



Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
<a href="#">AB 5</a> <a href="#">Ammiano</a> D	<p><b>Homelessness.</b> Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provides that all persons within the state are free and equal, regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation, and are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. Existing law provides that no person in the state shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state. Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), provides that the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation is recognized to be a civil right, and makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against those persons with regard to certain employment practices. Under FEHA, existing law makes it unlawful for the owner of any housing accommodation to discriminate against or harass any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity,</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012</p> <p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>1/24/2013 A . JUD.</p>	

	<p>gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information of that person. Under FEHA, existing law imposes duties upon county counsels and county recorders with regard to unlawfully restrictive covenants and Restrictive Covenant Modifications, as specified. This bill would enact the Homeless Person's Bill of Rights and Fairness Act, which would provide that no person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged because he or she is homeless, has a low income, or suffers from a mental illness or physical disability. The bill would provide that every person in the state, regardless of actual or perceived housing status, income level, mental illness, or physical disability, shall be free from specified forms of discrimination and shall be entitled to certain basic human rights, including the right to be free from discrimination by law enforcement, in the workplace, while seeking or maintaining housing or shelter, and while seeking services. The bill would provide that every person has the right to access public property, possess personal property, access public restrooms, clean water, affordable housing, educational supplies, as specified, emergency and nonemergency health care, confidentiality of medical records, assistance of legal counsel in specified proceedings, and restitution, under specified circumstances. The bill would provide civil and criminal immunity, and immunity from employer retaliation, to a public employee who provides assistance to a homeless person. The bill would require local law enforcement agencies to make specified information available to the public and report to the Attorney General on an annual basis with regard to enforcement of local ordinances against homeless persons and compliance with the act, as specified, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide for judicial relief and impose civil penalties for a violation of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 10</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a></p>	<p><b>Minimum wage: annual adjustment.</b> Existing law requires that, on and after January 1, 2008, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than \$8.00 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2014, to not less than \$8.25 per hour. The bill would further increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2015, to not less than \$8.75 per hour, and on and after</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>1/14/2013 A . L. &amp; E.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	January 1, 2016, to not less than \$9.25 per hour. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 12</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a>	<b>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as specified, with respect to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation, as defined, that is proposed on or after November 1, 2013. Existing law requires the Department of Finance and the office, from time to time, to review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to regulations adopted by the department. This bill would instead require the Department of Finance and the office to annually review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to the regulations adopted by the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	1/24/2013 A . A. & A.R.	
<a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>	<b>State freight plan.</b> Existing law creates the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency in state government, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Transportation, which, among other things, is responsible for the state highway system. Existing law also requires the department to prepare a state rail plan, which contains a freight element. Existing law provides for the state and regional agencies to engage in various transportation planning activities, including goods movement planning activities. Existing federal law provides certain incentives to the states for developing a state freight plan consistent with federal guidelines. This bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to prepare a state freight plan with specified elements to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. This bill would require the agency to establish a freight advisory committee with various responsibilities in that regard. The initial state freight plan would be submitted to the Legislature, the Governor, and certain state agencies by December 31, 2014, and updated every 5 years thereafter.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	1/14/2013 A . TRANS.	

<p><a href="#">AB 18</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p>	<p><b>Individual health care coverage.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage in the individual or group market in a state to accept every employer and individual in the state that applies for that coverage and to renew that coverage at the option of the plan sponsor or the individual. PPACA prohibits a group health plan and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing any preexisting condition exclusion with respect to that plan or coverage. PPACA allows the premium rate charge by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reform the individual health care coverage market consistent with the PPACA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.</p>	<p>12/3/2012 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 26</a> <a href="#">Bonilla D</a></p>	<p><b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</b> 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 from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.</p>	<p>12/3/2012 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Economic development: enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development</p>	<p>Amended: 3/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/5/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., &amp; E.</p>	<p>3/5/2013 A . J., E.D. &amp; E.</p>	

	<p>areas, or G-TEDAs. Pursuant to these provisions, qualifying entities in those areas may receive certain tax and regulatory incentives. This bill would revise various definitions for purposes of the act and modify specified requirements for designating and administering enterprise zones and G-TEDAs, collectively. The bill would impose new requirements on the Department of Housing and Community Development with respect to the enterprise zone program and modify department and Franchise Tax Board reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p>	<p><b>Stabilization and marketing plan for market milk.</b> Existing law empowers the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to formulate stabilization and marketing plans that establish the prices to be paid by milk handlers for specified classes of market milk. Existing law requires the secretary to take relevant economic factors into consideration in establishing the price to be paid for class 4b market milk, which comprises all market milk, market skim milk, or market cream used in the manufacture of cheese other than cottage cheese. This bill would provide a specific formula that the secretary would be required to use to establish the price for class 4b market milk that includes a dry whey value factor that is no less than 80 percent of the dry whey value used in federal milk marketing orders in establishing minimum producer prices. The bill would authorize each handler's milk plant that purchases class 4b market milk to deduct a dry whey credit, as specified.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>1/14/2013 A . AGRI.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 37</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a></p>	<p><b>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</b> 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 (EIR) 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 establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>1/14/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	

	<p>record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require, until January 1, 2017, the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant, to, among other things, prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for specified projects. Because the bill would require a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings as provided, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 38</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> D</p>	<p><b>The California Food, Farms, and Jobs Act.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is tasked with, among other things, promoting and protecting the agricultural industry of the state, and seeking, enhancing, protecting, and perpetuating the ability of the private sector to produce food and fiber in a way that benefits the general welfare and economy of the state. Existing law also establishes the California Healthy Food Financing Initiative for the purpose of promoting healthy food access in the state. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish the California Food, Farms, and Jobs Act, for the purpose of improving state programs that support local and regional farm and food system infrastructure, expanding access to healthy foods for consumers, and creating new job growth and economic development through increasing the number of direct and retail markets.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.</p>	<p>12/3/2012 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 53</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> D</p>	<p><b>Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan.</b> The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. This bill would require the office to lead the preparation of a biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., &amp; E.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . J., E.D. &amp; E.</p>	

<a href="#">AB 59</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D	<p><b>School districts: parcel taxes.</b> Existing law authorizes any school district to impose qualified special taxes within the district pursuant to specified procedures. Existing law defines qualified special taxes as special taxes that apply uniformly to all taxpayers or all real property within the school district, as specified. This bill would specify that the provisions requiring uniform application of taxes shall not be construed as limiting a school district from assessing taxes in accordance with rational classifications among taxpayers or types of property within the school district. The bill would specify that the provision is declaratory of existing law. The bill would also express the Legislature's intent to clarify, and not change, existing law, and to abrogate the holding in <i>Borikas v. Alameda Unified School District</i>, as specified.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX.</p>	<p>1/31/2013 A . REV. &amp; TAX</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">AB 66</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D	<p><b>Economic development.</b> Existing law establishes various programs and incentives for economic development within this state. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would further promote job growth and economic development.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 7.</p>	<p>1/7/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<a href="#">AB 152</a> <a href="#">Yamada</a> D	<p><b>Unemployment: Self-Employment Assistance Program.</b> Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits during the period that a person is unemployed. Existing law imposes various requirements on the payments of benefits, including work search requirements. Existing law also establishes retraining programs for unemployed workers. Prior law, enacted in 1994 and repealed in 2005, established the Self-Employment Assistance Program for displaced workers. This bill would establish a similar Self-Employment Assistance Program, to be administered by the Director of the Employment Development. The bill would provide for a weekly allowance for participants equal to regular unemployment benefits, subject to various limits, and would impose various eligibility requirements upon participants, and would waive requirements relating to job search and self-employment, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on INS.</p>	<p>1/31/2013 A . INS.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">AB 155</a> <a href="#">Alejo</a> D	<p><b>Employment: payroll records: right to inspect.</b> Existing law requires an employer to furnish each employee with an accurate itemized statement showing, among other things, the gross and net wages earned, the inclusive dates of the pay period, and all</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/15/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . L. &amp; E.</p>	

	deductions. Existing law requires the employer to keep on file a copy of the statement for at least 3 years at a specified location. Existing law affords current and former employees the right to inspect or copy records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable request to the employer. Existing law authorizes the employer to charge any costs of reproduction of the employee's records to the current or former employee. This bill would require the employee to elect to inspect or copy, or receive a copy of, or any combination thereof, his or her employment records. The bill would also declare the Legislature's intent in this regard.				
<a href="#">AB 158</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D	<b>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The bill would also require these stores, on and after January 1, 2020, to provide a plastic bag collection bin for their customers, for the purpose of collecting and recycling single-use plastic bags and reusable bags. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	1/31/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">AB 167</a> <a href="#">Hagman</a> R	<b>Unfair competition: private enforcement actions.</b> Existing law defines unfair competition to include an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising, and any false representations to the public. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 64 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, authorizes an action for relief from this prohibited conduct to be brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, or a city attorney or prosecutor, or by any person who suffered an injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition, and provides various remedies, including injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties. This bill would define the injury in fact required for a private person to bring suit under these provisions as damages suffered by each individual plaintiff or member of a class amounting to at least \$500, adjusted for inflation, as specified. The bill would also provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California.	Introduced: 1/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	1/31/2013 A . JUD.	
<a href="#">AB 177</a>	<b>Renewable energy.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities	Introduced:	1/25/2013 - From	1/24/2013	

<a href="#">V. Manuel Pérez D</a>	<p>Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act requires the PUC, in consultation with the Independent System Operator (ISO), to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, as defined, in accordance with specified objectives. The definition of a "load-serving entity" includes an electrical corporation. That law further requires each load-serving entity to maintain physical generating capacity adequate to meet its load requirements, including peak demand and planning and operating reserves, deliverable to locations and at times as may be necessary to provide reliable electric service. This bill would state the policy of the state to require all retail sellers of electricity, including investor and publicly owned utilities, to procure new demand-side and clean energy generation to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction, resource adequacy, and renewable goals simultaneously in the most cost-effective manner practicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>1/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>printer. May be heard in committee February 24.</p>	<p>A . PRINT</p>	
<a href="#">AB 224 Gordon D</a>	<p><b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: community-supported agriculture.</b> Existing law encourages the Department of Food and Agriculture to assist producers in organizing certified farmers' markets, field retail stands, farm stands, and other forms of direct marketing by providing technical advice on marketing methods and in complying with the regulation that affects direct marketing programs. This bill would also encourage the department to assist in organizing community-supported agriculture. The bill would define "California-grown box program," "community-supported agriculture program," "single-farm community-supported agriculture," and "multifarm community-supported agriculture."</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/15/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . AGRI.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 227 Gatto D</a>	<p><b>Proposition 65: enforcement: chemical listing.</b> The existing 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 knowingly discharging or releasing such a chemical into water or any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. &amp; T.M. and JUD.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . E.S. &amp; T.M.</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>

	<p>prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors, and by any person in the public interest. The act requires any person bringing an action in the public interest, or any private person filing an action in which a violation of the act is alleged, to notify the Attorney General, the district attorney, city attorney, or prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and the alleged violator that such an action has been filed. This bill would allow a person who receives a notice that alleges the person is in violation of the warning requirements of Proposition 65 to correct the violation within 14 days after receiving that notice and demonstrate to the Attorney General, the city attorney, or the district attorney in whose jurisdiction the notice is filed that the violation has been corrected. The bill would prohibit an enforcement action from being commenced if the Attorney General, the city attorney, or the district attorney concurs that the violation has been corrected. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to concurring in that correction of a violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 228</a> <a href="#">Logue R</a></p>	<p><b>Labor Commissioner: employee claims.</b> Under existing law, the Labor Commissioner or his or her representatives are authorized to take assignments of certain claims for enforcement, including claims for an employee's loss of wages due to demotion, suspension, or discharge by the employer for lawful conduct occurring during nonworking hours away from the employer's premises. This bill would authorize the commissioner, or his or her deputies, to waive any penalties against an employer if the employer resolves the claim within 30 days of receiving a notice, as specified, from the commissioner.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . L. &amp; E.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 242</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a></p>	<p><b>Privacy: Internet.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet, about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service, to make its privacy policy available to consumers, as specified. This bill would require the privacy policy to be no more than 100 words, be written in clear and concise language, be written at no greater than an 8th grade reading level,</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . JUD.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	and to include a statement indicating whether the personally identifiable information may be sold or shared with others, and if so, how and with whom the information may be shared.				
<a href="#">AB 257</a> <a href="#">Hall D</a>	<b>Privacy: mobile devices.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service to make its privacy policy available to the consumers, as specified. This bill would define an online service for purposes of these provisions to include mobile applications designed to be downloaded to and installed on a mobile device. This bill would require the operator of a mobile application to satisfy various requirements, including specified privacy policy requirements, procedures to allow a consumer to access their own personally identifiable information collected and retained, safeguards to protect personally identifiable information, a requirement that the operator provide a supplemental privacy policy if an application collects information not essential to the application's basic function, and a requirement that the operator provide a special notice if the application accesses specified devices and information. The bill would require a mobile application market, as defined, to comply with specified procedures allowing access to an application's privacy policy and a means for users to report applications in violation of the applicable terms of service or law. The bill would also establish specified requirements for an advertising network delivering an advertisement through a mobile application, including a privacy policy requirement, a requirement that the network obtain prior consent to display an advertisement in specified circumstances, a requirement that advertisements be clearly attributable to the host application in specified circumstances, and required procedures for identifying a consumer and transmitting information.	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.	2/7/2013 A . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 263</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>	<b>Employment: retaliation: immigration-related document practices.</b> Existing law declares that an individual who has applied for employment, or who is or has been employed in this state, is entitled to the protections, rights, and remedies available under state law, regardless of his or her immigration status. Existing law declares that an inquiry into a person's immigration status for purposes of	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/8/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.	2/7/2013 A . PRINT	

	enforcing state labor and employment laws shall not be permitted, unless a showing is made, by clear and convincing evidence, that the inquiry is necessary in order to comply with federal immigration law. This bill would make it unlawful for an employer or any other person to engage in, or direct another person to engage in, an unfair immigration-related document practice against a person for the purpose of, or with the intent of, retaliating against any person for exercising a right protected under state labor and employment laws or under a local ordinance applicable to employees, as specified.				
<a href="#">AB 276</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>CalFresh eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh (formerly the Food Stamp Program), under which nutrition assistance benefits are distributed to eligible individuals by the counties. Existing law establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of CalFresh benefits. This bill would require the state to submit a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, on or before December 31, 2014, to waive the requirement excluding the basic allowance for housing from countable income in the calculation of eligibility and benefit level and would require the waiver to be implemented within 6 months of being granted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	2/21/2013 A . HUM. S.	
<a href="#">AB 278</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (the act), establishes the State Air Resources Board (state board) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The state board is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board, in determining the carbon intensity of fuels under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations or another scoring system, to consider specified matters.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	2/21/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

**Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection.** The existing Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone service to provide revenues sufficient to fund "911" emergency telephone system costs. Amounts are determined annually by the Department of Technology, and upon collection are paid to the State Board of Equalization on a monthly basis by the telephone service supplier and are deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Emergency Telephone Number Account in the General Fund, to be expended for limited purposes, including to pay the Department of General Services for its costs in administration of the "911" emergency telephone number system. This bill would enact the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge and Collection Act. The bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined. The prepaid MTS surcharge would include the emergency telephone users surcharge, as defined, and PUC surcharges, as defined. The bill would require a seller, as defined, to collect the prepaid MTS surcharge, as provided, from a prepaid consumer, as defined, and remit the amounts collected to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require the board, after deducting its administrative expenses, to deposit the amounts collected for the emergency telephone users surcharge into the Prepaid MTS 911 Account and to deposit the amounts collected for PUC surcharges into the Prepaid MTS PUC Account in the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the PUC to annually compute the PUC's reimbursement fee and 6 universal service program fees, to post notice of those fees on its Internet Web site and to notify the State Board of Equalization of the amounts, which would be adjusted, as specified, and together would be the PUC surcharges. The bill would require the Department of Technology to annually compute, as specified, the intrastate portion of the 911 surcharge to be collected on prepaid mobile telephony services to post notice of those charges and to notify the State Board of Equalization of the amount, which would be

Introduced:  
2/12/2013  
[pdf](#) [html](#)

2/28/2013 -  
Referred to Coms.  
on U. & C. and  
REV. & TAX.

2/28/2013  
A . U. & C.

**Oppose**

	the emergency telephone users surcharge. Local charges would be computed pursuant to the Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act, discussed below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 305</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a>	<b>Income taxes: hiring credits: investment credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a credit in the amount of \$3,000 for each full-time employee hired by a qualified employer applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and ending upon a cut-off date calculated based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$400,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. Existing law also creates the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, which has specified duties in regard to low-income housing credits. This bill would instead calculate the cut-off date for the above-described hiring credit based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$100,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Re-referred to Coms. on J., E.D., & E. and REV. & TAX. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	3/4/2013 A . J., E.D. & E.	
<a href="#">AB 370</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>	<b>Consumers: online tracking.</b> Existing law, subject to specified exceptions, requires a business that discloses a customer's personal information to a 3rd party for direct marketing purposes to provide the customer, within 30 days after the customer's request, as specified, in writing or by e-mail the names and addresses of the recipients of that information and specified details regarding the information disclosed. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would regulate online behavioral tracking of consumers.	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	2/14/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 376</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a>	<b>Regulations: notice.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law to provide for the official compilation, printing, and publication of adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations, which is known as the California Code of Regulations, provide for a weekly update of the California Code of Regulations, and provide for the publication of the California Regulatory Notice Register, which includes, but is not limited to, a summary of all proposed regulations filed with the Secretary of State in the previous week. This bill would require a state agency enforcing a regulation promulgated on or after January 1, 2014, to notify a	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/15/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.	2/14/2013 A . PRINT	

	<p>business that is required to comply with that regulation of the existence of the regulation 30 days before its effective date, and to cooperate with the Secretary of State to access business records to obtain the business contact information necessary to provide that notice.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 380 Dickinson D</a></p>	<p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: notice requirements</b>  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 (EIR) 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. This bill would additionally require the above mentioned notices to be filed with both the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk and be posted by county clerk for public review. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices within one business day, as defined, of receipt and stamp on the notice the date on which the notices were actually posted. By expanding the services provided by the lead agency and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices for at least 30 days. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to post the notices on a publicly available online database established and maintained by the office. The bill would require the office to stamp the notices with the date on which the notices were actually posted for online review and would require the notices to be posted for at least 30 days. The bill would authorize the office to charge an administrative fee not to exceed \$10 per notice filed. The bill would specify that a time period or limitation periods specified by CEQA does not commence until the notices are actually posted for public review by the county clerk or is available in the online database, whichever is later. The bill would require the notice of determination to be filed solely by the lead agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/14/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and L. GOV.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 396</a> <a href="#">Fox D</a></p>	<p><b>Prescriptions.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and provides that a knowing violation of the law is a crime. Existing law requires every prescription, as defined, to include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. This bill would instead require that every prescription include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. The bill would also require that every prescription container be correctly labeled to include that information, if so indicated on the prescription, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/19/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . PRINT</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 403</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/19/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a></p>	<p><b>Employees: wages.</b> Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate and enforce statutes and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission that, among other things, specify the requirements for the payment of wages by employers. Existing law provides for criminal and civil penalties for violations of statutes and orders of the commission regarding payment of wages. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to recover liquidated damages for an employee who brings a complaint alleging payment of less than the minimum wage fixed by an order of the commission or by statute. This bill would expand that penalty and restitution provision for a citation to also subject the employer to payment of liquidated damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. &amp; E. and JUD.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . L. &amp; E.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

<p><a href="#">AB 459</a> <a href="#">Mitchell</a> D</p>	<p><b>Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food.</b> Existing law regulates various aspects of the provision of food and beverages in vending machines, including requiring a vendor that operates or maintains a vending machine on designated state property to offer food and beverages in the vending machine that meet accepted nutritional guidelines, as defined, in accordance with certain content percentages. Existing law governing contracting between state agencies and private contractors sets forth requirements for the procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services by state agencies and sets forth the various responsibilities of the Department of General Services and other state agencies in overseeing and implementing state contracting procedures and policies. This bill would require that at least 50% of the food offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property, as defined, meet accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2015. The bill would then require 75% compliance with accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2016, and 100% compliance by January 1, 2017. On and after January 1, 2016, the bill would also require that 100% of beverages offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property also meet the accepted nutritional guidelines. The bill would revise the definition of accepted nutritional guidelines for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 488</a> <a href="#">Williams</a> D</p>	<p><b>Recycling: household batteries.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. The bill would require a producer of single-use primary household batteries or a single-use primary household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers to submit a single-use primary household battery stewardship plan to the department.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/20/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.</p>	<p>2/19/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 509</a> <a href="#">Blumenfield</a> D</p>	<p><b>Consumer affairs.</b> Existing law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of unlawful acts the act of representing a product as designed,</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>3/4/2013 A . B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	

	made, or both in a specific city or county, by using a specified "made in" label, unless the product complies with specified standards.				
<a href="#">AB 515 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: judicial review.</b> The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, the courts of appeal, and the superior courts. Existing law establishes a superior court of one or more judges in each county and provides that the superior courts have original jurisdiction, except as provided in the Constitution. Existing law requires the presiding judge of each superior court to distribute the business of the court among the judges, and to prescribe the order of business, subject to the rules of the Judicial Council. This bill would provide for at least 2 CEQA compliance court districts within the state, with the appropriate boundaries for the districts and locations for seating CEQA compliance courts to be determined by rule of court. The bill would establish a CEQA compliance court in every district, consisting of at least 3 judges. The bill would require the Governor to appoint judges to the CEQA compliance court based upon their expertise in CEQA and related land use and environmental laws, so that those judges will be able to hear and quickly resolve those actions or proceedings. The bill would require the Chief Justice of California to designate one of the judges of each CEQA compliance court district as the presiding judge of that district. The bill would give the CEQA compliance court jurisdiction over actions or proceedings involving CEQA, as well as joined matters involving related land use and environmental laws. The bill would provide that decisions of the CEQA compliance court may be appealed only to the Supreme Court. The bill would require the CEQA compliance court to issue a preliminary decision before the opportunity for oral argument is granted. If the CEQA compliance court finds that a determination of a public agency violated CEQA, the bill would require that the court order specify what action taken by the public agency was in error. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">AB 521 Hueso D</a>	<b>Solid waste: plastic.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	2/20/2013 A . PRINT	

	meet one of specified criteria. This bill would declare the intention of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create the Plastic Pollution Reduction Producer Responsibility Act to significantly reduce plastic pollution in the marine environment and require producers of those products to be financially responsible for this reduction.			
<a href="#">AB 572</a> <a href="#">Atkins D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</b> 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 state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. 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 from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, for purposes of determining the viability of incentivizing greenhouse gas emissions reductions through increased energy efficiency, would require the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to identify and evaluate the energy efficiency investments of at least one large-scale building development project that the state board determines will likely provide a significant low-cost opportunity for greenhouse gas emissions reductions through investment in energy efficient measures that are more stringent than applicable building code standards.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.
<a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	2/20/2013 A . PRINT

	reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 607</a> <a href="#">Perea</a> <b>D</b>	<b>Workers' compensation: dependent children.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or his or her dependents for purposes of temporary disability, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and in the case of death. Existing law provides that totally dependent minor children of the deceased worker shall receive death benefits until the youngest child attains 18 years of age, or until the death of a child physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, at a weekly rate of at least \$224. Existing law conclusively presumes, for the purpose of determining workers' compensation benefits, that children under 18, or certain adult children, who were living with the employee-parent at the time of injury resulting in death, or for whose maintenance the employee-parent was legally liable at the time of the injury resulting in death, is wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent if there is no surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would eliminate the requirement that, in order to conclusively presume that children under 18, or certain adult children, are wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent, there not be a surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would also make conforming changes.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on INS.	3/4/2013 A . INS.	
<a href="#">AB 665</a> <a href="#">Alejo</a> <b>D</b>	<b>Beverage containers: redemption payments.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage container distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the last day of the month following the sale of the beverage container. Existing law requires the payment to be made to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), which is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law,	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	<b>Oppose</b>

	the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to CalRecycle. This bill would extend the date by which a distributor is required to pay the redemption payment to CalRecycle to 60 days following the sale.			
<a href="#">AB 686</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>	<b>Hazardous waste: recyclable materials.</b> Under existing law, recyclable materials are subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, except as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.	2/21/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 703</a> <a href="#">Hall D</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern: data evaluation.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations that establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, that may be considered a chemical of concern establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and specify a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation. Existing law requires to department to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to evaluate and specify the hazard traits, and environmental and toxicological end-point data to be included in the clearinghouse. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the office to evaluate and specify data to be included in the Clearinghouse.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.	2/21/2013 A . PRINT
<a href="#">AB 710</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a>	<b>Review of rate increases: California Health Benefit Exchange.</b> Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), each state is required, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that makes available qualified health plans to qualified individuals and small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange) within state government, specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange, and requires the board to	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	3/4/2013 A . HEALTH

	facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by qualified individuals and small employers by January 1, 2014. Existing law provides that, for the purposes of provisions relating to review of rate increases by health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies, specified definitions shall apply. This bill would add the definition of "Exchange" to those provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 718 Melendez R</a>	<b>Sales tax: exemption: sales tax holiday: April 15.</b> Existing law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, and provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would, in 2014 and each calendar year thereafter, for the one-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on April 15 and ending at midnight on that same day, provide an exemption from the computation of sales taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of tangible personal property. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/4/2013 A . REV. & TAX	<b>Neutral</b>
<a href="#">AB 729 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.</b> Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under existing law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure made by anyone. This bill would provide that a union agent, as defined, has a privilege to refuse to disclose any confidential information he or she may have acquired, whether or not the information was revealed in a communication between the union agent and a represented employee, in attending to his or her professional duties or while acting in his or her representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	3/4/2013 A . JUD.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 744 Gordon D</a>	<b>Recycling: beverage containers.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of every 6 months for redemption rates and	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

	recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers, to determine those rates for each reporting period, and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various terms for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish the reporting periods for the redemption rates and to determine the redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of the term "redemption rate."				
<a href="#">AB 754</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D	<b>Corporation income taxes.</b> The Corporation Tax Law imposes a tax upon every corporation at a specified rate upon its net income derived from sources within this state, except as otherwise provided. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.	2/21/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 769</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D	<b>Taxation: deductions: net operating loss carrybacks.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow individual and corporate taxpayers to utilize net operating losses and carryovers and carrybacks of those losses for purposes of offsetting their individual and corporate tax liabilities. Existing law allows net operating losses attributable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, to be carrybacks to each of the preceding 2 taxable years, as provided. This bill would disallow the use of net operating loss carrybacks by individual and corporate taxpayers. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/4/2013 A . REV. & TAX	
<a href="#">AB 792</a> <a href="#">Mullin</a> D	<b>Local government: open meetings.</b> The Ralph M. Brown Act enables the legislative body of a local agency to call both regular and special meetings. The act requires the legislative body of a local agency to post, at least 72 hours before the meeting, an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at a regular meeting, in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public, and to provide a notice containing similar information with respect to a special meeting at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting. The act requires that the agenda or notice be freely accessible to members of the public, and be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. This bill, if the local agency is unable to post the agenda or notice on its Internet Web site because of software or hardware impairment beyond the local agency's reasonable control, would	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	3/4/2013 A . L. GOV.	<b>Oppose</b>

	require the local agency to post the agenda or notice immediately upon resolution of the technological problems. The bill would provide that the delay in posting, or the failure to post, the agenda or notice would not preclude a local agency from conducting the meeting or taking action on items of business, provided that the agency has complied with all other relevant requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 801</a> <a href="#">Brown D</a>	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</b> Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. This bill would require junk dealers and recyclers to obtain specified information before providing payment for nonferrous materials marked with an indicia of ownership, as defined, and would require that this information be retained as part of the written record of purchases. Because a violation of the recordkeeping requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.	3/4/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.	
<a href="#">AB 816</a> <a href="#">Hall D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions: on-sale and off-sale retailers advertising.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains limitations on sales commonly known as "tied-house" restrictions, which generally prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from furnishing, giving, or lending any money or other thing of value to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises. For purposes of these provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers, or email addresses, or Internet Web site addresses, of 2 or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling beer,	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O.	3/4/2013 A . G.O.	

	wine, or distilled spirits and operating and licensed as bona fide public eating places selling the beer, wine, or distilled spirits produced, distributed, or imported by a nonretail industry member in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer, as specified, does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed off-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met. This bill would delete the above exceptions that apply specifically to off-sale licensed premises and instead would include off-sale licensed premises within the exceptions previously applicable only to on-sale licensed premises. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 832</a> <a href="#">Weber</a> D	<b>CalFresh.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government for the purchase of certain eligible foods at approved retail food stores. Under existing state law, pursuant to CalFresh, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system and also prohibits recipients from purchasing certain items with their CalFresh benefits. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would allow the use of a CalFresh electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card on a college or university campus for the purchase of food.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.	2/21/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 841</a> <a href="#">Torres</a> D	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment.</b> Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or a recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and other specified requirements are met. Existing law exempts from these provisions a transaction having a value of not more than \$20 when the majority of the purchase is for beverage containers made of nonferrous material and no copper or copper alloy is included. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials only by check marked to the seller's address. The bill would remove the \$20 limit for a transaction consisting primarily of beverage containers made of nonferrous material to be exempt from these provisions. The bill	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.	3/4/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.	

	would also exempt from these provisions the redemption of any nonferrous material, including copper and copper alloy, with a value of not more than \$20 per transaction.				
<a href="#">AB 866 Linder R</a>	<b>Regulations.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. The act requires an agency, prior to submitting a proposal to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to determine the economic impact of the regulation by preparing an economic impact analysis. The act defines a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000. Existing law requires an agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to also prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis. This bill would instead define a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$15,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	3/4/2013 A . A. & A.R.	
<a href="#">AB 909 Gray D</a>	<b>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</b> Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to, among other things, promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system. This bill, on and after January 1, 2015, would require the board to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program to provide grants to applicant regional task forces for the purpose of providing local law enforcement and district attorneys with the tools necessary to successfully interdict the commission of metal theft and related metal recycling crimes. The bill, on and after January 1, 2015, would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the board, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would make moneys in the fund available for purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	3/7/2013 A . PUB. S.	
<a href="#">AB 914 Gordon D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various reporting requirements with regard to contributions and independent expenditures, as defined, made for political	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	

	<p>purposes. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would strengthen the act by requiring greater accountability and disclosure by multipurpose groups and nonprofit organizations that make campaign contributions and independent expenditures.</p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 933 Skinner D</a></p>	<p><b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from, among other things, giving or lending any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises. Existing law excepts from this prohibition the listing of names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses, among other things, if specified conditions are met. Existing law provides that a violation of the act is a misdemeanor unless otherwise specified. This bill would revise the conditions upon which a distilled spirits manufacturer may conduct tastings, authorize a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to charge consumers for tastings on its licensed premises, and would impose additional conditions on the provision of tastings by the licensee on the licensed premises. The bill would include in these conditions that tastings of distilled spirits not exceed an unspecified amount and be limited to an unspecified number of tastes to be provided to an individual per day. The bill would permit a distilled spirits manufacturer, under specified conditions, for tastings conducted at a licensee's premises, to display or provide to individuals a listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, or Internet Web site addresses, of two or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling their products. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>3/7/2013  A . G.O.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 937 Wieckowski D</a></p>	<p><b>The California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust.</b>  Existing law, contingent upon the receipt of sufficient funds to make</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013</p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013  A . PRINT</p>

	the program operative, creates the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust for the purpose of promoting greater retirement savings for California private employees in a convenient, voluntary, low-cost, and portable manner. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>			
<a href="#">AB 945 Nestande R</a>	<b>Taxation: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporate Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would allow credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, and provide for tax reform, for small businesses.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 949 Quirk D</a>	<b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified. This bill would authorize licensed distilled spirits manufacturers to charge consumers for tastings and would impose additional conditions on the provision of tastings by the licensee, including limiting the size and number of tastes. The bill would provide that a distilled spirits manufacturer's license authorizes the licensee to serve and sell food, general merchandise, and nonalcoholic beverages for consumption on or off the premises. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 953 Ammiano D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> 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 (EIR) 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	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/7/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

	<p>evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines "environment" and "significant effect on the environment" for its purposes. CEQA requires the EIR to include a detailed statement setting forth specified facts. This bill would revise those definitions, as specified. This bill would additionally require the lead agency to include in the EIR a detailed statement on any significant effects that may result from locating the proposed project near, or attracting people to, existing or reasonably foreseeable natural hazards or adverse environmental conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to undertake this additional consideration, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 976</a> <a href="#">Atkins D</a></p>	<p><b>Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties.</b> The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires a person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit in accordance with prescribed procedures. Existing law authorizes the superior court to impose civil liability on a person who performs or undertakes development that is in violation of the act or that is inconsistent with a previously issued coastal development permit, and on a person who violates the act in any other manner. This bill would provide that a person who violates the act is subject to an administrative civil penalty of an unspecified amount that may be imposed by the California Coastal Commission by a majority vote of the commissioners, upon consideration of various factors, in a public hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</p>	<p>3/7/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 996</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a></p>	<p><b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: certified farmers' markets.</b> Existing law authorizes the use of the term "California grown" and similar terms for marketing, advertising, or promotional purposes only to identify food or agricultural products that have been produced in the state or harvested in its surface or coastal waters, and makes the fraudulent use of the term or a deliberately misleading or unwarranted use of the term a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would make it unlawful for any person or</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>	

	entity to intentionally make any statement, representation, or assertion relating to the sale or availability of agricultural products that is false, deceptive, or misleading, as specified, and would make a violation of those provisions a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, by a fine not exceeding \$2,500, or both the fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 997 Chesbro D</a>	<b>Composting: anaerobic digestion.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The element is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, which is defined as excluding, among other things, composting. The act defines the term "composting" for the purposes of the act as the controlled or uncontrolled biological decomposition of organic wastes. The act also defines the term "solid waste facility," for purposes of the permitting requirements of the act, as a composting facility. This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion," for purposes of the act, as a process using the bacterial breakdown of compostable organic material in a controlled environment that meets the parameters that may be established by the department, and would revise the definition of the term "composting" to include anaerobic digestion.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/7/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
<a href="#">AB 1001 Gordon D</a>	<b>Beverage containers: plastic.</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to calculate a processing fee and a processing payment for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. Existing law specifies procedures for the reduction of the processing fee for PET containers, as defined. Existing law also requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers to be labeled with a code which	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/7/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

	indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. This bill would revise the definition of the term "PET container" for purposes of the act to include a plastic beverage container labeled with the term "PETE."				
<a href="#">AB 1023</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a>	<b>Recycling: beverage containers: payments.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The department is authorized to annually expend up to \$10,000,000, or more under specified circumstances, from the fund to make market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers, until January 1, 2017. Existing law specifies procedures and conditions for making those market development payments. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that payment provision.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1064</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including various hiring credits. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide a more effective hiring tax credit.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1092</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a>	<b>Electric charge stations: new construction projects.</b> Existing law allows a local authority and a person in lawful possession of an offstreet parking facility to designate spaces for charging an electric vehicle. This bill would require a new construction project with 4 or more offstreet parking spaces to include one electric vehicle charge station per every 4 offstreet parking spaces included in the project. By imposing new duties upon local entities in the approval of construction projects, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 1126</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>	<b>Recycling: businesses.</b> Existing law requires a business, defined to include a commercial or public entity, that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units, or more to arrange for recycling services. This bill would make a technical change to a statement of legislative intent regarding this program.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	

<p><a href="#">AB 1128</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a></p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: underage drinking.</b> Existing law provides that every person who purchases any alcoholic beverage for, or furnishes, gives, or gives away any alcoholic beverage to, a person under 21 years of age who thereafter consumes the alcohol and then causes great bodily injury or death to himself, herself, or any other person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and community service. This bill would include, in this provision, a person who sells any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age and would provide that a violation of the prohibition is punishable as a felony. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and PUB. S.</p>	<p>3/7/2013 A . G.O.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1129</a> <a href="#">Gaines, Beth R</a></p>	<p><b>Income tax: health savings accounts.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various deductions in computing income that is subject to tax under that law. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, allow a deduction in connection with health savings accounts in conformity with federal law. In general, the deduction would be an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid in cash during the taxable year by, or on behalf of, an eligible individual, as defined, to a health savings account of that individual, as provided. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, also provide related conformity to that federal law with respect to the allowance of rollovers from Archer Medical Savings Accounts, health flexible spending arrangements, or health reimbursement accounts to a health savings account, and penalties in connection therewith. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX.</p>	<p>3/7/2013 A . REV. &amp; TAX</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1136</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a></p>	<p><b>Pharmacists: drug disclosures.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Under existing law, in certain instances, if a prescription drug poses a substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol or if the drug may impair a person's ability to drive a motor vehicle, a pharmacist is required to inform the patient orally or in writing of those harmful effects when the drug is dispensed. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would delete the requirement that the disclosure of harmful effects be performed orally or in writing. The bill would, in</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and B.,P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>3/7/2013 A . HEALTH</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	<p>addition to that disclosure, require the pharmacist to include a written label on the drug container indicating the substantial risk to the person consuming the drug. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 1142 Bloom D</a></p>	<p><b>Beverage containers: redemption payments.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage container distributor to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in a specified manner. CalRecycle is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, which is continuously appropriated to CalRecycle to implement the act. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provision regarding the redemption payment.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1164 Lowenthal D</a></p>	<p><b>Liens: employees and workers.</b> Existing law grants specified persons, including laborers, as defined, who contribute labor, skill, or services to a work of improvement the right to record a mechanic's lien upon the property so improved. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would allow an employee or worker to record a lien on the real or personal property of his or her employer if the employer fails to pay the wages to which the employee or worker is entitled.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1252 Committee on Health</a></p>	<p><b>Retail food safety.</b> Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, reestablishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, including mobile food facilities and temporary food facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law provides that local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing these provisions. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would, among other things, revise the code to require handwashing when changing gloves, except as specified, and that employees wear single-use gloves, as specified, when contacting food and food-contact surfaces under the conditions described above. The bill would prohibit an employee who has a wound, as specified, that is open and draining from handling food, unless the wound is covered, as specified. The bill would make conforming changes to the</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>

	reporting requirement described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1277 Skinner D</a>	<b>Department of Industrial Relations.</b> Existing law creates various funds within the State Treasury that are administered by the Department of Industrial Relations, including, among others, the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund and the Occupational Safety and Health Fund. This bill would extend the dates upon which the provisions described above become inoperative, to July 1, 2017. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1291 Lowenthal D</a>	<b>Privacy: disclosure of a customer's personal information.</b> Existing law requires a business to ensure the privacy of a customer's personal information, as defined, contained in records by destroying, or arranging for the destruction of, the records, as specified. Any customer injured by a business' violation of these provisions is entitled to recover damages, obtain injunctive relief, or seek other remedies. This bill would repeal and reorganize certain provisions of existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1337 Allen R</a>	<b>Solid waste: plastic bag: recycling.</b> Existing law requires a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags. Existing law authorizes a retail establishment that is not a store, as defined, and that provides plastic carryout bags, to adopt an at-store recycling program. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the above provision.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1370 Patterson R</a>	<b>Recycling: beverage containers.</b> Existing law specifies the manner in which moneys in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, are expended. This bill would delete obsolete provisions and would make a technical, nonsubstantive change.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
<a href="#">AB 1375 Chau D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: Clean Technology Investment Fund.</b> 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	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	

	<p>of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to establish the Clean Technology Investment Fund that would consist of public moneys from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism with matching moneys from private investment sources and would be used to facilitate economic, environmental, and public health benefits through the funding of research, development, and the deployment of innovative technologies while creating jobs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing the state tax base.</p>				
<p><a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a></p>	<p><b>Administrative regulations: legislative approval.</b> The California Constitution provides that the powers of government are legislative, executive, and judicial, and that persons charged with the exercise of one power may not exercise either of the other powers, with specified exceptions. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from making a law except by statute and from enacting a statute except by bill. The Legislature may statutorily authorize an administrative agency to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the statutes that the agency is charged with enforcing or administering. This measure would require an administrative agency to submit all regulations to the Legislature for approval. This measure would authorize the Legislature, by means of a concurrent resolution, to approve a regulation adopted by an administrative agency of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>12/4/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.</p>	<p>12/3/2012 A . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">ACA 3</a> <a href="#">Campos D</a></p>	<p><b>Local government financing: public safety services: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the general ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/23/2013 - Introduced measure version corrected.</p>	<p>1/23/2013 A . PRINT</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	imposed by a city, county, or special district to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund certain fire, emergency response, police, or sheriff buildings or facilities, and equipment, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">ACA 8 Blumenfeld</a> D	<b>Local government financing: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, city and county, or special district, as defined, to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund specified public improvements and facilities, or buildings used primarily to provide sheriff, police, or fire protection services, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/14/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.	2/13/2013 A . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 1 Steinberg</a> D	<b>Sustainable Communities Investment Authority.</b> The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies, as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies. This bill would authorize certain public entities of a Sustainable Communities Investment Area, as described, to form a Sustainable Communities Investment Authority (authority) to carry out the Community Redevelopment Law in a specified manner. The bill would require the authority to adopt a Sustainable Communities Investment Plan for a Sustainable Communities Investment Area and authorize the authority to include in that plan a provision for the receipt of tax increment funds provided that certain economic development and planning requirements are met. The bill would authorize the legislative body of a city or county forming an authority to dedicate any portion of its net available revenue, as defined, to the authority through its Sustainable Communities Investment Plan. The bill would require the authority to contract for an independent financial and performance audit every 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions and	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/28/2013 - Set for hearing March 13.	1/10/2013 S . G. & F.	

	other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 2</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the Political Reform Act of 1974 a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties. The act requires elected officers, candidates, committees, and slate mailer organizations to file semiannual reports, preelection statements, and supplemental preelection statements. This bill would repeal these reporting requirements. This bill would establish quarterly statements, monthly statements, preelection statements, postelection statements, and cumulative statements for filing, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 2/25/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	2/25/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 3</a> <a href="#">Yee D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the Political Reform Act of 1974 a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would strengthen the Political Reform Act of 1974 and the campaign disclosure requirements within that act to increase disclosure penalties and to strengthen and modify specified existing disclosure requirements and campaign contribution provisions as they relate to particular groups and organizations.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/10/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 12</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Consumer affairs.</b> Existing law makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of acts an act representing a product as made in California, by using a specified Made in California label, unless the product complies with standards adopted by the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, to	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and JUD.	1/10/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.	

	<p>the extent those standards are adopted. The bill would establish the Made in California Program within the office, as provided, and would create the Made in California Fund as a special fund in the State Treasury, which, upon an appropriation of those funds by the Legislature, would be available for that purpose. The bill would require the office to report to the Legislature on January 1, 2015, and annually thereafter, regarding expenditures and progress of the program. The bill would additionally authorize the office to receive monetary donations and other donations from businesses, nonprofit organizations, or the public, for implementation of the program, as specified, and would authorize the office to charge an application fee for participation in the program.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 18 Hernandez D</a></p>	<p><b>Individual health care coverage.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage in the individual or group market in a state to accept every employer and individual in the state that applies for that coverage and to renew that coverage at the option of the plan sponsor or the individual. PPACA prohibits a group health plan and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing any preexisting condition exclusion with respect to that plan or coverage. PPACA allows the premium rate charge by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reform the individual health care coverage market consistent with the PPACA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . RLS.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 20 Hernandez D</a></p>	<p><b>Health care: workforce training.</b> Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and imposes certain requirements on health care service plans. Existing law imposes, for certain violations of these provisions, various fines and administrative penalties, which are deposited in the Managed Care Administrative</p>	<p>Amended: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	

	<p>Fines and Penalties Fund. Existing law requires the first \$1,000,000 in the fund to be transferred each year to the Medically Underserved Account for Physicians in the Health Professions Education Fund for purposes of the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program. Existing law requires all remaining funds to be transferred each year to the Major Risk Medical Insurance Fund for purposes of the Major Risk Medical Insurance Program. This bill, beginning on the date that the Major Risk Medical Insurance Program becomes inoperative, would instead require all the funds in the Managed Care Administrative Fines and Penalties Fund to be transferred each year to the Medically Underserved Account for Physicians in the Health Professions Education Fund for purposes of the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program. The bill would require the Director of Finance to notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee in that regard.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 25</a> <a href="#">Steinberg D</a></p>	<p><b>Agricultural labor relations: contract dispute resolution.</b> Existing law specifies the time for filing a declaration by an agricultural employer or a certified labor organization representing agricultural employees that the parties have failed to reach a collective bargaining agreement, thus triggering mandatory mediation. Under existing law, the declaration may be filed 90 days after a renewed demand to bargain where the parties have failed to reach agreement for at least one year, the employer committed an unfair labor practice, and the parties have not previously had a binding contract between them or 180 days after an initial request to bargain. This bill would permit the filing of a declaration without having to meet the prior bargaining and time requirements and would expand the definition of an agricultural employer to include subsequent purchasers of an agricultural employer's business where the original employer had an obligation to bargain with its workers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/27/2013 - Set for hearing March 13.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . L. &amp; I.R.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 27</a> <a href="#">Correa D</a></p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, as defined, and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees, as defined. The Fair Political Practices Commission administers and enforces the</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on E. &amp; C.A.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . E. &amp; C.A.</p>	

	act. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the definition of a "contribution" to include payments made by a donor who, at the time of making the payment, knows or has reason to know that the payment, or funds with which the payment will be commingled, will be used to make contributions or expenditures. The bill establishes presumptions as to whether a donor has reason to know that a payment will be used to make contributions or expenditures based on the number of years the recipient has existed and the amount of the recipient's first contribution or expenditure, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 46</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Personal information: privacy.</b> Existing law requires any agency, and any person or business conducting business in California, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose in specified ways, any breach of the security of the system or data, as defined, following discovery or notification of the security breach, to any California resident whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. Existing law defines "personal information" for these purposes, to include an individual's first name and last name, or first initial and last name, in combination with one or more designated data elements relating to, among other things, social security numbers, driver's license numbers, financial accounts, and medical information. This bill would revise certain data elements included within the definition of personal information, by adding certain information relating to an account other than a financial account.	Introduced: 12/14/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	1/10/2013 S . JUD.
<a href="#">SB 118</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance: education and workforce investment systems.</b> Existing law provides that the California Workforce Investment Board is responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system. Existing law further provides that the board must assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified high-wage industry sectors and providing guidance to ensure that services reflect the needs of those sectors. This bill would provide that the board is also responsible for assisting the Governor in the alignment of the education and	Introduced: 1/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/27/2013 - Set for hearing March 13.	1/31/2013 S . L. & I.R.

	workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century workforce and the promotion and development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century economy and workforce. This bill would require the board to assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified industry clusters that provide economic security and leverage state and federal funds to ensure that resources are invested in activities that meet the needs of specified industry sectors and advance the education and employment of students and workers so they can meet the specified needs of the state, its regional economies, and leading industry sectors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 120</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a>	<b>Intoxicating liquors.</b> Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to sell, or expose for sale, any intoxicating liquor within one mile of the entrance to La Sierra College in the City of Riverside, as provided. A person who violates this provision is subject to a fine of not less than \$100, imprisonment in a county jail of not less than 50 days nor more than one year, or both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would reduce that distance to one-half mile. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 1/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O.	1/31/2013 S . G.O.	
<a href="#">SB 121</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Corporations: political activities: shareholder disclosure.</b> Existing law, the General Corporation Law, provides for the regulation of corporations. Under existing law, the board of directors of a corporation is required, except as specified, to send an annual report to shareholders containing, among other things, a balance sheet as of the end of that fiscal year and an income statement and a statement of cashflows for that fiscal year. This bill would require a corporation, as defined, that has shareholders located in this state and that makes a contribution or expenditure, as defined, to, or in support of or in opposition to, a candidate, ballot measure campaign, or a signature-gathering effort on behalf of a ballot measure, political party, or political action committee to issue a report on the political expenditures of the corporation in the previous fiscal year, and to notify shareholders not less than 24 hours prior to each political contribution during the fiscal year, by specified means, including posting the report and notification on the corporation's Internet Web site, if any. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B. & F.I. and JUD.	1/31/2013 S . B. & F. I.	<b>Oppose</b>

<p><a href="#">SB 134</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a></p>	<p><b>CalFresh.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government. That program, as administered in California, is known as CalFresh. Under existing state law, pursuant to CalFresh, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system and also prohibits recipients from purchasing certain items with their CalFresh benefits. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the State Department of Social Services to modify the list of allowable food items purchasable under CalFresh to prohibit recipients of CalFresh benefits from purchasing with those benefits sweetened beverages containing more than 10 calories per cup, except as specified. The bill would require the department to seek all necessary federal approvals to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/28/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p>	<p>2/7/2013 S . HUM. S.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 189</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a></p>	<p><b>Health care coverage: wellness programs.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that take effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA allows the premium rate charged by a health insurance issuer offering small group or individual coverage to vary only by family composition, rating area, age, and tobacco use, as specified, and prohibits discrimination against individuals based on health status, as specified. PPACA prohibits a health insurance issuer from requiring any individual to pay a premium or contribution that is greater than the premium or contribution paid by a similarly situated individual on the basis of any health status-related factor and prohibits construing this provision to prevent a group health insurance issuer from establishing premium discounts or rebates or modifying copayments or deductibles in return for adherence to wellness programs, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer from offering a wellness program in connection with a group health care service plan contract or group health insurance policy, or offering an incentive or reward under a group health care</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	service plan contract or group health insurance policy, based on adherence to a wellness program, unless specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would specify that it does not apply to wellness programs established prior to its enactment provided that those programs comply with all other applicable laws, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 193</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Hazard evaluation system and information service.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, 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 law requires the repository, 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. That law expressly does not require employers to report any information not otherwise required by law. This bill would require, upon written request from the repository, chemical manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, importers, and their agents to provide to the repository the names and addresses of their customers who have purchased specified chemicals or commercial products containing those chemicals, and certain other information related to those shipments. The bill would deem the names and addresses of customers to be confidential. The bill would also provide that the State Department of Public Health shall be entitled to reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs incurred in seeking an injunction to enforce this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	2/21/2013 S . JUD.	
<a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the directions for the use of the drug. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would require a pharmacist to use translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site, as applicable, when labeling a prescription container. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to translate the directions for use into	Introduced: 2/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	2/21/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.	<b>Watch</b>

	additional non-English languages if certified translation services are utilized to complete the additional translations. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 205</a> <a href="#">Corbett</a> D	<b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law requires every prescription, as defined, to include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would require the information on the prescription label to be printed in at least a 12-point sans serif typeface. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	2/21/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 228</a> <a href="#">Knight</a> R	<b>Enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including, but not limited to, enterprise zones, and authorizes qualifying enterprise zones to receive certain tax and regulatory incentives. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	2/21/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 241</a> <a href="#">Evans</a> D	<b>Oil severance Tax Law.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would impose an oil severance tax on and after January 1, 2014, upon any producer for the privilege of severing oil from the earth or water in this state for sale, transport, consumption, storage, profit, or use, as provided, at the rate of 9.9% of the gross value of each barrel of oil severed. The tax would be administered by the Department of Conservation and would be collected pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill	Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and RLS.	2/21/2013 S . G. & F.	<b>Oppose</b>

	would require the department to deposit all tax revenues, penalties, and interest collected pursuant to these provisions into the Oil Severance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund created by this bill, for allocation to the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and the Department of Parks and Recreation, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 242</a> <a href="#">Wyland</a> R	<b>Employees: civil penalties.</b> Under existing law, the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, a provision providing for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of certain provisions affecting employees, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to specified procedures. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision referenced above.	Introduced: 2/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	2/21/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SB 292</a> <a href="#">Corbett</a> D	<b>Employment: sexual harassment.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. This bill would expand the definition of harassment because of sex under these provisions to include threats of sexual violence and specify that an act is sexual harassment regardless of the sexual orientation, sexual desire, or intent of the harasser.	Introduced: 2/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	2/28/2013 S . JUD.	
<a href="#">SB 365</a> <a href="#">Wolk</a> D	<b>Income and corporation taxes: credits: information and operative time period.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes and allows specified credits, deductions, exclusions, and exemptions in computing those taxes. This bill would require any bill, introduced on or after January 1, 2014, that would authorize a personal income or corporation tax credit to contain, among other provisions, (1)	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	2/28/2013 S . G. & F.	<b>Oppose</b>

	specified goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, (2) detailed performance indicators to measure whether the tax credit is meeting those goals, purposes, and objectives, and (3) a requirement that the tax credit cease to be operative no later than 10 taxable years after its effective date, as specified.				
<a href="#">SB 390</a> <a href="#">Wright</a> D	<b>Employee wage withholdings: failure to remit.</b> Existing law makes it a crime for an employer to fail to make agreed-upon payments to health and welfare funds, pension funds, or various benefit plans. Existing law provides that the crime be punished as felony or a misdemeanor, as specified, if the amount unpaid exceeds \$500, and as a misdemeanor, if the amount is less than \$500. This bill would make it a crime, as described above, for an employer to fail to remit withholdings from an employee's wages that were made pursuant to state, local, or federal law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & I.R.	2/28/2013 S . L. & I.R.	
<a href="#">SB 400</a> <a href="#">Jackson</a> D	<b>Employment protections: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.</b> Existing law provides protections to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and prohibits employers from taking adverse employment action against victims of domestic violence and sexual assault who take time off from work to attend to issues arising as a result of the domestic violence or sexual assault, as long as the employee complies with certain conditions. Existing law provides that employers who violate these provisions are guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would extend these protections to victims of stalking. The bill would also prohibit an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee because of the employee's known status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and require the employer to provide reasonable accommodations for such a victim. The bill would create a private right of action for an aggrieved employee to seek enforcement of those victim status protection and reasonable accommodation provisions. Because a violation of the bill's requirements under certain circumstances would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & I.R. and JUD.	2/28/2013 S . L. & I.R.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 404</a> <a href="#">Jackson</a> D	<b>Fair employment: familial status.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and	Introduced: 2/20/2013	2/28/2013 - Referred to Com.	2/28/2013 S . JUD.	<b>Oppose</b>

	<p>opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination or abridgment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. This bill would include "familial status," as defined, as an additional basis upon which the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment cannot be denied.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>on JUD.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 405</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. The bill would, on and after July 1, 2016, additionally impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 435</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a></p>	<p><b>Compensation: piece-rate workers: rest and recovery periods.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest period. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including wage claims. This bill would make that prohibition applicable to any meal or rest or recovery period mandated by applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill would require employers to pay employees for any rest period mandated by law, including any applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, that is not provided. The bill would require the rate of pay for the rest and recovery periods of piece-rate workers to be the average piece-rate wage, as specified. The bill would authorize a piece-rate worker, pursuant to a civil action or a claim filed with DLSE, to recover his or her unpaid average piece-rate wage for each rest or recovery period in which a</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . PRINT</p>	

	violation of these provisions occurred. The bill would provide that it does not apply to an employee whose wages, hours, and working conditions are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that expressly addresses rest or recovery periods for employees paid on a piece-rate basis.				
<a href="#">SB 436 Jackson D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: notice.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for a project that may affect highways or other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation if the meeting is requested by the department, or for a project of statewide, regional, or areawide significance. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide to specified entities a notice of at least one scoping meeting. This bill would require a lead agency to conduct at least one public scoping meeting for the specified projects and to provide notice to the specified entities of at least one public scoping meeting. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 462 Monning D</a>	<b>Employment: compensation.</b> Existing law, except as specified, requires a court in any action brought for the nonpayment of wages, fringe benefits, or health and welfare or pension fund contributions, to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party if any party to the action requests attorney's fees and costs upon the initiation of the action. This bill would make the award of attorney's fees and costs where the prevailing party is not an employee contingent on a finding by the court that the employee brought the court action in bad faith.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 465 Correa D</a>	<b>Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, enforcement of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The act prohibits persons from distributing any packaged commodity that is not in conformity with prescribed packaging and labeling requirements. This bill would	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	

	make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.				
<a href="#">SB 477</a> <a href="#">Steinberg D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974: contributions: ballot measures.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various limitations on contributions made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office and campaign committees that support or oppose candidates and ballot measures. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would prohibit a political campaign committee from accepting large contributions made for the purpose of supporting the qualification of a statewide initiative ballot measure until the committee has first received a significant number of small individual contributions made for the same purpose, thereby demonstrating a sufficient degree of public support for the proposed initiative measure.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 482</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Point-of-sale systems.</b> Existing law provides the criteria and methodology, as specified, by which local officials are to measure and verify the accuracy of a point-of-sale system used by retail establishments as a means for determining the price of an item being purchased by a consumer. Existing law repeals those provisions on January 1, 2014. This bill would delete the repeal provision, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. By directing local officials to follow a specified standard of inspection, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 485</a> <a href="#">Calderon D</a>	<b>Sealers: junk dealers and recyclers.</b> Existing law establishes the Division of Measurement Standards, administered by the State Sealer, within the Department of Food and Agriculture. Under existing law, the State Sealer, as well as county sealers, are authorized to enforce various provisions relating to weights and measures. Existing law authorizes a sealer, as a public officer, to arrest, without a warrant, a person whenever the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has, in his or her presence, violated any of these provisions that are declared to be a public offense. This bill would require a sealer who is responding to a request concerning the weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments of a junk dealer or recycler to also inspect the sales and purchase records of the junk dealer or recycler to ensure compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	

	requirements described above. This bill would require a sealer to cite a junk dealer or recycler who is in violation of those recordkeeping or reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 498</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: green chemistry.</b> Existing law, part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by January 1, 2011, regulations to establish a process by which chemicals of concern in products, and their potential alternatives, are evaluated to determine how best to limit exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by a chemical of concern. The regulations are required to specify actions that the department may take following the completion of the analysis. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 501</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Privacy.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information, as defined, from California residents through an Internet Web site or online service for commercial purposes, to conspicuously post its privacy policy on its Internet Web site or online service or make the policy available, as specified. Existing law requires that the privacy policy identify certain information, including the categories of personally identifiable information that the operator collects about individual consumers who use or visit its Internet Web site or online service and 3rd parties with whom the operator may share the information. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reform the privacy policies required for operators of Internet Web sites and smart phone applications, as specified.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 506</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Ephedrine: retail sale.</b> Existing law classifies controlled substances into 5 schedules, with the most restrictive limitations placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. A controlled substance in any of the schedules may be possessed or dispensed only upon a lawful prescription, as specified. Existing law does not classify ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine within any of these 5 schedules, but provides that it is a crime, punishable as specified, for a person in this state who engages in specified transactions involving those drugs to	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.	2/21/2013 S . PRINT	

	<p>fail to submit a report to the Department of Justice of all of those transactions, or to fail to submit an application to, and obtain a permit for the conduct of that business from, the Department of Justice, as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of more than 3 packages or 9 grams of a nonprescription product containing ephedrine or the other drugs, as specified. This bill would instead provide that it is a misdemeanor, punishable as specified, for a retail distributor, except pursuant to a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner with prescriptive authority, to sell or distribute to a person specified amounts of nonprescription products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine within specified time limits, to sell or distribute any of those substances to a person whose information has generated an alert, or, except under specified conditions, to sell or distribute to a purchaser a nonprescription product containing any amount of those substances. The bill would contain provisions requiring the secure storage and monitoring of products containing any amount of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 509</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a></p>	<p><b>Plastic products: labeling</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, including plastic bags, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain specifications or certifications, or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law also prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. This bill would make a technical nonsubstantive change to those provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 529</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a></p>	<p><b>Recycling: fast food facilities.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Plastic and Marine Pollution Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act and would define terms for the purposes of that act. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/22/2013 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . PRINT</p>	

<p><a href="#">SB 607</a> <a href="#">Berryhill</a> R</p>	<p><b>Employment: working hours.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. Under existing law, any person who violates the provisions regulating work hours is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow the employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 617</a> <a href="#">Evans</a> D</p>	<p><b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> 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 (EIR) 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. This bill would additionally require the above mentioned notices to be filed with both the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk and be posted by county clerk for public review. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices within one business day, as defined, of receipt and stamp on the notice the date on which the notices were actually posted. By expanding the services provided by the lead agency and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices for at least 30 days. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to post the notices on a publicly available online database established</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	

	and maintained by the office. The bill would require the office to stamp the notices with the date on which the notices were actually posted for online review and would require the notices to be posted for at least 30 days. The bill would authorize the office to charge an administrative fee not to exceed \$10 per notice filed. The bill would specify that a time period or limitation period specified by CEQA does not commence until the notice is actually posted for public review by the county clerk or is available in the online database, whichever is later. The bill would require the notice of determination to be filed solely by the lead agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 621</a> <a href="#">Gaines R</a>	<b>Vehicular air pollution: exemption: low-use vehicles: nonprofit organizations.</b> Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law requires the state board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants, including standards for off-road and nonvehicle engine categories. This bill would require the state board to amend a specified regulation relating to the emissions restrictions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles to extend by 5 years various compliance dates applicable to those vehicles.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 622</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Taxation: sweetened beverage tax: Children's Health Promotion Fund.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2013, impose a tax on every distributor, as defined, for the privilege of distributing in this state bottled sweetened beverages, at a rate of \$0.01 per fluid ounce and for the privilege of distributing concentrate in this state, either as concentrate or as sweetened beverages derived from that concentrate, at the rate of \$0.01 per fluid ounce of sweetened	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>

	beverage to be produced from concentrate. The tax would be administered by the State Board of Equalization and would be collected pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. This bill would exempt from the tax, among other things, the distribution in this state of bottled sweetened beverages or concentrate made by a distributor to another distributor registered with the board and supported by an exemption certificate that consists of a statement signed under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Gaines R</a>	<b>Food safety.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations providing for the issuance of permits to manufacturers, processors, or packers of a class of food that may be injurious to the health of any human or other animal that consumes the food by reason of contamination with micro-organisms during manufacture, packing, or storage. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 626</a> <a href="#">Beall D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law establishes a worker's compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law generally provides for the reimbursement of medical providers for services rendered in connection with the treatment of a worker's injury. Existing law authorizes, with some exceptions, the employee to be treated by a physician of his or her own choice or at a facility of his or her own choice after 30 days from the date the injury is reported. Existing law prohibits a chiropractor from being the treating physician after the employee has received the maximum number of chiropractic visits. This bill would delete that provision and would instead provide that a physician, as defined, may remain the patient's primary treating physician even if additional treatment has been denied as long as the physician complies with specified reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 633</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a>	<b>CEQA: environmental impact reports.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	

	<p>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 prescribes certain requirements for the review of draft EIRs, as specified. CEQA prohibits a lead agency or responsible agency from requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR when an EIR has been prepared for a project pursuant to its provisions, unless one or more of specified events occurs, including, among other things, that new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the EIR was certified as complete, becomes available. This bill would specifically require that the new information that becomes available was not known and could not have been known by the lead agency or any responsible agency at the time the EIR was certified as complete.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 667</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a></p>	<p><b>Supplemental food program.</b> Existing law, the California Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program), authorizes the establishment of a statewide program, administered by the State Department of Public Health, for providing nutritional food supplements to low-income pregnant women, low-income postpartum and lactating women, and low-income infants and children under 5 years of age, who have been determined to be at nutritional risk. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	<p><b>SPONSOR</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 672</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a></p>	<p><b>CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), under which nutrition assistance benefits are allocated to each state by the federal government. Under existing state law, the CalFresh program, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires that the eligibility of households be determined to the extent permitted by federal law, and requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a program of categorical eligibility for CalFresh in accordance with federal law. Existing law requires each county welfare department to</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	

	<p>carry out the local administrative responsibilities of this program, subject to the supervision of the department and to rules and regulations adopted by the department. This bill would require the department to issue guidance to simplify the verification of earned income and dependent care for purposes of verifying deductions necessary to determine eligibility for or the benefit level of CalFresh, to the extent permitted by federal law. The bill would require that the guidance include certain requirements, including that a county that uses an electronic database for earned income verification is required to inform applicants and recipients of their right to request a copy of their electronic employment and wage data maintained in the database and to correct errors in the database, as specified. By requiring the department to issue guidance that would impose new duties on counties that administer CalFresh, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 700</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a></p>	<p><b>Natural resources: parks: carryout bags.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. Existing law provides for the enforcement of those provisions by local agencies and by the state and requires the civil penalties collected by the state to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement these requirements. This bill would require a retail establishment, as defined, to collect a charge of \$0.05 for each single-use carryout bag provided to a customer. The bill would require the retail establishment to retain \$0.005 of that charge and would allow a retail establishment to retain an additional \$0.005 if the retail establishment credits the consumer no less than \$0.05 for each carryout bag provided by the consumer for packaging his or her purchases, and meets other requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 727</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a></p>	<p><b>Medical waste: pharmaceutical product stewardship program.</b> The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013</p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	

	<p>State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. Existing law requires, among other things, that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Under the law, an enforcement agency may bring an action to enjoin the violation or threatened violation of those provisions or issue a specified order to a person who is responsible for a violation or threatened violation. A violation of that order, and other provisions of law, is a crime. This bill would, effective January 1, 2015, prohibit a producer of a pharmaceutical that is a cover drug, as defined, from selling or distributing that pharmaceutical in the state unless it is included in a product stewardship plan that is approved by the department. This bill would require each producer to operate, individually or jointly with other producers, an approved product stewardship program or to enter into an agreement with a stewardship organization, as defined, to operate that program on the producer's behalf. This bill would require a producer, group of producers, or stewardship organization, if applicable, to pay all associated costs with its product stewardship program, as specified, including the costs incurred by the state for administration and enforcement of the program. The bill would prohibit the producer from charging specified fees to recover the costs of its program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>			
<p><a href="#">SB 747</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a></p>	<p><b>Public Health Impact Report.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate various consumer products, including food and drugs, for the protection of the people of the state. This bill, known as the Public Health Epidemic Protection Act of 2013, would require the department, for every product intended for consumer consumption for which it has credible evidence that the product significantly contributes to a significant public epidemic, to conduct a risk assessment evaluation to determine whether the product contributes significantly to a significant public health epidemic, as defined, and whether the adverse public health risk would have a fiscal impact on the state of \$50,000,000 or more. The bill would authorize the department to charge the manufacturer of the product for the reasonable costs of producing the risk assessment</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 S . PRINT</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	and would create the Public Health Fund, to be used by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the program. If the department determines that the criteria are met, the bill would require the manufacturer to create, for approval of the department, a public health impact report (PHIR) containing specified information, including a list of adverse public health impacts and a mitigation plan for those impacts. The bill would authorize the department to enforce the PHIR and would authorize the department to restrict or suspend sales of the product in the state if the PHIR is insufficient or if the manufacturer is not complying with the terms of the PHIR.				
<a href="#">SB 768</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>	<b>Cigarette and tobacco products taxes.</b> The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the violation of which is a crime, imposes a tax on every distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products at specified rates, including additional taxes imposed under the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) and the California Families and Children Act of 1998 (Proposition 10). A provision of that law imposes a tax upon the distribution of tobacco products at a tax rate that is equivalent to the combined rate of all taxes imposed on cigarettes, which is deposited in specified accounts. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to review the structure of the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	
<a href="#">SB 770</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Unemployment compensation: disability benefits: paid family leave.</b> Under existing law, the family temporary disability insurance program provides up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, domestic partner, or to bond with a minor child within one year of the birth or placement of the child in connection with foster care or adoption. These benefits are payable for family temporary disability leaves that begin on and after July 1, 2004. This bill would expand the scope of the family temporary disability program to include time off to care for a seriously ill grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or parent-in-law, as defined. The bill would also make conforming and clarifying changes in provisions relating to family temporary disability compensation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 S . PRINT	

[SB 787](#)  
[Berryhill](#) R

**Environmental quality: the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act.** 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 (EIR) 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. This bill would enact the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act and would specify the environmental review required pursuant to CEQA for projects related to specified environmental topical areas. For a judicial action or proceeding filed challenging an action taken by a lead agency on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA, the bill would prohibit a cause of action that (1) alleges noncompliance with CEQA based on any topical area or criteria for which compliance obligations are identified or (2) challenges the environmental document based on noncompliance with CEQA if: (A) the environmental document discloses compliance with applicable environmental law, (B) the project conforms with the use designation, density, or building intensity in an applicable plan, as defined, and (C) the project approval incorporates applicable mitigation requirements into the environmental document. The bill would provide that the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act only applies if the lead agency or project applicant has agreed to provide to the public in a readily accessible electronic format an annual compliance report prepared pursuant to the mitigation monitoring and reporting program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Introduced:  
2/22/2013  
[pdf](#) [html](#)

2/25/2013 - Read  
first time.

2/22/2013  
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[SB 791](#)  
[Wyland](#) R

**Beverage containers: recycling.** Under existing law, the Division of Recycling within the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery administers the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. This bill would make a conforming change to the act's statement of legislative intent with regard to that authority.

Introduced:  
2/22/2013  
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first time.

2/22/2013  
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<a href="#">SCA 3</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<p><b>Taxation: educational entities: parcel tax.</b> The California Constitution generally conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district, including a school district, upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax. This measure would alternatively condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a parcel tax, as defined, by a school district, community college district, or county office of education upon the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This measure would also make conforming changes to related provisions.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. &amp; F. and E. &amp; C.A.</p>	<p>2/7/2013  S . G. &amp; F.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 4</a> <a href="#">Liu D</a>	<p><b>Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for local transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/14/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. &amp; F. and RLS.</p>	<p>2/14/2013  S . G. &amp; F.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 7</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<p><b>Local government financing: public libraries: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, city and county, or special district to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund public library facilities, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 2/26/2013  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/26/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on GOV. &amp; F.</p>	<p>2/26/2013  S . G. &amp; F.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">SCA 8</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<p><b>Transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/14/2012  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/14/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. &amp; F. and</p>	<p>2/14/2013  S . G. &amp; F.</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.		RLS.		
<a href="#">SCA 9 Corbett D</a>	<b>Local government: economic development: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects, as specified, requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	Introduced: 12/18/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E. & C.A.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SCA 10 Wolk D</a>	<b>Legislative procedure.</b> The California Constitution prohibits a bill other than the Budget Bill from being heard or acted on by a committee or either house of the Legislature until the 31st day after the bill is introduced, unless the house dispenses with this requirement by rollcall vote entered in the journal, 3/4 of the membership concurring. This measure would add an additional exception to this 31-day waiting period by authorizing a committee to hear or act on a bill if the bill, in the form to be considered by the committee, has been in print and published on the Internet for at least 15 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/31/2013 S . RLS.	
<a href="#">SCA 11 Hancock D</a>	<b>Local government: special taxes: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the local government voting on that tax, and prohibits a local government from imposing an ad valorem tax on real property or a transactions tax or	Introduced: 1/25/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E. & C.A.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.	<b>Oppose</b>

sales tax on the sale of real property. This measure would instead condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 55% of the voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.				
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**Total Measures: 147**

**Total Tracking Forms: 147**