



Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
AB 5 Ammiano D	<p>Homelessness. 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 pdf html</p>	<p>1/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>1/24/2013 A . JUD.</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.

[AB 9](#)
[Holden D](#)

Income taxes: credits: enterprise zone. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including credits for taxpayers that employ qualified employees, as defined, in an enterprise zone. This bill would modify the definition of a qualified employee, as specified, and require qualified wages to exceed an average monthly wage of

Amended:
3/19/2013
[pdf](#) [html](#)

3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.

3/20/2013
A . J., E.D. & E.

Watch

	\$2,000, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.				
AB 10 Alejo D	Minimum wage: annual adjustment. 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 January 1, 2016, to not less than \$9.25 per hour. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	1/14/2013 A . L. & E.	Oppose
AB 12 Cooley D	State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses. 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 pdf html	4/3/2013 - Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.	4/3/2013 A . APPR.	
AB 14 Lowenthal D	State freight plan. 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	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	1/14/2013 A . TRANS.	

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>AB 18 Pan D</p>	<p>Individual health care coverage. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires a health insurance issuer that offers coverage in the small group or individual market to ensure that such coverage, with respect to plan years on or after January 1, 2014, includes the essential health benefits package, which is defined to include pediatric oral care benefits. PPACA requires each state to, by January 1, 2014, establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers, as specified, and requires an exchange to allow an issuer to offer stand-alone dental plans in the exchange, provided that the plans cover the pediatric oral care benefits required under the essential health benefits package. This bill would exempt a plan contract or policy offered through the Exchange from covering those pediatric oral care benefits if the Exchange offers a stand-alone dental plan as described in PPACA and would require stand-alone dental plans offered through the Exchange to include coverage of those pediatric oral care benefits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . HEALTH</p>	
<p>AB 26 Bonilla D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. 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 the 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. Existing law authorizes the</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	

	Controller to use moneys in the fund for cash flow loans to the General Fund, as prescribed. This bill would prohibit the Controller from using moneys in the fund for cash flow loans to the General Fund.				
AB 28 V. Manuel Pérez D	Economic development: enterprise zones. 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 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.	Amended: 3/4/2013 pdf html	3/5/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.	3/5/2013 A . J., E.D. & E.	
AB 31 Pan D	Stabilization and marketing plan for market milk. 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.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	1/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	1/14/2013 A . AGRI.	
AB 37 Perea D	Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to	Amended: 3/18/2013 pdf html	3/19/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/19/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

	<p>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 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, for specified projects or upon the request of a project applicant and the consent of the lead agency, that the lead agency 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 , for specified projects, 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>AB 38 John A. Pérez D</p>	<p>The Office of Farm to Fork. 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 create the Office of Farm to Fork within the department to, among other things, work with various entities, including, among others, the agricultural industry and other organizations involved in promoting food access, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to schools and underserved communities in the state. The bill would create the Farm to Fork Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund that would consist of money made available from federal, state, industry, and other sources, and would continuously</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . AGRI.</p>	

	appropriate the money deposited in the account without regard to fiscal years to carry out the purposes of the Office of Farm to Fork. By creating a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.				
AB 53 John A. Pérez D	Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan. 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.	Amended: 2/20/2013 pdf html	2/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.	2/21/2013 A . J., E.D. & E.	
AB 59 Bonta D	School districts: parcel taxes. 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.	Introduced: 1/7/2013 pdf html	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	1/31/2013 A . REV. & TAX	Oppose
AB 66 Muratsuchi D	Economic development. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish priority among the types or categories of customers of an electrical corporation. In the event the electrical corporation experiences a shortage in capacity or capability in the generation, production, or transmission of electricity and is unable to obtain electricity from alternative sources to meet all of its customers' demand, existing law authorizes the commission to order a temporary reduction in service in an amount that reflects the priority established	Amended: 3/14/2013 pdf html	3/18/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & C.	3/18/2013 A . U. & C.	

	by the commission. This bill would require the commission to require an electrical corporation to publish and maintain on the electrical corporation's Internet Web site a report describing local level system reliability problems. The bill would require the report to be updated at least quarterly. Because a violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 152 Yamada D	Unemployment: Self-Employment Assistance Program. 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.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	4/1/2013 A . APPR.	Oppose
AB 155 Alejo D	Employment: payroll records: right to inspect. 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 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	Introduced: 1/22/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Atkins.	4/4/2013 A . INACTIVE FILE	Oppose

	the Legislature's intent in this regard.				
AB 158 Levine D	Solid waste: single-use carryout bags. 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.	Amended: 3/20/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.	4/1/2013 A . APPR.	Watch
AB 167 Hagman R	Unfair competition: private enforcement actions. 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 pdf html	4/2/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	1/31/2013 A . JUD.	
AB 177 V. Manuel Pérez D	Renewable resources. Under existing law, the Public Utilities 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 , 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	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Re-referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	4/4/2013 A . U. & C.	

	to provide reliable electric service. This bill would state the policy of the state to require all retail sellers of electricity, including investor - owned electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities, to procure all available demand-side and clean , eligible renewable energy resources to achieve reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases and the state's resource adequacy goals simultaneously , in the most cost-effective manner practicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 188 Ammiano D	Property taxation: change in ownership. The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law specifies those circumstances in which the transfer of ownership interests in a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other legal entity results in a change in ownership of the real property owned by that entity, and generally provides that a change in ownership as so described occurs if a legal entity or other person obtains a controlling or majority ownership interest in the legal entity. Existing law also specifies other circumstances in which certain transfers of ownership interests in legal entities result in a change in ownership of the real property owned by those legal entities. This bill would instead specify that if 100% of the ownership interests in a legal entity, as defined, are sold or transferred in a single transaction, as specified, the real property owned by that legal entity has changed ownership, whether or not any one legal entity or person that is a party to the transaction acquires more than 50% of the ownership interests. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to notify assessors if a change in ownership as so described occurs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 1/28/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/1/2013 hearing)	2/7/2013 A . REV. & TAX	Oppose
AB 224 Gordon D	Agricultural products: direct marketing: community-supported agriculture. 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	Introduced: 2/4/2013 pdf html	2/15/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	2/15/2013 A . AGRI.	

	<p>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>AB 227 Gatto D</p>	<p>Proposition 65: enforcement: chemical listing. 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 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>Introduced: 2/4/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 228 Logue R</p>	<p>Labor Commissioner: employee claims. Existing law provides for the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to oversee and assist</p>	<p>Amended: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing.</p>	<p>3/12/2013 A . L. & E.</p>	

	<p>the divisions under its jurisdiction with the enforcement of provisions of law related to private employment, including claims for wage and hour violations and occupational safety violations. This bill would authorize both the director and the commissioner, or their 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. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>		Hearing canceled at the request of author.		
<p>AB 242 Chau D</p>	<p>Privacy: Internet. 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, 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/6/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and B.,P. & C.P.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . JUD.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 257 Hall D</p>	<p>Privacy: mobile devices. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and B.,P. & C.P.</p>	<p>3/21/2013 A . JUD.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>AB 263 Hernández, Roger D</p>	<p>Employment: retaliation: immigration-related document practices. 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 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/11/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L. & E.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 A . JUD.</p>	
<p>AB 276 Hueso D</p>	<p>CalFresh eligibility. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S. (Refers to 4/2/2013 hearing)</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . HUM. S.</p>	

<p>AB 278 Gatto D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 , establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to 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. The bill would require the state board to identify, to the extent feasible, environmental laws and practices of the jurisdiction from which the fuel originates that may affect greenhouse gas emissions from the production and transportation of fuel. The bill would require the state board to solicit comments and consider and respond to evidence regarding specified significant effects caused by the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/4/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>4/4/2013 A . APPR.</p>	
<p>AB 282 Wieckowski D</p>	<p>Underground storage tanks: petroleum: charges. Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, which is repealed on January 1, 2016, every owner of an underground storage tank is required to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund and the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes, including the payment of claims to aid owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks who take corrective action to clean up unauthorized releases from those tanks, corrective actions undertaken by the board, a California regional water quality board, or a local agency, the cleanup and oversight of unauthorized releases at abandoned tank sites, and grants to small businesses to retrofit certain hazardous substance underground storage tanks. This bill would require payment of the additional \$0.006 per gallon until January 1, 2016. This bill would</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.</p>	

	constitute a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws.			
AB 299 Holden D	Pharmacy. The Pharmacy Law governs the business and practice of pharmacy in this state. That law provides that any pharmacy located outside this state that ships, mails, or delivers, in any manner, controlled substances, dangerous drugs, or dangerous devices into this state is considered a nonresident pharmacy. The law prohibits a person from acting as a nonresident pharmacy unless he or she has obtained a license, and imposes various disclosure and recordkeeping requirements on nonresident pharmacies. Any person who knowingly violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a nonresident pharmacy or a pharmacy located in this state that delivers prescriptions via mail from entering into, or being a party to, an agreement with a health care service plan or disability insurer that requires a plan enrollee or insured to utilize mail order services or that requires a plan enrollee or insured to opt out of a mail order process. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/12/2013 pdf html	2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B.,P. & C.P. and HEALTH.	2/28/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.
AB 300 Perea D	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,	Introduced: 2/12/2013 pdf html	2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and REV. & TAX.	2/28/2013 A . U. & C.

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 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.

[AB 305](#)
[V. Manuel](#)
[Pérez D](#)

Income taxes: hiring credits: investment credits. 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

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

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.

	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.				
AB 370 Muratsuchi D	Consumers: online tracking. Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet about consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service to conspicuously post its privacy policy on its Web site or online service and to comply with that policy. Existing law, among other things, requires that the privacy policy identify the categories of personally identifiable information that the operator collects about individual consumers who use or visit its Web site or online service and 3rd parties with whom the operator shares the information. This bill would require an operator to disclose whether or not it honors a request from a consumer to disable online tracking, as defined, of the consumer who visits or uses its commercial Web site or online service. The bill would also require an operator to disclose if it does not allow 3rd parties to conduct online tracking on the commercial Web site or online service.	Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.	3/20/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.	
AB 376 Donnelly R	Regulations: notice. 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 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.	Introduced: 2/14/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/3/2013 hearing)	3/11/2013 A . A. & A.R.	
AB 380 Dickinson D	California Environmental Quality Act: notice requirements The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify	Introduced: 2/14/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer	4/2/2013 A . L. GOV.	

	<p>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>to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>		
<p>AB 396 Fox D</p>	<p>Prescriptions. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/15/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/19/2013 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>2/15/2013 A . PRINT</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	<p>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>AB 403 Stone D</p>	<p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps. (1) 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 require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by April 1, 2015, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end-of-life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet unspecified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/22/2013 - Measure version as amended on March 19 corrected.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.</p>	
<p>AB 442 Nazarian D</p>	<p>Employees: wages. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 A . L. & E.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws.				
AB 459 Mitchell D	Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food. 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.	Introduced: 2/19/2013 pdf html	2/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.	2/28/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.	
AB 488 Williams D	Recycling: household batteries. 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.	Introduced: 2/19/2013 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/14/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Neutral
AB 509 Blumenfield D	Consumer affairs. 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	Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.	3/4/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.	

	list of unlawful acts the act of representing a product as designed, made, or both in a specific city or county, by using a specified "made in" label, unless the product complies with specified standards.				
AB 515 Dickinson D	<p>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: judicial review. 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 establish a CEQA compliance division of the superior court in a county in which the Attorney General maintains an office and would vest the division with original jurisdiction over actions of proceedings brought pursuant to CEQA and joined matters related to land use and environmental laws. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules for establishing, among other things, protocol to govern the administration and efficient operation of the division , so that those judges assigned to the division will be able to hear and quickly resolve those actions or proceedings. The bill would provide that decisions of the CEQA compliance division of the superior court may be reviewed by way of a petition for an extraordinary writ . The bill would require the CEQA compliance division to issue a preliminary decision before the opportunity for oral argument is granted. If the CEQA compliance division of the superior court finds that a determination of a public agency violated CEQA, the bill would require the court's order to specify what action taken by the public agency was in error and what specific action by the public agency is necessary to comply with CEQA. The bill would prohibit an action or proceeding pursuant to CEQA from being brought unless the alleged grounds of noncompliance were presented to the public agency with enough specificity that the public agency could reasonably respond to the alleged violation. The bill would prohibit a person from maintaining an action or proceeding pursuant to CEQA unless that person objected during the administrative process with specificity as to how the public agency's response to the alleged violation is inadequate . This bill</p>	<p>Amended: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/12/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>3/12/2013 A . JUD.</p>	

	contains other existing laws.				
AB 521 Hueso D	Solid waste: plastic. 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 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.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Assembly Rule 47.1 invoked. (Hueso).	2/20/2013 A . PRINT	
AB 543 Campos D	California Environmental Quality Act: translation. Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require a lead agency to translate any notice, document, or executive summary required by the act when the impacted community has a substantial number of non-English-speaking people, as specified. By requiring a lead agency to translate these writings, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Oppose
AB 562 Williams D	Economic development subsidies: review by local agencies. Existing law provides for various programs for economic development activities by state and local agencies. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2014, require each local agency to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy, as defined, within its jurisdiction, and to review, hold hearings, and report on those subsidies at specified intervals.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	3/4/2013 A . L. GOV.	Oppose

<p>AB 572 Atkins D</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms. 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 Public Utilities Commission , in consultation with the state board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to develop one or more protocols, as specified, to enable 3rd -party intermediaries to document, aggregate, and trade or sell on behalf of specified entities, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions value of energy efficient measures that are more stringent than applicable building code standards.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/14/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/18/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>3/18/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	
<p>AB 575 V. Manuel Pérez D</p>	<p>Sales and use tax: retail sale: counterfeit mark: pirated intellectual property. The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a sales tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state under the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer for storage, use. or other consumption in this state. For purposes of that law, a "retail sale" or "sale at retail" means a sale for any purpose other than resale in the regular course of business in the form of tangible personal property. This bill would provide that "retail sale" or "sale at retail" and "storage" or "use" also includes any sale of tangible personal property with a counterfeit mark on, or in connection with, that sale or any sale of tangible personal property that is pirated intellectual property,</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/1/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>3/4/2013 A . REV. & TAX</p>	

	regardless of whether the sale is for resale in the regular course of business, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.				
AB 597 Dahle R	Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern. 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 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 prohibit the department from taking a regulatory response until an unspecified number of days after the date that the department submits a notice to the consumer product manufacturer, the consumer product distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action .	Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	3/20/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.	
AB 607 Perea D	Workers' compensation: dependent children. 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,	Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on INS.	3/4/2013 A . INS.	

	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.				
AB 640 Hall D	Cigarettes and tobacco products: identification requirements. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 18 years of age. A violation of these provisions may result in a criminal action or an assessment of civil penalties. Existing law requires a person selling or distributing, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the United States Postal Service or package delivery service to verify that the purchaser or recipient of the product is 18 years of age or older. Under existing law, if the seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor is unable to verify that the purchaser or recipient is 18 years of age or older, he or she is required to require the purchaser or recipient to submit an age-verification kit, which includes a copy of a valid form of government identification, as specified. This bill would provide that, for the purposes of these provisions, if a customer or recipient provides an identification card issued by the United States Armed Forces as proof of majority and the identification card lacks a physical description, but includes date of birth and a photo, further proof of majority is not required.	Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on G.O.	3/20/2013 A . G.O.	Watch
AB 665 Alejo D	Beverage containers: redemption payments. 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, 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.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Oppose
AB 667 Hernández, Roger D	Land use: development project review: superstores. The Permit Streamlining Act within the Planning and Zoning Law requires the lead agency that has the principal responsibility for approving a	Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	3/20/2013 A . L. GOV.	Oppose

	<p>development project, as defined, to approve or disapprove the project within a specified number of days from the date of certification of an environmental impact report, the date of the adoption of a negative declaration, or the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill would, in addition, require a city, county, or city and county, including a charter city, prior to approving or disapproving a proposed development project that would permit the construction of a superstore retailer, as defined, to cause an economic impact report to be prepared, as specified, to be paid for by the project applicant, and that includes specified assessments and projections, including, among other things, an assessment of the effect that the proposed superstore will have on specified designated economic assistance areas, as defined, and an assessment of the effect that the proposed superstore will have on retail operations and employment in the same market area. The bill would also require the governing body to provide an opportunity for public comment on the economic impact report. By increasing the duties of local public officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would additionally find and declare that these provisions are an issue of statewide concern and not a municipal affair. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>AB 686 Quirk D</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: pharmaceutical cogeneration activities. Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities, including, but not limited to, treatment facilities, to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits or other grants of authorization issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would exempt from the hazardous waste control law, and all of the regulations adopted pursuant to that law, pharmaceutical cogeneration activities and the cogeneration fuel components, as defined, if specified conditions are met with regard to certain federal regulations and other requirements for facility</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.</p>	

	<p>construction and if the owner or operator of the facility engaged in that activity complies with certain requirements concerning emergency-related training, providing notifications, development of a fuel analysis plan, and maintenance of records. The bill would require the air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities to be managed, as specified. Since a violation of the requirements imposed by the bill upon the owner or operator of a facility engaged in pharmaceutical cogeneration activities would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>AB 703 Hall D</p>	<p>Peace officers: firearms. Existing law authorizes the head of an agency employing certain categories of peace officers to issue identification in the form of a badge, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing that clearly states that the person has honorably retired following service as a peace officer from that agency. Existing law also permits these agencies to revoke this identification in the event of misuse or abuse. This bill would expand this authorization to any agency listed in certain provisions of law, including the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on A. & A.R.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 A . A. & A.R.</p>	
<p>AB 710 Pan D</p>	<p>California Health Benefit Exchange: multiemployer plans. 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 facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by qualified individuals and small employers by January 1, 2014. Existing law creates the continuously appropriated California Health Trust Fund, which consists of charges on the qualified health plans offered by carriers to support the development, operations, and prudent cash management of the Exchange. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the board to also facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by</p>	<p>Amended: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/12/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>3/12/2013 A . HEALTH</p>	

	multiemployer plans, as defined, no later than July 1, 2014. By expanding the purpose for which moneys in the California Health Trust Fund may be used, this bill would make an appropriation.				
AB 718 Melendez R	Sales tax: exemption: sales tax holiday: April 15. 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 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/4/2013 A . REV. & TAX	Neutral
AB 729 Hernández, Roger D	Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege. 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 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	3/4/2013 A . JUD.	Oppose
AB 744 Gordon D	Recycling: beverage containers. 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 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	Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - Re- referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/2/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Watch

	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" and make conforming changes with regard to a statement of legislative intent.				
AB 754 Muratsuchi D	Income taxes: voluntary contributions: California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account. The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes individuals to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability for the support of specified funds. Existing law creates the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account in the California Environmental License Plate Fund. This bill would authorize individuals to designate on their tax returns that a specified amount in excess of their tax liability be transferred to the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account. This bill would require that all moneys contributed to the fund pursuant to these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be allocated to the Franchise Tax Board and the Controller for reimbursement and to the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account for grants and programs that preserve, protect, or enhance coastal resources and promote coastal and marine educational activities for underserved communities. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 3/14/2013 pdf html	3/18/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/18/2013 A . REV. & TAX	
AB 769 Skinner D	Taxation: deductions: net operating loss carrybacks. 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 pdf html	3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/4/2013 A . REV. & TAX	Oppose
AB 792 Mullin D	Local government: open meetings. 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	Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 3).	4/2/2013 A . SECOND READING	Watch

	<p>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, hardware, or network services impairment beyond the local agency's reasonable control, would 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.</p>				
<p>AB 801 Brown D</p>	<p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.</p>	<p>3/4/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 816</p>	<p>Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions: on-sale and off-</p>	<p>Introduced:</p>	<p>3/4/2013 -</p>	<p>3/4/2013</p>	

<p>Hall D</p>	<p>sale retailers advertising. 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, 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.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>A . G.O.</p>	
<p>AB 832 Weber D</p>	<p>Electronic benefits transfer cards: state college campuses. 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. This bill would require all convenience stores and bookstores on any campus of the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to accept the use of electronic benefits transfer cards. The bill would also make related legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p>	<p>4/1/2013 A . HUM. S.</p>	
<p>AB 841 Torres D</p>	<p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P.</p>	<p>3/4/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P.</p>	

	<p>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 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.</p>				
<p>AB 844 Dickinson D</p>	<p>Credit and debit cards: transactions: personal information. Existing state and federal law regulate the provision of credit and the use of credit cards. Existing state law prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting or requiring the cardholder to provide personal identification information, which is then recorded, as a condition to accepting the credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services, but provides various exceptions to this prohibition. This bill would extend the above restrictions regarding the collection of personal identification information to debit cards. The bill would define "debit card" and related terms for these purposes, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . B. & F.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 866 Linder R</p>	<p>Regulations. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/4/2013 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.</p>	<p>3/4/2013 A . A. & A.R.</p>	

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>AB 897 Wagner R</p>	<p>Disability access fees and information. Existing law establishes the Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund in the Division of the State Architect for the purpose of increasing disability access and compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements, as specified. Existing law requires, until December 31, 2018, that any applicant for a local business license or equivalent instrument or permit, or any applicant for the renewal of a business license or equivalent instrument or permit, pay an additional fee of one dollar for that license, instrument, or permit, to be collected by the issuing city, county, or city and county. The revenues from this fee are to be used for specified administrative costs, to fund increased certified access specialist (CAsp) services in the jurisdiction for the public, and to facilitate compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements. Existing law requires each city, county, or city and county, commencing March 1, 2014, to annually report to the Legislature regarding the collection and distribution of disability access fees in the previous calendar year, as prescribed. This bill would repeal the above fee, reporting, and information requirements . This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 A . JUD.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 909 Gray D</p>	<p>Metal theft and related recycling crimes. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>3/7/2013 A . PUB. S.</p>	

	contains other related provisions.			
AB 914 Gordon D	Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures. (1) The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various reporting requirements with regard to contributions and independent expenditures, as defined, made for political purposes. The act establishes the Fair Political Practices Commission as the agency responsible for administering and enforcing the act. This bill would require the Commission to develop a Nonprofit and Multipurpose Organization Disclosure Statement form. The bill would require that the form provide for the disclosure of specified information relating to contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures made by, and donations made to, a nonprofit corporation. The bill would require a nonprofit corporation to file a Nonprofit and Multipurpose Organization Disclosure Statement, at a time prescribed by the Commission, in any year in which the nonprofit corporation makes combined contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures in this state aggregating \$50,000 or more during the nonprofit corporation's fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E. & R.	4/1/2013 A . E. & R.
AB 933 Skinner D	Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings. 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	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O.	3/7/2013 A . G.O.

	<p>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>AB 937 Wieckowski D</p>	<p>Conservators and guardians: personal rights of conservatees. Existing law requires that a guardian or conservator of a person be responsible for the care, custody, control, and education of a ward or conservatee, subject to a court's determination of the extent of those powers, as specified. This bill would provide that the conservator's control of the conservatee shall not extend to personal rights retained by the conservatee, including, but not limited to, the right to receive visitors, telephone calls, and mail, unless specifically limited by a court order.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>4/1/2013 A . JUD.</p>	
<p>AB 945 Nestande R</p>	<p>Taxation: credits. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>	
<p>AB 949 Quirk D</p>	<p>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/25/2013 - Read first time.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 A . PRINT</p>	

	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.				
AB 953 Ammiano D	California Environmental Quality 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. 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	3/7/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Oppose
AB 976 Atkins D	Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties. 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	Amended: 4/4/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Read second time and amended.	4/4/2013 A . JUD.	

	any other manner. This bill would provide that a person who violates the act is subject to an administrative civil penalty that may be imposed by the California Coastal Commission by a majority vote of the commissioners, upon consideration of various factors, in an amount not to exceed 75% of the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed in the superior court, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 996 Dickinson D	Agricultural products: direct marketing: certified farmers' markets. 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 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	3/21/2013 A . AGRI.	
AB 997 Chesbro D	Composting: anaerobic digestion. 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	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: to consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	4/2/2013 A . APPR.	

	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.				
AB 1001 Gordon D	Recycling: voluntary beverage containers. 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. The department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines the term beverage as including specified types of beverages that are sold in aluminum beverage containers, glass beverage containers, plastic beverage containers, or bimetal containers. This bill would define the term "regulated beverage" as a beverage that meets the definition of beverage under the act, but is sold in a beverage container that is not one of those containers. The bill would also include, as a regulated beverage, 100% fruit juice in a container that is 46 ounces or more in volume and vegetable juice in a container that is more than 16 ounces in volume. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/3/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/4/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Watch
AB 1002 Bloom D	Vehicles: registration fee: sustainable communities strategies. Existing law imposes a registration fee to be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles for the registration of every vehicle or trailer coach of a type subject to registration, except those vehicles that are expressly exempted from the payment of registration fees. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes a \$3 increase on that fee, \$2 of which is to be deposited into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and \$1 of which is to be deposited into the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount. This bill would, in addition to any other taxes and fees specified in the Vehicle Code and the Revenue and Taxation Code, impose a tax of \$6 to be paid at the time of registration or renewal of registration of	Amended: 3/12/2013 pdf html	3/13/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	3/13/2013 A . TRANS.	Oppose

	every vehicle subject to registration under the Vehicle Code, except as specified. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, after deducting all reasonable administrative costs, to remit the money generated by the tax for deposit in the Sustainable Communities Strategy Subaccount , which the bill would establish in the Motor Vehicle Account . The bill would make funds in the subaccount available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes . This bill contains other existing laws.				
AB 1023 Eggman D	Air resources: greenhouse gas emissions. Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance to develop a specified 3-year investment plan for the expenditure of funds in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the State Treasury to achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, including increased in-state waste diversion through waste reduction, diversion, and reuse. This bill would enact the Greenhouse Gas Reduction through Recycling, Composting, and Recycled Content Manufacturing Investment Program and would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to implement the program by expending funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
AB 1064 Holden D	Income taxes: credits. 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 pdf html	2/25/2013 - Read first time.	2/22/2013 A . PRINT	
AB 1092 Levine D	Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. In the absence of a designated state agency, the commission is required to adopt specific building standards, as prescribed. Existing law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code	Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	4/3/2013 A . TRANS.	Watch

	in its entirety once every 3 years. This bill would require the commission, as a part of the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2014, to adopt mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development.				
AB 1126 Gordon D	Solid waste: biomass conversion. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include, pursuant to specified conditions, not more than 10% through biomass conversion defined as the controlled combustion of specific materials for use in producing electricity or heat. This bill would revise the definition of biomass conversion to specify that it includes other thermal conversion of those materials.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
AB 1128 Salas D	Alcoholic beverages: underage drinking. 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/7/2013 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and PUB. S.	3/7/2013 A . G.O.	Oppose
AB 1129 Gaines, Beth R	Income tax: health savings accounts. 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	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.	3/7/2013 A . REV. & TAX	Support

	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.				
AB 1136 Levine D	Pharmacists: drug disclosures. 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 require the pharmacist to include a written label on the drug container indicating that the drug may impair a person's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel . 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.	Amended: 3/20/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on B.,P. & C.P. (Ayes 11. Noes 1.) (April 2).	4/4/2013 A . SECOND READING	Watch
AB 1141 Dahle R	Franchises. Existing law provides for the regulation of franchises and establishes certain duties, obligations, and remedies for parties to a franchise agreement. The California Franchise Relations Act sets forth certain requirements related to the termination, nonrenewal, and transfer of franchises, among other things. The Franchise Investment Law authorizes regulations relative to the registration of an offer or sale of a franchise, unless exempted, and prohibits certain fraudulent and unfair practices. This bill would revise both the California Franchise Relations Act and the Franchise Investment Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/20/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	3/21/2013 A . JUD.	
AB 1142 Bloom D	State beaches and parks: smoking ban. Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.	4/1/2013 A . W.,P. & W.	

	area. This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke, as defined, a pipe, cigar, or cigarette on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system, as defined. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
AB 1164 Lowenthal D	Liens: employees and workers. 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 authorize an employee to record and enforce a wage lien upon specified real and personal property for wages, other compensation, and related penalties and damages owed the employee. The bill would prescribe requirements relating to the recording and enforcement of the wage lien. The bill would require a notice of lien on real property to be executed under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	4/1/2013 A . JUD.	Oppose
AB 1252 Committee on Health	Retail food safety. 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 reporting requirement described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to Committee on Appropriations with recommendation: To Consent Calendar.	4/2/2013 A . CONSENT CALENDAR	
AB 1277 Skinner D	Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce employment safety laws. Existing law authorizes the division to conduct hearings, inspections, and investigations regarding alleged violations of employment safety laws	Amended: 3/13/2013 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.	3/14/2013 A . L. & E.	

	and to issue citations to employers. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in the department and prescribes procedures for the appeals board to hear and decide employer appeals of the division's enforcement actions. This bill would require that the board's rules of practice and procedure also provide for the scheduling of hearings in a manner designed to minimize inconvenience to the division, parties, and witnesses, and to provide for completion of the hearings without significant lapses in time, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.				
AB 1291 Lowenthal D	Privacy: Right to Know Act of 2013: disclosure of a customer's personal information. 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 create the Right to Know Act of 2013, would repeal and reorganize certain provisions of existing law , and would provide legislative findings in support thereof . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	4/2/2013 A . JUD.	
AB 1337 Allen R	Solid waste: plastic bag: recycling. 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 prohibit a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that prohibits a retail establishment from offering to its customers, or otherwise prohibits a person from using, a single-use plastic carryout bag for purposes of containing specified products. The bill would also prohibit a city, county, or other public agency that otherwise prohibits the distribution of single-use plastic carryout bags by retail establishments from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that imposes a fee, tax, or other charge upon a retail establishment that provides a single-use carryout bag that is not made of plastic to its customers or that	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.	Oppose

	requires the retail establishment to collect a fee, tax, or other charge from a customer for providing that type of single-use carry out bag. The bill would declare the matters regulated by the bill are of statewide interest and concern .				
AB 1370 Patterson R	Recycling: beverage containers. Existing law specifies the manner in which moneys in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, are expended , including authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually expend up to \$5,000,000 for a statewide public education and information campaign. The department is required to convene a specified advisory committee before expending those funds . This bill would repeal the authorization of the department to spend those funds in that manner and would make conforming changes.	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.	
AB 1375 Chau D	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: Clean Technology Investment Account. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 , hereafter the Global Warming Solutions Act, 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. 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 . That law permits money from the fund be allocated for research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded under the Global Warming Solutions Act. That law also prohibits the state from using moneys in the fund unless the state determines that the use of the moneys furthers the regulatory purposes of the Global Warming Solutions Act . This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the	Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html	4/1/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.	

	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate money from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make the funds available for the research, development, and deployment of the above-described Global Warming Solutions Act programs and projects while creating jobs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.				
AB 1383 Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment regulations: local enforcement. Under existing law, the fundamental authority to regulate wages, hours, and working conditions lies within the police power of both the state and local jurisdictions. Existing law provides that such state laws regulating these matters do not restrict the exercise of local police powers in a more stringent manner. This bill would state that nothing in the Labor Code prohibits local enforcement of employment regulations in a manner more stringent than enforcement by the state.	Introduced: 3/4/2013 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	3/14/2013 A . L. & E.	Oppose
AB 1385 Committee on Labor and Employment	Private employment: Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the Legislature to provide for minimum wage and for the general welfare of employees, and for those purposes, to confer on a commission legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Under existing law, the Department of Industrial Relations is responsible for investigation and enforcement of the labor laws, including, but not limited to, the laws governing safe and healthful working conditions on the job, wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to procure a case management system that has the capability to provide the public with free, web-based access to a searchable database containing information regarding the final disposition of all complaints, citations, and administrative proceedings of the department, as specified.	Introduced: 3/4/2013 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	3/14/2013 A . L. & E.	Oppose
AB 1386 Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment: employee complaints: final orders. Existing law vests with the Labor Commissioner the authority to hear employee complaints regarding the payment of wages and other employment-related issues. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to file an order, decision, or award within 15 days of hearing an employee complaint. If no party to the action appeals the order, decision, or award within 10 days after its service, existing law provides that the order, decision, or award becomes the final order for the action. The	Introduced: 3/4/2013 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	3/14/2013 A . L. & E.	

	<p>Labor Commissioner is required to file the final order with the clerk of the superior court of the appropriate county within 10 days of the order, decision, or award becoming the final order for the action, unless the parties reach a settlement approved by the Labor Commissioner. Existing law then requires the clerk of the superior court to enter judgment in conformity with the final order, which has the same force and effect as a judgment entered in a civil action. This bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to file a certified copy of the order within 10 days of its becoming final with the county recorder of any county in which the employer's property may be located. The bill would provide that the amount due under the final order shall be a lien on the employer's personal and real property, as specified, and would require the county recorder to record and index the order as a mortgage on real estate and to file and index the order as a security interest, as specified. By requiring a higher level of service on a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>AB 1392 Committee on Insurance</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance: work sharing plans. Existing law deems an individual unemployed in any week if the individual works less than his or her normal weekly hours of work for the individual's regular employer as the result of a plan by the employer, in lieu of layoff, to reduce employment and stabilize the work force by work sharing. Existing law requires that plan to have been approved by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to prescribed requirements. Existing law requires the plan to involve the participation of at least two employees and include not less than 10 percent of the employer's regular permanent work force, as specified. Existing law requires an approved plan to expire 6 months after its effective date. Existing law provides that employees participating are eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits in an amount equal to the percentage of reduction of the employee's wages resulting from an approved plan, as specified. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would define a work sharing plan as a plan submitted by an employer, for approval by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to which the employer requests the payment of work sharing compensation to employees in an affected unit of the employer in lieu of layoffs and</p>	<p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.</p>	<p>3/20/2013 A . INS.</p>	

	<p>would establish other definitions in this regard. The bill would require that an employer wishing to participate in the work sharing program submit a signed written work sharing plan to the director for approval, and that the director develop an application form that fulfills specified requirements, and develop an approval process, and designate a work sharing administrator. The employer would be required to make a series of certifications and to provide for notification of employees, as specified. The bill would establish timelines for the approval or disapproval of a plan and authorize its modification pursuant to a specified process. The bill would prescribe requirements for employees to be eligible for work sharing compensation, as defined. The bill would require that work sharing compensation be charged to employers' experience rating accounts in the same manner as unemployment compensation. Among other things, the bill would prohibit employees from being eligible to receive any benefits pursuant to these provisions unless their employer agrees, in writing, and their bargaining agent agrees, in writing, pursuant to any applicable collective bargaining agreement, to voluntarily participate in the work sharing program.</p>				
<p>AB 1398 Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>Solid waste recycling. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services. Existing law also requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements. Existing law defines commercial solid waste by reference to a specified regulation. This bill instead would define commercial solid waste to include all types of solid waste generated by a store, office, or other commercial or public entity source, including a business or a multifamily dwelling of 5 or more units, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new requirements upon local jurisdictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/1/2013 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>4/1/2013 A . NAT. RES.</p>	
<p>ACA 1 Donnelly R</p>	<p>Administrative regulations: legislative approval. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - Referred to Coms. on A. & A.R. and APPR.</p>	<p>4/4/2013 A . A. & A.R.</p>	

	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.				
ACA 3 Campos D	Local government financing: public safety services: voter approval. 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 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.	Introduced: 1/22/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	4/4/2013 A . L. GOV.	Oppose
ACA 8 Blumenfield D	Local government financing: voter approval. 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.	Amended: 4/4/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.	4/4/2013 A . L. GOV.	Oppose
SB 1 Steinberg D	Sustainable Communities Investment Authority. 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	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	4/2/2013 - Set for hearing April 23.	3/13/2013 S . T. & H.	

	<p>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 other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 2 Lieu D</p>	<p>Political Reform Act of 1974. 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 2/25/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/11/2013 - Re-referred to Coms. on E. & C.A. and E., U., & C.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . E. & C.A.</p>	
<p>SB 3 Yee D</p>	<p>Political Reform Act of 1974. 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. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the terms "late contribution" and "late independent</p>	<p>Amended: 3/14/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A.</p>	<p>3/21/2013 S . E. & C.A.</p>	

	expenditure," as defined in the act, to "election-cycle contribution" and "election-cycle independent expenditure," respectively, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
SB 12 Corbett D	Consumer affairs. 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 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.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	4/2/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	4/2/2013 S . JUD.
SB 18 Hernandez D	Individual health care coverage. 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	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/10/2013 S . RLS.

	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.			
SB 20 Hernandez D	Health care: workforce training. 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 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.	Amended: 2/14/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	4/4/2013 S . APPR.
SB 25 Steinberg D	Agricultural labor relations: contract dispute resolution. 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.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	3/14/2013 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	3/14/2013 S . THIRD READING

	<p>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>SB 27 Correa D</p>	<p>Political Reform Act of 1974. 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 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html</p>	<p>1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . E. & C.A.</p>
<p>SB 46 Corbett D</p>	<p>Personal information: privacy. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/14/2012 pdf html</p>	<p>1/10/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>1/10/2013 S . JUD.</p>

	adding certain information relating to an account other than a financial account.				
SB 118 Lieu D	Unemployment insurance: education and workforce investment systems. 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 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.	Introduced: 1/17/2013 pdf html	3/22/2013 - Set for hearing April 8.	3/13/2013 S . APPR.	
SB 120 Roth D	Intoxicating liquors. 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 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Set for hearing April 9.	1/31/2013 S . G.O.	
SB 121 Evans D	Corporations: political activities: shareholder disclosure. 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	Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	4/1/2013 S . B. & F. I.	Oppose

	statement of cashflows for that fiscal year. This bill would require a corporation, as defined, that reasonably believes it has one or more 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.				
SB 134 Rubio D	CalFresh. 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.	Introduced: 1/28/2013 pdf html	2/7/2013 - Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	2/7/2013 S . HUM. S.	Oppose
SB 146 Lara D	Workers' compensation: medical treatment: billing. Existing law establishes a workers' 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 requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured	Amended: 3/6/2013 pdf html	3/18/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	3/18/2013 A . DESK	

	<p>worker from the effects of the injury, and generally provides for the reimbursement of medical providers for services rendered in connection with the treatment of a worker's injury. Existing law requires a pharmacy to submit its request for payment with an itemization of services provided and the charge for each service, a copy of all reports showing the services performed, the prescription or referral from the primary treating physician if the services were performed by a person other than the primary treating physician, and any evidence of authorization for the services that may have been received. This bill would prohibit a copy of the prescription from being required with a request for payment of pharmacy services, unless otherwise agreed to by the provider of services, and would give any entity 90 days after January 1, 2014, to resubmit pharmacy bills for payment, originally submitted on or after January 1, 2013, where payment was denied because the bill did not include a copy of the prescription from the treating physician. The bill would also clarify that an employer, insurer, pharmacy benefits manager, or 3rd-party claims administrator would not be precluded from requesting a copy of a prescription during a review of any records of prescription drugs dispensed by a pharmacy.</p>				
<p>SB 161 Hernandez D</p>	<p>Stop-loss insurance coverage. Existing law prohibits a person from transacting any class of insurance business, including health insurance, in this state without first being an admitted insurer. Under existing law, admission is secured by procuring a certificate of authority from the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law prohibits a health insurance policy from being issued or delivered to any person in this state unless specified requirements have been met, including that a copy of the form and premium rates are filed with the commissioner. Under existing law, if the commissioner notifies the health insurer that the filed form does not comply with specified requirements, it is unlawful for that health insurer to issue any health insurance policy in that form. This bill would require a stop-loss carrier, as defined, to offer coverage to all employees and dependents of a small employer to which it issues a stop-loss insurance policy and would prohibit the carrier from excluding any employee or dependent on the basis of actual or expected health status-related factors, as specified. Except as specified, the bill would require a stop-loss carrier to renew, at the option of the small</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/1/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/14/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>2/14/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	

	<p>employer, all stop-loss insurance policies. The bill would prohibit a stop-loss insurance policy issued on or after January 1, 2014, to a small employer from containing certain individual or aggregate attachment points for a policy year or providing direct coverage, as defined, of an employee's health claims. The bill would make a stop-loss carrier in violation of these provisions subject to administrative penalties and would require those fine and penalty moneys to be deposited in the General Fund and be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 189 Monning D</p>	<p>Health care coverage: wellness programs. 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 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 193 Monning D</p>	<p>Hazard evaluation system and information service. Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, with the State Department of Public Health, to establish a repository of current data</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/7/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . JUD.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>SB 204 Corbett D</p>	<p>Prescription drugs: labeling. 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 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/8/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 205 Corbett D</p>	<p>Prescription drugs: labeling. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/8/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>SB 206 Emmerson R</p>	<p>Electronic benefits transfer cards: prohibition of use for alcohol and tobacco purchases. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would require the EBT system to be designed to prevent use of EBT cards by recipients for the purchase of alcohol or tobacco products. The bill would require that its provisions not be construed to prohibit the use of an EBT card to access SNAP benefits, as authorized by federal law. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/13/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p>	<p>3/21/2013 S . HUM. S.</p>	
<p>SB 228 Knight R</p>	<p>Enterprise zones. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/11/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>2/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . RLS.</p>	
<p>SB 241 Evans D</p>	<p>Oil severance Tax Law. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/12/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Set for hearing April 24.</p>	<p>2/21/2013 S . G. & F.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill 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.</p>				
<p>SB 242 Wyland R</p>	<p>Toll collection: alternative technologies. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system, as specified, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing federal law, pursuant to the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, requires all toll facilities on federal-aid highways to implement technologies or business practices that provide for the interoperability of electronic toll collection programs no later than a specified date. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation and local and regional transportation agencies with existing or planned toll facilities to conduct a market test of automated toll collection technologies as an alternative to the existing radio-frequency identification tolling technology, in order to identify opportunities to facilitate lower cost tolling infrastructure, lower related operating costs, and more rapid deployment of high-occupancy toll lane networks. The bill would allow the test of tolling technologies that may not meet the interoperability requirements in existing law. The bill would authorize pilot projects in that regard for a period of up to 4 years commencing January 1, 2014. The bill would require any vendor participating in a pilot project to cover all costs incurred by the participating agency in operating the project. The bill would require each participating agency to make a specified report by June 1, 2018, to the chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation, and to the Governor.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on T. & H.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 S . T. & H.</p>	

SB 292 Corbett D	<p>Employment: sexual harassment. 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. Existing law makes these provisions applicable to employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and specified training programs and also defines harassment because of sex for these purposes. This bill would specify, for purposes of the definition of harassment because of sex under these provisions, that sexually harassing conduct need not be motivated by sexual desire.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/2/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>4/2/2013 S . JUD.</p>	
SB 365 Wolk D	<p>Income and corporation taxes: credits: information and operative time period. 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) 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/21/2013 - Set for hearing April 10.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 S . G. & F.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
SB 390 Wright D	<p>Employee wage withholdings: failure to remit. 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April 10.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 S . L. & I.R.</p>	
SB 400 Jackson D	<p>Employment protections: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Existing law provides protections to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and prohibits employers from</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April 10.</p>	<p>2/28/2013 S . L. & I.R.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>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.</p>				
<p>SB 404 Jackson D</p>	<p>Fair employment: familial status. 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 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>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/2/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>4/2/2013 S . APPR.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 405 Padilla D</p>	<p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags. 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 , on and after July 1, 2016, would 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>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/2/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>4/2/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 435 Padilla D</p>	<p>Compensation: piece-rate workers: rest and recovery periods. Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013</p>	<p>3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . L. & I.R.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>pdf html</p>	<p>10.</p>		
<p>SB 436 Jackson D</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: notice. The California Environmental Quality Act, commonly referred to as CEQA, requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, also known as an 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</p>	<p>Amended: 4/3/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/4/2013 hearing)</p>	<p>4/3/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	

	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.				
SB 462 Monning D	Employment: compensation. 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 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.	3/11/2013 S . JUD.	Oppose
SB 465 Correa D	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. 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 make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/11/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 477 Steinberg D	Political Reform Act of 1974: contributions: ballot measures. 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 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/11/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 482 Hill D	Point-of-sale systems. 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	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes	4/2/2013 S . APPR.	SPONSOR

	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.		0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
SB 483 Jackson D	Hazardous materials: business and area plans. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law establishes the respective responsibilities of unified program agencies, designated to implement that unified program, locally, and requires the secretary to establish a statewide information management system for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. This bill would revise and recast the area and business plan requirements and, among other things, would require instead that a unified program agency enforce these requirements. The bill would instead require the inspection program that is part of the unified program to include the onsite inspections of businesses and would delete the requirement to institute a data management system. The bill would require the unified program agency to provide to agencies that have certain shared responsibilities access to information collected in the statewide information management system and would require handlers to submit certain information to that system, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	4/3/2013 S . APPR.	
SB 485 Calderon D	Sealers: junk dealers and recyclers. 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	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - Set for hearing April 15.	3/11/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.	Support

	to ensure compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting 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.				
SB 498 Lara D	Hazardous materials: green chemistry. 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 consumer 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. Existing law defines the term "consumer product" for purposes of those requirements and excludes from that definition certain devices, materials, food, packaging, and pesticides. This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of consumer products a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 14,000 pounds, and that motor vehicle's component or replacement parts .	Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html	4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	4/3/2013 S . E.Q.	
SB 501 Corbett D	Privacy. 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 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/11/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 506 Hill D	Ephedrine: retail sale. 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.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html	3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April 9.	3/11/2013 S . PUB. S.	Neutral

	<p>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 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>SB 509 DeSaulnier D</p>	<p>Plastic products: labeling 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 pdf html</p>	<p>3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . RLS.</p>	
<p>SB 529 Leno D</p>	<p>Recycling: fast food facilities. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2013</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Set, first hearing.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	

	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.	pdf html	Hearing canceled at the request of author.		
SB 607 Berryhill R	Employment: working hours. 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April 24.	3/11/2013 S . L. & I.R.	
SB 610 Jackson D	Franchises. The California Franchise Relations Act sets forth certain requirements related to the termination, nonrenewal, and transfer of franchises between a franchisor, subfranchisor, and franchisee, as those terms are defined. This bill would require these parties to deal with each other in good faith, as defined, and prohibit a franchisor or subfranchisor from restricting the right of a franchisee to join or participate in an association of franchisees to the extent the restriction is prohibited by existing law. This bill would authorize a civil action for a violation of these provisions that includes, but is not limited to, rescission and an award of costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and treble damages. This bill would also authorize a franchisor or subfranchisor who becomes liable to make payments for a violation of these provisions to recover contributions from any person who, if sued separately, would also have been liable to make the same payments.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	3/11/2013 S . JUD.	

<p>SB 617 Evans D</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act. The California Environmental Quality Act , referred to as CEQA requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report , referred to as an 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 the 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 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/4/2013 hearing)</p>	<p>4/1/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 621 Gaines R</p>	<p>Vehicular air pollution: in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles. 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</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/2/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and</p>	<p>4/2/2013 S . T. & H.</p>	

	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.		amended. Re-referred to Com. on T. & H.		
SB 622 Monning D	Taxation: sweetened beverage tax: Children's Health Promotion Fund. 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 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing April 24.	3/11/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose
SB 623 Gaines R	Food safety. 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 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/11/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 626	Workers' compensation. Existing law establishes a worker's	Introduced:	3/11/2013 -	3/11/2013	Oppose

<p>Beall D</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on L. & I.R.</p>	<p>S . L. & I.R.</p>	
<p>SB 633 Pavley D</p>	<p>CEQA. The California Environmental Quality Act , referred to as CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify completion of, an environmental impact report , referred to as an 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 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. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the office to review the</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	

	<p>guidelines once every 2 years and recommend proposed changes or amendments to the guidelines to the secretary. CEQA requires the guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and to exempt those classes of projects from CEQA, referred to as categorical exemptions. This bill would specifically specify 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. The bill would authorize the office, by July 1, 2015, to prepare proposed revisions to the guidelines to include as a categorical exemption projects involving minor temporary uses of land and public gatherings that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and are therefore exempt from CEQA. The bill would require the secretary, by January 1, 2016, to certify and adopt the proposed revisions to the guidelines. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project would fall within this categorical exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 648 Corbett D</p>	<p>Electronic cigarettes: restriction of use and advertising. Existing law defines an electronic cigarette as a device that can provide an inhalable dose of nicotine by delivering an inhalable solution. Existing law, to the extent not preempted by federal law, makes it unlawful for a person to sell or otherwise furnish an electronic cigarette to a person under 18 years of age. This bill would extend the above-referenced restrictions and prohibitions against the smoking of tobacco products to include electronic cigarettes. By including electronic cigarettes within the restricted and prohibited activity, this bill would change the definition of a crime with respect to certain facilities, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/20/2013 - Set for hearing April 17.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	
<p>SB 667 Roth D</p>	<p>Healthy eating program. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and implement the 5 A Day--For Better Health program to promote public awareness of the need to eat more fruits and vegetables in order to improve health and prevent major chronic diseases. Existing law specifies that these</p>	<p>Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	<p>SPONSOR</p>

	provisions do not prohibit contributions to the program by certain marketing organizations and commissions . This bill would instead require the department to establish and implement a healthy eating program, as specified, to promote public awareness of the need to eat healthy. The bill would also specify that these provisions do not prohibit contributions to the healthy eating program by certain marketing orders .				
SB 672 Leno D	CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines. 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 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.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/20/2013 - Set for hearing April 9.	3/11/2013 S . HUM. S.	
SB 700 Wolk D	Natural resources: parks: carryout bags. 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	Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html	4/2/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read	4/2/2013 S . N.R. & W.	Oppose

	<p>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>second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</p>		
<p>SB 727 Jackson D</p>	<p>Medical waste: pharmaceutical product stewardship program. The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the 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. This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/3/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/4/2013 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>4/3/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	
<p>SB 731 Steinberg D</p>	<p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act and sustainable communities strategy. 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . RLS.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

	<p>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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation revising CEQA to, among other things, provide greater certainty for smart infill development, streamline the law for specified projects, and establish a threshold of significance for specified impacts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p>SB 737 Huff R</p>	<p>Appeals: representative actions. Existing law specifies the judgments and orders from which an appeal may be taken to the court of appeal. This bill would allow appear of an order granting or denying class action certification, at the discretion of the court of appeal. The bill would specify various factors the court would be required to consider in determining whether to allow the appeal.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>3/11/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . JUD.</p>	
<p>SB 747 DeSaulnier D</p>	<p>Public Health Impact Report. 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 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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/3/2013 - Set for hearing April 17.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . HEALTH</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	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.				
SB 761 DeSaulnier D	Family temporary disability insurance. Existing law provides that there is a family temporary disability insurance program to provide up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, or 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. This bill would provide that it is unlawful for an employer or agent of an employer to discharge or in any other manner to discriminate against an individual because he or she has applied for, used, or indicated an intent to apply for or use, family temporary disability insurance benefits. The bill would provide that an employer or an agent of an employer that violates these provisions shall be liable to an individual affected by the violation for actual damages and appropriate equitable relief, including employment or reinstatement. The bill would also provide that if an employee or applicant brings a civil action seeking these remedies and he or she prevails, the court may award the employee or applicant reasonable attorney's fees and costs.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html	3/19/2013 - Set for hearing April 10.	3/11/2013 S . L. & I.R.	Oppose
SB 768 De León D	Cigarette and tobacco products taxes. 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 pdf html	3/11/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/11/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 770	Unemployment compensation: disability benefits: paid family	Introduced:	3/19/2013 - Set	3/11/2013	Oppose

<p>Jackson D</p>	<p>leave. 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.</p>	<p>2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>for hearing April 24.</p>	<p>S . L. & I.R.</p>	
<p>SB 787 Berryhill R</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p>	<p>4/2/2013 - Set for hearing April 17.</p>	<p>3/11/2013 S . E.Q.</p>	

	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.				
SB 791 Wyland R	Motor vehicle fuel tax: rate adjustment. Existing law, as of July 1, 2010, exempts the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, motor vehicle fuel from specified sales and use taxes and increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, as provided. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to annually adjust the excise tax rate for the state's next fiscal year so that the revenues from the sales and use tax exemption and motor vehicle fuel excise tax increase are revenue neutral. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the State Board of Equalization adjust the rate of the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, and instead would require the Department of Finance to annually calculate that rate and report that calculated rate to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The rate for the state's next fiscal year would remain the same as the rate of the current fiscal year or would decrease, as provided. This bill would further state that the rate may increase upon a further act by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/4/2013 pdf html	4/4/2013 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	4/4/2013 S . RLS.	
SB 820 Committee on Governmental Organization	Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2012. Existing law and the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2012 (GRP 2), as of July 1, 2013, among other things, reorganizes state government into the following agencies: Business, Consumer Services and Housing, Government Operations, Corrections and Rehabilitation, Labor and Workforce Development, California Health and Human Services, Environmental Protection, Natural Resources, and Transportation. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to make conforming programmatic changes to implement the provisions of GRP 2.	Introduced: 3/14/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	3/21/2013 S . RLS.	
SCA 3 Leno D	Taxation: educational entities: parcel tax. 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	Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose

	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.				
SCA 4 Liu D	Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval. 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. This measure would prohibit a local government from expending any revenues derived from a special transportation tax approved by 55% of the voters at any time prior to the completion of a statutorily identified capital project funded by revenues derived from another special tax of the same local government that was approved by a 2/3 vote. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	3/19/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose
SCA 7 Wolk D	Local government financing: public libraries: voter approval. 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.	Amended: 2/26/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	2/26/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose
SCA 8 Corbett D	Transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval. The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a	Introduced: 12/14/2012	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	2/14/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose

	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 transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.	pdf html			
SCA 9 Corbett D	Local government: economic development: special taxes: voter approval. 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 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose
SCA 10 Wolk D	Legislative procedure. 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 pdf html	1/31/2013 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/31/2013 S . RLS.	
SCA 11 Hancock D	Local government: special taxes: voter approval. 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	Introduced: 1/25/2013 pdf html	3/21/2013 - Set for hearing May 8.	2/7/2013 S . G. & F.	Oppose

imposing an ad valorem tax on real property or a transactions tax or 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: 175

Total Tracking Forms: 175