

No. 245

**CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE**

AT SACRAMENTO

2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

**Senate  
Supplemental  
File #2**



Compiled Under the Direction of  
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Secretary of the Senate

By  
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SENATE CONVENES AT 1 P.M.

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 2024**

(FLOOR SESSION)

TWO HUNDRED FORTY – FIFTH DAY IN SESSION

(Please report any errors or omissions to Daily File Clerk: Phone 916–651–4171)

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

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**95**

S.B. No. 422—Portantino.

An act relating to unemployment insurance.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—38. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

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**96**

S.B. No. 572—Smallwood-Cuevas et al.  
An act relating to state property.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 572, as it passed the Senate, required the Public Utilities Commission, on or before February 1, 2024, to submit a report to the relevant legislative policy committees on the status, outcomes, and recommendations, if any, of a specified commission order and any findings of any related investigations by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The Assembly amendments delete those provisions and, instead, authorize the Director of General Services to sell 59,200 square feet of property located at 5401 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90043–2407, at fair market value, upon terms and conditions the director determines are in the best interests of the state by January 1, 2030, as specified. The Assembly amendments require any sale pursuant to these provisions to be for the purposes of redeveloping the property as an affordable housing or mixed-used housing project, as defined. The Assembly amendments require the director in evaluating proposals, to consider findings and recommendations from the Los Angeles Black Workers Center, as specified. The Assembly amendments require the net proceeds of the sale to be deposited into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, and specify that moneys in the fund attributable to the sale are not continuously appropriated and are available for expenditure only upon appropriation by the Legislature.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—40. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

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**97**

S.B. No. 615—Allen et al.

An act relating to hazardous waste.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 615, as it passed the Senate, required vehicle traction batteries, as defined, in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, or remanufactured and eventually recycled at the end of their useful life in a motor vehicle or any other application. SB 615, as it passed the Senate, also required a vehicle manufacturer, dealer, automobile dismantler, automotive repair dealer, and nonvehicle secondary user to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery once it is removed from a vehicle or other application to which the vehicle traction battery has been used. SB 615, as it passed the Senate, made a vehicle or battery manufacturer responsible for collecting a stranded battery, as defined, and repurposing the battery, if possible, but required the manufacturer to ensure the battery is recycled if it cannot be reused. SB 615, as it passed the Senate, further required, by January 1, 2025, a battery supplier, as described, to be responsible for the development of a core exchange program for replacing a battery, module, or cell removed from a vehicle, as specified, and to annually submit a report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (department), as provided. SB 615, as it passed the Senate, required a qualified facility, as defined, buying removed batteries to submit a report containing specified information to the department and required specified entities that remove a battery from a vehicle that is still in service to participate in the core exchange program. SB 615, as it passed the Senate, made a secondary user that purchases a battery that was removed from a vehicle responsible for ensuring the battery is sent to a qualified facility at the end of the battery’s useful life and reporting specified information to the department.

The Assembly amendments instead require, among other things, a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service, as provided, or if the battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department, as provided. The Assembly amendments impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to

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**UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued**

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the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department as provided. The Assembly amendments also require an auctioneer, as defined, and salvage disposal auction, as defined, to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery to the department.

The Assembly amendments require the battery supplier to pay the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce the provisions of the bill and establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund (the fund) in the State Treasury for those purposes. The Assembly amendments authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Director of Finance to make a loan from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the fund to meet regulatory and startup costs of the department's activities pursuant to the provisions of the bill. The Assembly amendments authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund to be expended to reimburse loans made from other funds for those purposes. The Assembly amendments require the department to conduct a study to determine whether there is evidence of abandonment of orphaned batteries leading to environmental and health and safety hazards and, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 3 years thereafter, to post the results of its findings on its internet website. The Assembly amendments authorize the department to impose civil or administrative penalties for a violation of the requirements of the bill.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—40. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

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## 98

S.B. No. 675—Limón et al.

An act relating to fire prevention.

### Legislative Counsel's Digest of Assembly Amendments

SB 675, as it passed the Senate, required the Range Management Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the University of California Cooperative Extension Livestock and Natural Resources Advisors and Specialists, to develop guidance for local or regional prescribed grazing plans. SB 675, as it passed the Senate, required the guidance to include specified things, including best practices for identifying and selecting priority areas for prescribed grazing.

The Assembly amendments additionally require the committee to consult with fire ecologists with expertise in the full range of California's vegetation communities when developing the guidance. The Assembly amendments require the guidance to include best practices for use of prescribed grazing for reducing wildfire risk in and near fire-threatened communities, as provided. The Assembly amendments also make nonsubstantive changes.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—40. NOES—0.)

#### 2024

- Jul. 1—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.
- Aug. 8—Ordered to the Assembly.
- Aug. 8—In Assembly. Held at Desk.
- Aug. 26—Action rescinded whereby the bill was read third time, passed, and ordered to the Senate. Ordered to third reading. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.
- Aug. 31—Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.
- Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued

**99**

S.B. No. 961—Wiener et al.  
An act relating to vehicles.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 961, as it passed the Senate, among other changes, defined “passive intelligent speed assistance system” to mean an integrated vehicle system that uses, at minimum, the GPS location of the vehicle compared with a database of posted speed limits to determine the speed limit, and required, commencing with the 2029 model year, 50% of, and, commencing with the 2032 model year, all passenger vehicles, motortrucks, and buses manufactured or sold in the state to have a passive intelligent speed assistance system, with an exception for a vehicle sold as an authorized emergency vehicle.

The Assembly amendments instead change that definition to mean an integrated vehicle system that determines the speed limit of the roadway that the vehicle is traveling on, state that a manufacturer is not precluded from including specified features, and require, commencing with the 2030 model year, every passenger vehicle, motortruck, and bus manufactured, sold as new, or leased as new in the state to have a passive intelligent speed assistance system, with an exception for a motortruck over a certain weight, a passenger vehicle not equipped with at least either a GPS or front-facing camera, a motorcycle, as defined, a motorized bicycle or moped, as defined, and a vehicle purchased, sold, or used as an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—22. NOES—13.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**100**

S.B. No. 976—Skinner et al.  
An act relating to youth addiction.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—35. NOES—2.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**101**

S.B. No. 1037—Wiener et al.  
An act relating to housing.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1037, as it passed the Senate, in any action brought by the Attorney General, on behalf of the Department of Housing and Community Development or in an independent capacity, to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions, as specified, or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve any land use decision or permitting application for a housing development project, as specified, subjected the city, county, or local agency to specified remedies, including a civil penalty of, at minimum, \$10,000 per month, and not exceeding \$50,000 per month, for each violation, as specified. SB 1037, as it passed the Senate, made certain findings and declarations related to statewide housing reforms and application to charter cities.

The Assembly amendments instead subject the city, county, or local agency to the specified remedies in any action brought by the Attorney General or the department to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve any planning decision or permitting application for a housing development project. The Assembly amendments add provisions requiring a court to modify certain of its prior orders to impose, among other things, the maximum penalty specified in these provisions, as provided. The Assembly amendments add to the above-described findings and declarations and add additional provisions related to the applicability of these and other provisions to charter cities.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—24. NOES—9.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.



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**102**

S.B. No. 1221—Min.

An act relating to gas corporations.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1221, as it passed the Senate, required the Public Utilities Commission to, on or before January 1, 2026, establish a voluntary program to facilitate the cost-effective decarbonization of priority neighborhood decarbonization zones, as defined, not to exceed 30 pilot projects across the state and affecting no more than 1% of each gas corporation’s customers within their service territory. SB 1221, as it passed the Senate, authorized a gas corporation to cease providing service in an area within its service territory where a pilot project has been implemented if the commission determines that adequate substitute energy service is reasonably available to support the energy end use of affected gas corporation customers, as provided.

The Assembly amendments, among other things, except a pilot project from the above-described 30 pilot project limit where a gas corporation obtains the consent of 100% of property owners with natural gas service within the pilot project boundary. The Assembly amendments require the commission to relieve a gas corporation of its obligation to provide service within the pilot program boundary upon completion of all affected customers’ conversion to zero-emission alternatives, as defined, and require the commission to evaluate the costs and benefits of thermal energy networks and identify potential implementation barriers, as provided.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—28. NOES—9.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**103**

S.B. No. 1223—Becker.

An act relating to privacy.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1223, as it passed the Senate, defined “sensitive personal information” for purposes of the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, to additionally include a consumer’s neural data, defined “neural data” to mean information that is generated by the measurement of the activity of an individual’s central or peripheral nervous systems that can be processed by, or with the assistance of, neurotechnology, as defined, and made conforming changes.

The Assembly amendments, instead, define “neural data” to mean information that is generated by measuring the activity of a consumer’s central or peripheral nervous system, and that is not inferred from nonneural information, and remove the definition of “neurotechnology.” The Assembly amendments remove various of the conforming changes described above, and make other conforming and technical changes. The Assembly amendments remove various of the conforming changes described above, and make other conforming and technical changes, including addressing chaptering conflicts with AB 3286 and AB 1008.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—38. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**104**

S.B. No. 1381—Wahab et al.

An act relating to crimes.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—38. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

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**105**

S.B. No. 1400—Stern et al.

An act relating to criminal procedure.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1400, as it passed the Senate, required a court to hold a hearing to determine whether a mentally incompetent defendant in a misdemeanor case is eligible for diversion, and if not eligible for diversion, required the court to hold a hearing to determine whether the defendant would be referred to outpatient treatment, conservatorship, or the CARE program, or if the defendant’s treatment would be modified. SB 1400, as it passed the Senate, also removed the requirement for the court to dismiss a misdemeanor offense if the defendant is already on a grant of diversion for a misdemeanor case, and made a mentally incompetent defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor for driving under the influence eligible to participate in a mental health diversion program, as specified.

The Assembly amendments require the court to dismiss the case if the defendant does not qualify for the above-described services, and require the court to dismiss the charges at specified timeframes if the defendant is accepted into assisted outpatient treatment, has a petition for the establishment of a conservatorship filed, or is accepted into CARE. The Assembly amendments also expand the data to be compiled and reported to the Judicial Council under the CARE Act, including, among other things, requiring county behavioral health departments and courts to include outreach and engagement activities provided by county behavioral health agencies, and require, beginning in 2026, the State Department of Health Care Services to include specified quantitative deidentified information in its annual CARE Act report. The Assembly amendments also incorporate chaptering amendments.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—39. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**106**

S.B. No. 1394—Min et al.

An act relating to vehicles.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—37. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**107**

S.B. No. 1414—Grove et al.

An act relating to crimes.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1414, as it passed the Senate, made solicitation of a minor punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony if the minor was under 16 years of age.

The Assembly amendments additionally make that extra punishment applicable if the person solicited was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense and the person solicited was a victim of human trafficking. The Assembly amendments also incorporate additional changes to Section 647 of the Penal Code proposed by SB 926, AB 1874, and AB 1962, to be operative only if SB 1414 and some or all of those other bills are enacted and SB 1414 is enacted last.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—36. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued

**108**

S.B. No. 1420—Caballero et al.  
An act relating to energy.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest of Assembly Amendments**

SB 1420, as it passed the Senate, required the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations relating to the use of qualified clean hydrogen, as defined, in transportation. SB 1420, as it passed the Senate, also added qualified clean hydrogen projects to the types of projects eligible for certain streamlining benefits relating to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Assembly amendments remove the requirement on the state board to adopt those regulations. The Assembly amendments revise the types of hydrogen projects eligible for streamlining benefits relating to CEQA to instead include hydrogen production facilities and associated onsite storage and processing facilities that do not derive hydrogen from a fossil fuel feedstock and that receive funding from specified state and federal programs.

**Vote: 21.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—30. NOES—1.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

**109**

S.B. No. 1162—Cortese.  
An act relating to public contracts.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—39. NOES—0.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

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**110**

S.B. No. 1350—Durazo.

An act relating to private employment.

**Digest of Assembly Amendments Pending**

(Final vote in the Senate: AYES—31. NOES—8.)

**2024**

Aug. 31—In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.