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# CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL



## LEGISLATIVE REPORT

March 19, 2019

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AB 27

**AUTHOR:** Rodriguez [D]  
**TITLE:** Emergency Ambulance Employee Safety Act  
**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the Emergency Ambulance Employee Safety and Preparedness Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters by Proposition 11 at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election, requires every emergency ambulance employee to annually receive employer-paid training relating to, among other things, responding to active shooter and mass casualty incidents and preventing violence against emergency ambulance employees and patients. Existing law requires the training to be provided free of charge to an emergency ambulance employee and requires the employee to be compensated at the employee's regular hourly rate of pay while participating in the training.

This bill would additionally require every current emergency ambulance employee, on or before July 1, 2020, and every new employee hired on or after January 1, 2020, within 6 months of being hired, to attend a 6-hour training on violence prevention that includes, among other things, understanding types of anger, proven and effective verbal deescalation skills, and hands-on demonstrations, workshops, and role-playing scenarios. The bill would require an emergency ambulance employee, following the completion of the 6-hour violence prevention training, to receive a one-hour refresher course each calendar year thereafter. The bill would require the training to be provided free of charge to an emergency ambulance employee and would require the employee to be compensated at the employee's regular hourly rate of pay while participating in the training.

Under existing law, every emergency ambulance employee is entitled to employer-paid mental health services through an employee assistance program (EAP). Existing law requires the EAP coverage to provide up to 10 mental health treatments per issue, per calendar year.

This bill would require an emergency ambulance employee who requests mental health treatment for critical incident stress management, as defined, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), to receive in-person treatment from a qualified professional who is trained in the areas of critical incident stress management or PTSD.

The act permits amendment by the Legislature by a vote of each house if the amendment is consistent with, and furthers the purposes of, the act.

**STATUS:**  
01/17/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Rich Hirsh

AB 35

**AUTHOR:** Kalra [D]  
**TITLE:** Worker Safety: Blood Lead Levels: Reporting

**DIGEST:**

Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, by interagency agreement with the State Department of Public Health, to establish a repository of current data on toxic materials and harmful physical agents in use or potentially in use in places of employment in the state. That repository is known as the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS). Existing law requires the HESIS, among other things, to provide information and collect and evaluate data relating to possible hazards to employees resulting from exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations and requires the division to, among other things, monitor, analyze, and propose health and safety standards for workers.

This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to consider a report from a laboratory of an employee' s blood lead level at or above 25 micrograms per deciliter to be injurious to the health of the employee and to report that case within 5 business days to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill would further provide that the above-described report would constitute a serious violation and subject the employer or place of employment to an investigation, as provided, by the division, and would require the division to make any citations or fines imposed as a result of the investigation publicly available on an annual basis.

**STATUS:**  
01/17/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

**Position:** Assigned to: Howard Spielman; technical comments  
Info/WATCH

AB 126

**AUTHOR:** Cooper [D]  
**TITLE:** Air Quality Improvement Program

**DIGEST:**

Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Existing law creates the Air Quality Improvement Fund and requires the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend moneys in the fund for purposes of the Air Quality Improvement Program.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision creating the fund.

**STATUS:**  
12/03/2018 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Ed Klinenberg

AB 129

**AUTHOR:** Bloom [D]  
**TITLE:** Waste Management: Plastic Microfiber

**DIGEST:**

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer unless that material is composed of 100% recycled material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term " compostable," " home compostable," or " marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM International standard specification. Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, business, or other entity from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads, as specified.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to, among other things, enact legislation to recognize the emerging threat that microfibers pose to the environment and water quality and would make related findings and declarations.

**STATUS:**

12/04/2018 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Joel Berman

AB 142

**AUTHOR:** Garcia [D]  
**TITLE:** Lead Acid Batteries  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 203

**AUTHOR:** Salas [D]  
**TITLE:** Occupational Safety and Health: Valley Fever  
**DIGEST:**

The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over all employment and places of employment necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and standards and to protect employees. The act establishes various safety provisions applicable to certain construction activities. A violation of the act under specific circumstances is a crime.

This bill would require construction employers engaging in specified work activities or vehicle operation in counties where Valley Fever is endemic to provide effective awareness training on Valley Fever to all potentially exposed employees annually and before an employee begins work that is reasonably anticipated to cause substantial dust disturbance. The bill would require the training to cover specific topics and would authorize the training to be included in the employer's injury and illness prevention program training or as a standalone training program.

**STATUS:**  
03/06/2019 From ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT: Do pass to Committee on APPROPRIATIONS. (7-0)

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Joel Cohen

AB 206

**AUTHOR:** Chiu [D]  
**TITLE:** Public Nuisance: Abatement: Lead-Based Paint  
**DIGEST:**

Existing law defines a public nuisance as one that affects an entire community or neighborhood at the same time, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and provides that a public nuisance may be remedied by an indictment or information, a civil action, or abatement.

This bill would make a property owner, or agent thereof, who participates in a program to abate lead-based paint created as a result of a judgment or settlement in any public nuisance or similar litigation immune from liability in any lawsuit seeking to recover inspection, abatement, or any other costs associated with that abatement program and the activities conducted pursuant to that abatement program.

**STATUS:**  
02/04/2019 To Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Howard Spielman/Joel Berman

AB 223

**AUTHOR:** Stone [D]  
**TITLE:** California Safe Drinking Water Act: Microplastics  
**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and, on or before July 1, 2021, to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results.

This bill would require the state board, to the extent possible, and where feasible and cost effective, to work with the State Department of Public Health in complying with those requirements.

**STATUS:**  
02/04/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Megan Carright

AB 228

**AUTHOR:** Aguiar-Curry [D]  
**TITLE:** Food, Beverage, and Cosmetic Adulterants: Hemp  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 257

**AUTHOR:** Mathis [R]  
**TITLE:** Solid Waste: Woody Biomass: Disposal

**DELETE FROM REPORT**

- AB 291      **AUTHOR:**            Chu [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Emergency Preparedness  
**DIGEST:**  
The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing federal law requires a state mitigation plan as a condition for disaster assistance and authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to condition mitigation grant assistance upon state, local, and Indian tribal governments undertaking coordinated disaster mitigation planning and implementation measures.  
This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund to support staffing, planning, and other emergency mitigation priorities that helps local governments meet emergency preparedness goals and to boost emergency management programs throughout the state that remain underfunded or neglected.
- STATUS:**  
01/28/2019                    INTRODUCED.  
**Position:** Watch            **Assigned to:** Rich Hirsh
- AB 293      **AUTHOR:**            Garcia E [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Greenhouse Gases: Offset Protocols  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- AB 296      **AUTHOR:**            Cooley [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Climate Change: Climate Innovation Commission  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- AB 336      **AUTHOR:**            Mathis [R] AMENDED - NA  
**TITLE:**                    State Parks: Entrance Fees: Waivers: Children  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- AB 352      **AUTHOR:**            Garcia E [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Investment Plan  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- AB 394      **AUTHOR:**            Obernolte [R]  
**TITLE:**                    Cal. Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Fire Safety  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- AB 420      **AUTHOR:**            Lackey [R]  
**TITLE:**                    The California Cannabis Research Program  
**DIGEST:**  
If the Regents of the University of California accept the responsibility, existing law requires the University of California to establish the California Cannabis Research

Program, also sometimes referred to as the California Marijuana Research Program or the Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research, in order to develop and conduct studies intended to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis, among other duties. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election as Proposition 64, among other things, establishes the California Cannabis Tax Fund as a continuously appropriated fund consisting of specified taxes, interest, penalties, and other amounts imposed by AUMA. AUMA requires, after other specified disbursements are made from the fund, the Controller to disburse \$2,000,000 to the University of California San Diego Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research.

This bill would specify that the program is hosted by the Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research. The bill would authorize the program to cultivate cannabis for its use in research, as specified. The bill would expand the purview of the program, which is funded by the California Cannabis Tax Fund, to include the study of naturally occurring constituents of cannabis and synthetic compounds and to require the program to develop and conduct studies to examine the effects of cannabis, cannabinoids, and related constituents, and other behavioral health outcomes. The bill would also authorize the controlled clinical trials to focus on examining testing methods for detecting harmful contaminants in cannabis, including mold and bacteria. The bill would prohibit funds from the California Cannabis Tax Fund from being used for the newly authorized purposes.

Existing law requires the President of the University of California to appoint a multidisciplinary Scientific Advisory Council to provide policy guidance in the creation and implementation of the program.

This bill would, instead, require the director of the center to appoint the members of the Scientific Advisory Council.

Existing law requires the program to report to the Legislature every 6 months detailing the progress of the studies.

This bill would, instead, require the program to report to the Legislature every 24 months.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**STATUS:**

02/15/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Laurel Davis

AB 430 **AUTHOR:** Gallagher [R]  
**TITLE:** Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: County of Butte  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 431 **AUTHOR:** Gallagher [R]  
**TITLE:** Environmental Quality Act: Exemptions: Town of Paradise  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 432 **AUTHOR:** Quirk [D]  
**TITLE:** Released Waste: Certification of Local Officers

**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 457

**AUTHOR:** Quirk [D]  
**TITLE:** Occupational Safety and Health: Lead: Exposure Levels

**DIGEST:**

Existing law authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (board) to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders, as prescribed. Existing law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, known as Cal-OSHA, to propose to the board for its review and adoption, a standard that protects the health and safety of employees who engage in lead-related construction work and meets all requirements imposed by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Existing regulations promulgated by the division require an employer to ensure that an employee is not exposed to lead at concentrations greater than 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8-hour period. This bill would require Cal-OSHA to complete rulemaking, as specified, to establish a revised permissible exposure limit for lead in the regulations described above by February 1, 2020. The bill would authorize the adoption of emergency regulations as necessary to implement these provisions.

**STATUS:**

02/21/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

**Position:** WATCH Howard Spielman and Joel Berman

AB 458

**AUTHOR:** Nazarian [D]  
**TITLE:** Professional Engineers

**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the Professional Engineers Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of professional engineers by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists. Existing law defines the term "professional engineer" for purposes of that act.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

**STATUS:**

03/07/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committees on HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

**Position:** WATCH Assigned to: Pam Murcell

AB 464

**AUTHOR:** Garcia [D]  
**TITLE:** State Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

**DIGEST:**

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act defines specified terms, including, among others, district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district until January 1, 2031.

This bill would indefinitely define district to mean an air pollution control or an air quality management district.

**STATUS:**  
02/21/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.  
**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Roxanne Fynboh

AB 468

**AUTHOR:** Muratsuchi [D]  
**TITLE:** Pesticides: Schoolsites: Organic Landscape Management  
**DIGEST:**

The Healthy Schools Act of 2000 requires the Department of Pesticide Regulation to promote and facilitate the adoption of integrated pest management programs and to facilitate the least hazardous pest control policies at schoolsites, as defined. The act prohibits using certain pesticides at schoolsites, and imposes specified notice and record requirements on schools relating to the use of pesticides at schoolsites. This bill would prohibit lawn care pesticides from being used on the outdoor spaces or playgrounds of schoolsites unless an emergency pesticide application is necessary due to an imminent threat to public health. The bill would require the department to establish organic landscape management practices for schoolsites and, on a quarterly basis, seek the advice and counsel of experts and scientists in the fields of turf and landscape management, maintenance of trees and shrubs, organic pest management, and integrated pest management protocols on fulfilling the requirements of these provisions. The bill would require the department to prioritize the implementation and enforcement of these provisions to protect school children, families, staff, and communities from the harmful effects of toxic chemical maintenance at schoolsites. Commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would require schoolsites to comply with the established organic landscape management practices. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies in regard to their outdoor pesticide use, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**STATUS:**  
02/21/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committees on EDUCATION and ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.  
**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Joel Berman

AB 470

**AUTHOR:** Limon [D]  
**TITLE:** California Green Business Program  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 490

**AUTHOR:** Salas [D]  
**TITLE:** California Environmental Quality Act  
**DIGEST:**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming CEQA.

**STATUS:**  
02/12/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH Roxanne Fynboh

AB 491

**AUTHOR:** Rubio [D]  
**TITLE:** Energy: Hydrogen

**DIGEST:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane. Existing law requires the commission to adopt, by rule or order, standards for biomethane that specify the concentrations of constituents of concern that are reasonably necessary to protect public health and ensure pipeline integrity and safety, as specified, and requirements for monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping, as specified. Existing law requires a gas corporation to comply with those standards and requirements and requires that gas corporation tariffs condition access to common carrier pipelines on the applicable customer meeting those standards and requirements.

Existing law requests the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and complete a study analyzing the regional and gas-corporation-specific issues relating to minimum heating value and maximum siloxane specifications adopted by the commission for biomethane before it can be injected into common carrier gas pipelines. If the California Council on Science and Technology agrees to undertake and complete the study, existing law requires the commission, within 6 months of its completion, to reevaluate requirements and standards adopted for injection of biomethane into common carrier pipelines and, if appropriate, change those requirements and standards or adopt new requirements and standards, giving due deference to the conclusions and recommendations made in the study.

This bill would request the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and, on or before December 31, 2020, to complete a study analyzing the potential impacts of increased hydrogen concentration in the natural gas supply on the California natural gas system, including specified information. If the California Council on Science and Technology agrees to undertake and complete the study, the bill would require the commission, by June 1, 2021, to adopt standards for hydrogen to be injected into a common carrier pipeline, taking the study into consideration, while ensuring pipeline and pipeline facility integrity and safety. The bill would require the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of low-carbon hydrogen that facilitate the development of a variety of in-state technologies and support in-state clean energy job development.

Under existing law, a violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

**STATUS:**

02/21/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on UTILITIES AND ENERGY.

**Position:** Info Assigned to: Pam Murcell; technical comments

AB 495

**AUTHOR:** Muratsuchi [D]

**TITLE:** California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005

**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005, requires the manufacturer of a cosmetic product subject to regulation by the federal Food and Drug Administration that is sold in this state to provide the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Public Health with a complete and accurate list of its cosmetic products that, as of the date of submission, are sold in the state and that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would improve the oversight of harmful cosmetics by the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Public Health, and that would require the division to investigate harmful cosmetics.

**STATUS:**

02/12/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH Rich Hirsh

AB 647

**AUTHOR:** Kalra [D]

**TITLE:** Hazardous Materials: Cosmetics: Safety Documents

**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act, prescribes the rights and duties of employers who use hazardous substances, people who sell a hazardous substance to employers in California, and manufacturers who produce or sell hazardous substances. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to establish a list of hazardous substances and make the list available to manufacturers, employers, and the public. Existing law requires the manufacturer of a hazardous substance on that list to prepare and provide its direct purchasers of the hazardous substance a material safety data sheet, referred to as an MSDS, containing specified information that is current, accurate, and complete. This bill would require the manufacturer of a hazardous substance or mixture of substances that constitute a cosmetic, as defined, that is required to create an MSDS to post the MSDS to an internet website at which the public may find it and access it by its brand name or other commonly known name. The bill would require the manufacturer shall to translate the MSDS into languages determined by the director to be common for the beauty care industry, including Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean, and to make these translations also publicly available on the website.

**STATUS:**

02/25/2019 To ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS and LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

**Position:** Assigned to: Rich Hirsh; technical comments  
Info/WATCH

AB 733

**AUTHOR:** Quirk [D]

**TITLE:** Hazardous Waste: Identification: Testing

**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 756

**AUTHOR:** Garcia [D]  
**TITLE:** Public Water Systems: Perfluorooctanoic Acid Sulfate  
**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. Under the act, the implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to, monitoring of contaminants and requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to customers.

This bill would require a public water system to monitor for perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonate.

**STATUS:**

02/28/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

**Position:** Watch **Assigned to:** Megan Canright

AB 789

**AUTHOR:** Flora [R]  
**TITLE:** Labor Standards Enforcement  
**DIGEST:**

Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to establish and maintain a field enforcement unit in order to ensure that minimum labor standards are adequately enforced.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

**STATUS:**

02/20/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** Watch **Assigned to:** Jaime Steedman-Lyde

AB 966

**AUTHOR:** Bonta [D]  
**TITLE:** Greenhouse Gases: Cement Production  
**DIGEST:**

AB 966, as introduced, Bonta. Greenhouse gases: cement production.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reduce the carbon impact of cement production in the state.

**STATUS:**

02/21/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Jaime Steedman-Lyde

- AB 1007      **AUTHOR:**            Jones-Sawyer [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Occupational Health and Safety  
**DIGEST:**  
Under existing law, any employer and any employee having direction, management, control, or custody of any employment, place of employment, or of any other employee who willfully violates any occupational safety or health standard, order, or special order and the violation causes death or permanent or prolonged impairment of the body of an employee is guilty of a public offense.  
This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.  
**STATUS:**  
02/21/2019                INTRODUCED.  
**Position:** Watch      **Assigned to:** Pam Murcell
- AB 1024      **AUTHOR:**            Frazier [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Home Inspectors: Licensing: Contractors' State License  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar of contractors to carry out administrative duties, as provided.  
Existing law defines home inspection and establishes a standard of care for persons performing home inspections.  
This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, would require a person performing a home inspection, as defined, to be licensed by the Contractors' State License Board. The bill would authorize the board to establish criteria for licensing home inspectors and establish fees for licensing and renewal. The bill would authorize the registrar to enforce the licensing provisions. The bill would exempt a licensed general contractor, pest control operator, architect, or professional engineer from these licensing provisions.  
**STATUS:**  
03/07/2019                To ASSEMBLY Committee on BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.  
**Position:** AMEND      **Assigned to:** Ed Klinenberg; amendment & technical comments
- AB 1124      **AUTHOR:**            Maienschein [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Employment Safety: Outdoor Workers: Wildfire Smoke  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations to promulgate and enforce occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with toxic materials and a heat illness prevention standard for outdoor workers. Under existing law, certain violations of a standard, order, or special order pursuant to these provisions are a crime.  
This bill would require, by June 13, 2019, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt emergency regulations that require employers to make respirators available to outdoor workers on any day the outdoor worker could

reasonably be expected to be exposed to harmful levels of smoke from wildfires, or burning structures due to a wildfire, while working. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**STATUS:**

03/07/2019 To ASSEMBLY Committee on LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

**Position:** Tech Assistance/Watch **Assigned to:** Pam Murcell; technical comments

AB 1178 **AUTHOR:** Quirk [D]  
**TITLE:** Dietary Supplements: Labeling  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 1321 **AUTHOR:** Gipson [D]  
**TITLE:** Juvenile Facilities: Use of Chemical Spray  
**DIGEST:**

AB 1321, as introduced, Gipson. Juvenile facilities: use of chemical spray. Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to adopt minimum standards for the operation and maintenance of juvenile halls for the confinement of minors. Existing law requires the judge of the juvenile court of the county to annually inspect any jail or juvenile hall that was used for the confinement of any minor and to notify the operator of the jail or juvenile hall of any observed noncompliance with the minimum standards of the juvenile facility adopted by the board.

This bill would require the custodian of each juvenile facility to report to the board on the use of chemical agents in the facility. The bill would require the board to conduct inspections of juvenile facilities in the top quartile of chemical agent use. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct a study on the use of chemical agents in juvenile facilities and report to the Legislature by June 1, 2021. By imposing the new reporting duty on local juvenile facilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This 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.

**STATUS:**

02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Joel Cohen

AB 1357 **AUTHOR:** Quirk [D]  
**TITLE:** Department of Toxic Substances Control: Public  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 1429 **AUTHOR:** Chen [R]

**TITLE:** Hazardous Materials: Underground Storage Tanks

**DIGEST:**

Existing law requires the owner and operator of an underground storage tank to comply with certain requirements, including permitting requirements and requirements relating to the design and construction of the underground storage tank. Existing law requires a unified program agency or certified city or county to inspect every underground tank system within its jurisdiction at least once per year. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring those inspections.

**STATUS:**

02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Joel Berman

AB 1462

**AUTHOR:** Santiago [D]

**TITLE:** Hazardous Waste: Facilities: Permits

**DIGEST:**

Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement, as specified.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.

**STATUS:**

02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Joel Berman

AB 1500

**AUTHOR:** Carrillo [D]

**TITLE:** Hazardous Substances

**DIGEST:**

(1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided.

Existing law authorizes the UPA, if the UPA determines that a person has committed, or is committing, a violation of any law, regulation, permit, information request, order, variance, or other requirement that the UPA is authorized to enforce or implement, to issue an administrative enforcement order requiring that the violation be corrected and imposing an administrative penalty. Existing law authorizes a unified program agency to suspend or revoke any unified program

facility permit, or an element of a unified program facility permit, for not paying the permit fee or a fine or penalty associated with the permit in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law authorizes a unified program agency, if a permittee does not comply with a written notice from the unified program agency to the permittee to make those payments by a specified date, to suspend or revoke the permit or permit element. Existing law requires the permittee, if the permit or permit element is suspended or revoked, to immediately discontinue operating that facility or function of the facility to which the permit element applies until the permit is reinstated, or reissued.

This bill would repeal the provision authorizing a UPA to suspend or revoke a unified program facility permit, or an element of a unified program facility permit, for not paying the permit fee or a fine or penalty associated with the permit. The bill would authorize the UPA, if a permittee does not comply with a written notice from the UPA to make those payments by the specified date, in addition to suspending or revoking the permit or permit element, to withhold issuance of the permit. The bill would authorize a unified program agency to suspend, revoke, or withhold issuance of a unified program facility permit if conditions exist at the unified program facility that the unified program agency considers an imminent or substantial threat to public health, safety, or the environment. The bill would require the permittee to immediately discontinue operating that facility or function of the facility to which the permit or permit element applies until the threat is abated and the permit or permit element is issued, reinstated or reissued.

The bill would require the owner or operator of a unified program facility to be liable for a civil or administrative penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000 per day for failure to obtain or keep a permit as required pursuant to the provisions governing the unified program.

The bill would provide that the provisions authorizing a UPA to issue an administrative enforcement order or to withhold issuance, or to suspend or revoke, a permit do not prevent the UPA from issuing an administrative enforcement order for the release of a hazardous substance, as defined, for any violation of specified provisions relating to, among other things, business and area plans and risk management plans.

(2) Existing law requires a business that handles a hazardous material, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of that business, to, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of a hazardous material, or an actual release of a hazardous substance, as defined, to the UPA and the Office of Emergency Services, as provided.

This bill would require that reporting of the release or threatened release to the UPA and the Office of Emergency Services only if the release or threatened release results in an emergency response.

(3) Under existing law, whenever a release, spill, escape, or entry of waste occurs, as specified, and the Director of Health Care Services or the local health officer makes specified determinations as to that waste, the director is authorized to declare a health emergency and the local health officer is authorized to declare a local health emergency in the jurisdiction or any area thereof affected by the threat to the public health.

This bill would authorize the director if a release, spill, escape, or entry of hazardous waste or of a hazardous substance occurs, which the director or local health officer reasonably determines poses an imminent or substantial endangerment to public health due to specified factors, to take specified actions to protect the health and safety of the public, including, among others, issuing an order to the responsible party to immediately suspend or discontinue the activity causing or contributing to the release, spill, escape, or entry of the hazardous waste or hazardous substance. The bill would require a responsible party to be liable for the costs incurred by the local health officer pursuant to these provisions.

(4) Because the bill would make changes to provisions enforced by unified program agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

**STATUS:**

02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Ed Klinenberg

AB 1596

**AUTHOR:** Env Safety & Toxic Material Cmt

**TITLE:** Fentanyl or Illicit Drug Contaminated Property

**DIGEST:**

Existing law provides that a person who is found to have operated a site for the purpose of manufacturing an illegal controlled substance or the precursor of an illegal controlled substance is the generator of a hazardous substance at, or released from, the site that is subject to removal action by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Existing law, the Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005, requires a local health officer to take specified actions after receiving notification from a law enforcement agency of potential contamination of, or of known or suspected contamination of, property by a methamphetamine laboratory activity, including, among other actions, posting a written notice in a prominent location on the premises of the property.

This bill would enact the Fentanyl or Other Illicit Drug Contaminated Property Posting Act of 2019, which would require a local health officer to post a written notice containing specified information on property that is potentially contaminated by a fentanyl or other illicit drug laboratory activity, as defined. By imposing additional duties on local health officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would subject a person disturbing, destroying, or violating such a notice to a civil penalty of up to \$5,000. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Department of Public Health, or the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to establish voluntary cleanup guidelines for fentanyl or other illicit drug laboratories comparable to the standards for methamphetamine contaminated property cleanup.

**STATUS:**

02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.  
Position: Tech Assigned to: Pam Murcell; technical comments  
assistance

AB 1597 **AUTHOR:** Env Safety & Toxic Material Cmt  
**TITLE:** Hazardous Waste: Transportation: Manifests  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 1778 **AUTHOR:** Boerner Horvath [D]  
**TITLE:** Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Investment Plan  
**DIGEST:**  
The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act, as specified.  
This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  
**STATUS:**  
02/22/2019 INTRODUCED.  
Position: WATCH Assigned to: Jaime Steedman-Lyde

AB 1788 **AUTHOR:** Bloom [D]  
**TITLE:** Pesticides: Use of Anticoagulants  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

AB 1804 **AUTHOR:** Labor and Employment Cmt  
**TITLE:** Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Reporting  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law requires an employer to file a report of every occupational injury or occupational illness, as defined, of each employee that results in lost time beyond the date of the injury or illness, and that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, with the Department of Industrial Relations, on a form prescribed by the department. Existing law requires an employer to immediately report a serious occupational injury, illness, or death to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health by telephone or email, as specified.  
This bill would remove the requirement that an employer report by email to the division a serious occupational injury, illness, or death and instead require the report to be made by telephone or through an online mechanism established by the division for that purpose.  
**STATUS:**  
02/28/2019 INTRODUCED.  
Position: WATCH Assigned to: Pam Murcell

AB 1805

**AUTHOR:** Labor and Employment Committee

**TITLE:** Occupational Safety and Health

**DIGEST:**

Existing law defines "serious injury or illness" and "serious exposure" for purposes of reporting serious occupational injury or illness to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and for purposes of establishing the division's duty to investigate employment accidents and exposures.

This bill would recast the definition of "serious injury or illness" by removing the 24-hour minimum time requirement for qualifying hospitalizations and explicitly including the loss of an eye as a qualifying injury. The bill would delete loss of a body member from the definition of serious injury and would, instead, include amputation. The bill would also eliminate the exclusion of injury or illness caused by certain violations of the Penal Code and would narrow the exclusion of injuries caused by accidents occurring on a public street or highway to include those injuries or illnesses occurring in a construction zone. The bill would recast the definition of "serious exposure" to include exposure of an employee to a hazardous substance in a degree or amount sufficient to create a realistic possibility that death or serious physical harm in the future could result from the actual hazard created by the exposure.

Existing law also establishes the standard for what constitutes a serious violation requiring a faster response from the division and further requires the division to keep confidential the name of a person submitting a complaint regarding unsafe or unhealthy working conditions. Existing law establishes that a serious violation exists when the division determines that there is a substantial possibility that death or serious injury could result from the condition alleged in the complaint.

This bill would instead establish that a serious violation exists when the division determines that there is a realistic possibility that death or serious injury could result from the actual hazard created by the condition alleged in the complaint.

**STATUS:**

02/28/2019 INTRODUCED.

**Position:** AMEND **Assigned to:** Pam Murcell; [comments](#)

SB 1

**AUTHOR:** Atkins [D]

**TITLE:** Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act

**DIGEST:**

(1) The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate.

Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes

standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species, and generally prohibits the taking of those species.

This bill would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law provides for the enforcement of laws regulating the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and waters of the state. Existing law provides for the enforcement of drinking water standards. Existing law provides for the enforcement of the California Endangered Species Act.

This bill would authorize a person acting in the public interest to bring an action to enforce certain federal standards and requirements incorporated into certain of the above-mentioned state laws if specified conditions are satisfied.

(3) Existing federal law generally establishes standards for workers' rights and worker safety.

Existing state law generally establishes standards for workers' rights and worker safety.

This bill would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain requirements and standards pertaining to worker' s rights and worker safety. The bill would authorize a person acting in the public interest to enforce standards and requirements related to worker' s rights and worker safety, as provided.

(5) This bill would make its provisions inoperative as of January 20, 2025, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2026.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

**STATUS:**

01/16/2019 To SENATE Committees on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, and JUDICIARY.

**Position:** WATCH **Assigned to:** Megan Canright

SB 54

**AUTHOR:** Allen [D]

**TITLE:** Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

**DELETE FROM REPORT**

SB 153

**AUTHOR:** Wilk [R]

**TITLE:** Industrial Hemp

**DIGEST:**

Existing law governs the growth of industrial hemp and establishes a registration program for growers of industrial hemp and seed breeders.

Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of these provisions.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those definitions.

**STATUS:**

01/31/2019 To SENATE Committee on RULES.  
**Position: WATCH Assigned to: Laurel Davis**

SB 190 **AUTHOR:** Dodd [D]  
**TITLE:** Fire Safety: Building Standards  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**

SB 198 **STATUS:**  
**AUTHOR:** Bates [R]  
**TITLE:** CA Environmental Quality Act: Historical Resources  
**DIGEST:**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA provides that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if the project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in the provision relating to historical resources.

**STATUS:**  
02/13/2019 To SENATE Committee on RULES.  
**Position: WATCH Assigned to: Joel Berman**

SB 232 **AUTHOR:** Dodd [D]  
**TITLE:** Hazardous Substances: Regulated Metals: Packaging  
**DIGEST:**

The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package, packaging component, or product in a package if the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals, defined as lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium, present in a single-component package or in an individual packaging component exceeds 100 parts per million by weight. This bill would exempt from that prohibition a package or packaging component that would not exceed that maximum regulated metal concentration level but for the addition of recycled materials, provided that the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals present in the package or packaging component does not exceed 200 parts per million by weight.

**STATUS:**  
02/21/2019 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.  
**Position: WATCH Assigned to: Grace Rinck; technical comments**  
**Technical info**

- SB 276      **AUTHOR:**            Pan [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Hazardous Waste  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. Existing law states legislative declarations relating to the state's hazardous waste control program. This bill would delete obsolete provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes to those declarations.  
**STATUS:**  
02/21/2019            To SENATE Committee on RULES.  
**Position: WATCH**    **Assigned to: Joel Berman**
- SB 317      **AUTHOR:**            Caballero [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Hazardous Waste: Waste Facilities: Prohibited Chemicals  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- SB 457      **AUTHOR:**            Hueso [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Biomethane: Gas Corporations  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- SB 458      **AUTHOR:**            Durazo [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Public Health: Pesticide: Chlorpyrifos  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of specified pesticides, as prescribed. Existing law requires the director to designate and establish a list of restricted materials based upon, but not limited to, specified criteria, including the danger of impairment to public health, as provided. Existing law authorizes the director to adopt regulations that prohibit the use or possession of a restricted material in certain areas or under certain conditions. Existing law prohibits the use of certain herbicides, pesticides, and compounds, including 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and sodium fluoroacetate. This bill would prohibit the use of a pesticide that contains the active ingredient chlorpyrifos.  
**STATUS:**  
03/07/2019            To SENATE Committees on HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.  
**Position: WATCH**    **Rich Hirsh**
- SB 463      **AUTHOR:**            Stern [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Natural Gas Storage Wells: Monitoring and Reporting  
**DELETE FROM REPORT**
- SB 519      **AUTHOR:**            Bradford [D]  
**TITLE:**                    Hazardous Substances: Underground Storage Tanks  
**DIGEST:**  
Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a

unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided.

Existing law, the Water Replenishment District Act, provides for the formation, organization, and functioning of water replenishment districts. Existing law authorizes a water replenishment district, for the purposes of replenishing the groundwater supplies within the district, to, among other things, store, transport, recapture, recycle, purify, treat, or otherwise manage and control water for the beneficial use of persons or property within the district and build the necessary works to achieve groundwater replenishment.

Existing law establishes the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund and authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to expend moneys in the fund for certain purposes, including for transfer to the Site Cleanup Subaccount, as provided. Existing law authorizes the board to expend funds in the subaccount, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes, including to issue grants to the board, a California regional water quality control board, or a local agency for the reasonable and necessary costs of actions to remediate the harm or threat of harm to human health, safety, and the environment caused by existing or threatened surface or groundwater contamination at a location, if certain conditions apply. Existing law defines "local agency" for these purposes to mean a unified program agency or a city or county that has been certified by the board.

This bill would additionally authorize the board to expend moneys in the subaccount to water replenishment districts for those same purposes by adding those districts to the definition of a local agency.

**STATUS:**

03/07/2019 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Position: WATCH Assigned to: Joel Berman

SB 527

**AUTHOR:** Caballero [D]

**TITLE:** Williamson Act: Cultivation of Cannabis

**DIGEST:**

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to contract with a landowner to limit the use of agricultural land located in an agricultural preserve designated by the city or county. Existing law provides that unless the board or council, after notice and hearing, makes a finding to the contrary, the erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance of gas, electric, water, communication, or agricultural laborer housing facilities are compatible uses on land under a Williamson Act contract, and prohibits land occupied by any of those facilities from being excluded from an agricultural

preserve by reason of that use.

This bill would additionally provide that unless the board or council after notice and hearing, makes a finding to the contrary, the cultivation of cannabis pursuant to certain types of cultivators licenses issued pursuant to the Medical and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act and the cultivation of industrial hemp, is a compatible use on land under a Williamson Act contract, and would prohibit the exclusion of land occupied by the cultivation of cannabis or the cultivation of industrial hemp pursuant to these provisions from an agricultural preserve by reason of that use.

**STATUS:**

03/07/2019 To SENATE Committee on GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE.

Position: WATCH Assigned to: Laurel Davis

SB 574

**AUTHOR:** Leyva [D]

**TITLE:** Toxic Fragrance Chemicals Right to Know Act

**DIGEST:**

Existing law, the California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005, requires the manufacturer of a cosmetic product subject to regulation by the federal Food and Drug Administration that is sold in this state to provide the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Public Health with a complete and accurate list of its cosmetic products that, as of the date of submission, are sold in the state and that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to develop and make operational a consumer-friendly, public internet website that creates a database of cosmetic product information collected pursuant to those provisions, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a crime.

This bill would, commencing July 1, 2020, require a manufacturer of a cosmetic product sold in the state to disclose to the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control cosmetic products that contain a fragrance ingredient or flavor ingredient that is included on a designated list, as defined, and a list of each fragrance ingredient and flavor ingredient in the cosmetic product, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2020, require the division to post on its existing database of cosmetic product information a list of those fragrance ingredients and flavor ingredients in the cosmetic product and its associated health hazards. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

**STATUS:**

03/07/2019 To SENATE Committees on HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Position: WATCH Assigned to: Rich Hirsh

