing law, notwithstanding the prohibition described above, requires a local agency to allow an accessory dwelling unit to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if certain conditions are met, including that the property was built or developed by a qualified nonprofit corporation and that the property is held pursuant to a recorded tenancy in common agreement that meets specified requirements. This bill would, in addition, authorize a local agency to adopt a local ordinance to allow the separate conveyance of the primary dwelling unit and accessory dwelling unit or units as condominiums, as specified, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

[SB 261](#) **(Stern D) Greenhouse gases: climate-related financial risk.**

Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/31/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

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. 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. The bill would require the covered entity to 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 require the state board to contract with a climate reporting organization, as defined, to annually prepare a public report that contains specified information, including a review of the disclosure of climate-related financial risk contained in a subset of publicly available climate-related financial risk reports and an analysis of the systemic and sectorwide climate-related financial risks facing the state. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action against a covered entity for civil penalties in an amount up to \$500,000 for each violation of these provisions.

Position

Oppose

SB 278 (Dodd D) Elder abuse.

Current Text: Amended: 5/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/1/2023-Referrred to Coms. on B. & F. and JUD.

Summary: Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes various procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law defines financial abuse for those purposes and provides that it occurs when, among other instances, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both. Existing law requires a person or entity to be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that the conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult. Existing law requires the court to award specified costs if a defendant is found liable for financial abuse, as specified. Existing law makes the failure to report, or impeding or inhibiting a report of, among other things, financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, in violation of certain reporting requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would add to the definition of "financial abuse" knowingly aiding and abetting in the taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both. The bill would also define "assists" for those purposes. The bill would also specifically state that the above-described provision regarding when a person or entity is deemed to have taken property for a wrongful use includes when a person or entity assisted in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining property for a wrongful use. The changes made by this bill would not apply to criminal prosecutions and, therefore, the bill would not expand the above-described crime. The bill would make the provisions severable. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

SB 399 (Wahab D) Employer communications: intimidation.

Current Text: Amended: 5/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2023-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 26. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law, the Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, provides that it is the policy of the state to encourage and protect the right of agricultural employees to full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, self-organization, or other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, retaliation, or any other adverse action because the employee declines to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or affirmatively declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious or political matters. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

SB 478 (Dodd D) Consumers Legal Remedies Act: advertisements.

Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The False Advertising Law makes it a crime for a person or a firm, corporation, or association, or any employee thereof, to engage in specified false or misleading advertising practices. The Unfair Competition Law makes various unfair competition practices unlawful, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by a person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to a consumer, including advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised. Existing law authorizes a consumer who

suffers damage as a result of the use or employment by a person of a method, act, or practice declared to be unlawful by that provision to bring an action against that person to recover or obtain certain relief, including actual damages of at least \$1,000. This bill would additionally make unlawful advertising, displaying, or offering a price for a good or service that does not include all mandatory fees or charges other than taxes or fees imposed by a government on the transaction, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

[SB 616](#) (Gonzalez D) Sick days: paid sick days accrual and use: unpaid sick leave for railroad employees.

Current Text: Amended: 4/24/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/1/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, establishes requirements relating to paid sick days and paid sick leave, as described. The act excludes specified employees from its provisions, including an employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement, as described (CBA employees). This bill would exclude railroad carrier employers and their employees from the act's provisions, and would instead require these railroad employers to allow their railroad employees to take at least 7 days of unpaid sick leave annually. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

[SB 696](#) (Portantino D) Notaries public.

Current Text: Amended: 5/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/31/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Secretary of State to appoint and commission notaries public in the number the Secretary of State deems necessary for the public convenience. Existing law requires a notary public to keep one active sequential journal at a time of all official acts performed as a notary public. Existing law authorizes notaries public to act as notaries in any part of the state and prescribes the manner and method of notarizations. Existing law establishes various requirements to ensure the security of notary seals and imposes a civil penalty for a violation of those provisions. The California Public Records Act requires that public records, as defined, be available to the public for inspection and made promptly available to any person. This bill would give effect to a notarial act performed in another state, under the authority and within the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe, under federal law, or under the authority and within the jurisdiction of a foreign state, as if it were performed by a notarial officer of this state, if specified conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support

Total Measures: 8

Total Tracking Forms: 8