



| Measure/ Author | Summary | Current Text Version | Status | Location | Position |
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| AB 5 Ammiano D | <p>Homelessness. 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. 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 . The bill would provide that every homeless person has the right , among others, to move freely, rest, eat, share, accept, or give food or water, and solicit donations in public spaces, as defined, and the right to lawful self-employment , as specified, confidentiality of specified records, assistance of legal counsel in specified proceedings, and restitution, under specified circumstances. By requiring a county to pay the cost of providing legal counsel, as specified, the bill would increase the duties of local agencies, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide immunity from employer retaliation to a public employee who provides specified 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</p> | <p>Amended: 4/30/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | 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 \$2,000, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. | Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html | 4/23/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | 3/20/2013 A . J., E.D. & E. | Watch |
| 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 | 5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. | 5/30/2013 S . SENATE | 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. | Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | |
| AB 14 Lowenthal D | State freight plan. Existing law creates the Transportation Agency in state government, consisting of various departments, including the | Amended: 5/6/2013 | 5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first | 5/28/2013 S . RLS. | |

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| | <p>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 Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan with specified elements to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. The 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>pdf html</p> | <p>time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | | |
| <p>AB 18 Pan D</p> | <p>Health care coverage: pediatric oral care. 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, marketed, or sold through the SHOP or the small group market outside the Exchange from covering those pediatric oral care benefits if the SHOP or the small group market outside the Exchange offers a stand-alone dental plan as described in PPACA and would require stand-alone dental plans offered through the SHOP or the small group market outside the Exchange to include coverage of those pediatric oral care benefits. The bill would also require a plan contract or policy covering pediatric oral care to waive the applicable dental out-of-pocket</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 A . HEALTH</p> | |

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| | <p>maximum upon notification from a qualified health plan that the applicable out-of-pocket maximum under the qualified health plan has been satisfied, and would require qualified health plans to develop a method for coordinating and tracking progress toward satisfying the out-of-pocket maximum. The bill would also prohibit those specialized plan contracts or policies from being regarded as providing excepted benefits, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 26 Bonilla D</p> | <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>This</u> bill would require projects involving construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work paid for in whole or in part from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be considered public <u>works</u>, as defined. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund be made available to the owner or operator of a refinery to perform work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions if all work at the refinery related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions that <u>is not performed by the owner's or operator's own employees and that falls within an apprenticeable occupation, as defined, will be performed by skilled journeypersons, as defined, and registered apprentices, as defined.</u></p> <p>This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | |
| <p>AB 28</p> | <p>Economic development: enterprise zones. The Enterprise Zone</p> | <p>Amended:</p> | <p>4/30/2013 - Re-</p> | <p>4/30/2013</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| V. Manuel Pérez D | <p>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.</p> | <p>4/29/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>referred to Com. on J., E.D., & E.</p> | <p>A . J., E.D. & E.</p> | |
| AB 31 Pan D | <p>Milk products: milk prices: dairy industry sustainability. 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 make specified legislative findings and declarations regarding challenges faced by the dairy industry and would state specified intents of the Legislature .</p> | <p>Amended: 5/7/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| AB 37 Perea D | <p>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 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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/18/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 S . RLS.</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| | <p>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 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.</p> | <p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> |
| <p>AB 53 John A. Pérez D</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> |

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| | 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 California Economic Development Strategic Plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| 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 Borikas v. Alameda Unified School District, as specified. | Introduced: 1/7/2013 pdf html | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 1/31/2013) | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Oppose |
| AB 66 Muratsuchi D | Electricity: system reliability. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to ascertain and fix just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices, measurements, or service to be furnished, imposed, observed, and followed by specified public utilities, including all electrical corporations. If the commission finds after a hearing that the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, or service of any public utility, or of the methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage, or supply employed by the public utility, are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate, or insufficient, the act requires that the commission determine and, by order or rule, fix the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, service, or methods to be observed, furnished, constructed, enforced, or employed. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. This | Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html | 5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/28/2013 S . RLS. | |

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| | <p>bill would require the commission to require an electrical corporation include in an annual reliability report, information on system reliability , including the frequency and duration of interruptions in services ranked by areas with both the most frequent and longest outages. The bill would require the commission to use the information to require remediation of reliability deficiencies if the report, or more than one report, identifies repeated deficiencies in the same region. 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 by expanding the definition of a crime . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 152 Yamada D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p> | <p>4/10/2013 A . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>AB 155 Alejo D</p> | <p>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. <u>Under existing law, if the employer provides copies of</u></p> | <p>Amended: 5/29/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Assembly Rule 69 suspended. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p>the records, the employer is authorized to charge any actual costs of reproduction of the employee's records to the current or former employee.</p> <p>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 and would require the employer to comply with that election. The bill would entitle a former employee terminated for workplace violence or harassment only to receive a copy of the records, without any charge by the employer. The bill would define "actual cost of reproduction" to mean only the per page cost to the employer for the physical duplication of the records. The bill would also declare the Legislature's intent in this regard.</p> | | | | |
| AB 158 Levine D | <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 would, on and after July 1, 2016, additionally impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/9/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Watch</p> |
| AB 167 Hagman R | <p>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</p> | <p>Introduced: 1/23/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 1/31/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | inflation, as specified. The bill would also provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California. | | | | |
| AB 177 V. Manuel Pérez D | Renewable resources. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission , 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 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 cost-effective energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable resources, so as to achieve renewable, reliability, and greenhouse gases emission reduction simultaneously, in the most cost-effective and affordable manner practicable. The bill would require that procurement not be limited by any targets established for these resources by statute or regulatory decision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 4/9/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & C. on 4/10/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 | Introduced: 1/28/2013 pdf html | 5/13/2013 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission. | 5/13/2013 A . REV. & TAX | Oppose |

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| | <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 224 Gordon D</p> | <p>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 complying with the regulations that affect direct marketing programs. This bill would require producers that market whole produce, shell eggs, or processed foods through single-farm or multi-farm community-supported agriculture programs, as defined, to register annually with the department or a county agricultural commissioner as a California direct marketing producer, and , among other things, to specify whether the producer is part of a single-farm community-supported agriculture program or a multi-farm community-supported agriculture program. The bill would impose specified requirements relating to the labeling and maintenance of consumer boxes and containers that are used in community-supported agriculture programs to deliver farm products, and would require a registered California direct marketing producer to maintain records of the contents and origin of all of the items included in each consumer box or container in accordance with department regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |
| <p>AB 227 Gatto D</p> | <p>Proposition 65: enforcement. 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</p> | <p>Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for</p> | <p>5/24/2013 S . RLS.</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| | <p>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 of not more than \$2,500 per day 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 prohibit an enforcement action from being filed by a person in the public interest , and would prohibit the recovery of certain payments or reimbursements, if the notice to the alleged violator alleges a failure to provide a clear and reasonable warning for certain specified exposures and, within 14 days after receiving the notice, the alleged violator corrects the alleged violation, pays a civil penalty in the amount of \$500 per facility or premises, and serves on the person who sent the notice a specified written statement, signed under penalty of perjury . Since the commission of perjury is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | assignment. | | |
| <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 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. The bill would not apply to violations of minimum wage requirements. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/15/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/16/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <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</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/6/2013</p> | <p>5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant</p> | <p>5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | 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. | pdf html | to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 2/28/2013) | | |
| AB 257 Hall D | Privacy: commercial Web sites and online services. 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 , including, among others, the requirement that the policy identifies the categories of personally identifiable information that the operator collects through the Web site or online service about individual consumers . This bill would require that policy to identify the uses and retention period for each category of personally identifiable information, and to describe the process the operator maintains allowing an individual consumer to review and request changes to any of his or her personally identifiable information. The bill would also require the operator to use reasonable security safeguards to protect personally identifiable information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction, and to describe these safeguards in its privacy policy. | Amended: 4/17/2013 pdf html | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 4/18/2013) | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Oppose |
| AB 263 Hernández, Roger D | Employment: retaliation: immigration-related practices. Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in prescribed protected conduct relating to the enforcement of the employee's or applicant's rights. Existing law provides that an employee who made a bona fide complaint, and was consequently discharged or otherwise suffered an adverse action, is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to willfully refuse to reinstate or | Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | Oppose |

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| | <p>otherwise restore an employee who is determined by a specified procedure to be eligible for reinstatement. This bill would also prohibit an employer from retaliating or taking adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in protected conduct. The bill would provide that an employee who was retaliated against or otherwise was subjected to an adverse action is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages. The bill would subject a person who violates these provisions to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation. The bill would also provide that it is not necessary to exhaust administrative remedies or procedures in the enforcement of these provisions. Because the willful refusal by an employer to reinstate or reimburse an employee who suffered a retaliatory action under these provisions would be a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</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>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/21/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</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.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/4/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |

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| | <p>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>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 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.</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/11/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |
| <p>AB 299</p> | <p>Prescription drug benefits. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health</p> | <p>Amended:</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed</p> | <p>5/24/2013</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| <p>Holden D</p> | <p>Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of that act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires every health care service plan that provides prescription drug benefits that maintains one or more drug formularies to provide to members of the public, upon request, a copy of the most current list of prescription drugs on the formulary. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or health insurer that provides prescription drug benefits from requiring an enrollee or insured to use mail order pharmacy services for covered prescription drugs that are available at an in-network retail pharmacy , and would prohibit the enrollee's or insured's exercise of choice with regard to obtaining those drugs from an in-network mail order pharmacy or an in-network retail pharmacy from requiring any authorization by the plan or insurer or the prescriber . The bill would specify that these requirements would not apply to drugs that are not available in retail pharmacies due to a manufacturer' s instructions or restrictions . Because a willful violation of these requirements by a health care service plan 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>5/14/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)</p> | <p>A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>AB 300 Perea D</p> | <p>Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection. The existing Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone service to provide revenues sufficient to fund "911" emergency telephone system costs. Amounts are determined annually by the Department of Technology, and upon collection are paid to the State Board of Equalization on a monthly basis by the telephone service supplier and are deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Emergency Telephone Number Account in the General Fund, to be expended for limited purposes, including to pay the Department of General Services for its costs in administration of the "911" emergency telephone number system. This bill would enact the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge and Collection Act. The bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 24). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . THIRD READING</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 305 V. Manuel Pérez D</p> | <p>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 hiring credit based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. In committee: Held under submission.</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p> | |

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| | claims cumulatively totaling \$200,000,000 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 | 5/15/2013 - Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and JUD. | 5/15/2013 S . B., P. & E.D. | |
| 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 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/11/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project | Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | |

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 specify that a time period or limitation period specified by CEQA does not commence until the notices are actually posted for public review by the county clerk and are available in the online database, and if the notices are posted on different days, the time period shall run from the date of the posting on the online database . 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.

assignment.

[AB 396](#)
[Fox D](#)

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 information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was

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| | 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. | | | | |
| AB 403 Stone D | Solid waste: home-generated sharps. 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 specified minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 4/18/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| AB 442 Nazarian D | 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 damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws. | Introduced: 2/19/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & I.R. and JUD. | 5/23/2013 S . L. & I.R. | Oppose |
| AB 459 | Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food. Existing law | Amended: | 5/24/2013 - Failed | 5/24/2013 | |

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| Mitchell D | <p>regulates various aspects of the provision of food and beverages in vending machines, including requiring a vendor that operates or maintains a vending machine on designated state property to offer food and beverages in the vending machine that meet accepted nutritional guidelines, as defined, in accordance with certain content percentages. Existing law governing contracting between state agencies and private contractors sets forth requirements for the procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services by state agencies and sets forth the various responsibilities of the Department of General Services and other state agencies in overseeing and implementing state contracting procedures and policies. This bill would require that at least 50% of the food offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property, as defined, meet accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2015. The bill would then require 75% compliance with accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2016, and 100% compliance by January 1, 2017. On and after January 1, 2016, the bill would also require that 100% of beverages offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property also meet the accepted nutritional guidelines. The bill would revise the definition of accepted nutritional guidelines for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | 4/18/2013 pdf html | Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013) | A . 2 YEAR | |
| AB 488 Williams D | <p>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. This bill would require, by January 1, 2015, a producer or a household battery stewardship organization appointed by one or more producers of a household battery to submit to the department a household battery stewardship plan, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would require the department to review a household battery stewardship plan submitted to the department within 30 days after receipt and to approve or disapprove the plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Neutral |
| AB 509 Blumenfield D | <p>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</p> | Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |

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| | <p>any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of unlawful acts the act of representing a product as designed, made, or both in a specific city or county, by using a specified "made in" label, unless the product complies with specified standards.</p> | | <p>(Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013)</p> | | |
| <p>AB 515 Dickinson D</p> | <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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/12/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | during the administrative process with specificity as to how the public agency's response to the alleged violation is inadequate . This bill contains other existing laws. | | | | |
| AB 521 Stone D | Recycling: marine plastic pollution. 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 require the department, by June 1, 2014, in coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt regulations to implement the bill. The department would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the council and the state water board, to adopt a list that specifies those items, or categories of items, that the department finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a covered item for purposes of the bill, and to revise the list, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 5/7/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| AB 543 Campos D | California Environmental Quality Act: translation. Existing law, 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 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, as specified, certain notices required by the act and a summary of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report when a group of non-English-speaking people, as defined, comprises at least 25% of the population within the lead agency's jurisdiction and the project is proposed to be located at or near an area where the group of non-English-speaking people comprises at least 25% of the residents of that area. By requiring a lead agency to translate these | Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html | 5/28/2013 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. | 5/28/2013 A . THIRD READING | Oppose |

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| | <p>notices and documents, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 561 Ting D</p> | <p>Taxation: documentary transfer tax. Existing law authorizes counties and cities and counties to impose a documentary transfer tax at a specified rate upon deeds, instruments, or writings by which any lands, tenements, or other realty sold are transferred. This bill would provide that "realty sold" for purposes of the imposition of a documentary transfer tax includes, but is not limited to, any acquisition or transfer of ownership interests in a legal entity that would constitute a change in ownerships of that legal entity's real property, as specified. The bill would also require a city, county, or city and county that imposes a documentary transfer tax to submit information to the Board of Equalization annually regarding the imposition of the documentary transfer tax and require the board to compile the information into a publicly available report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/9/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 5/13/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>AB 562 Williams D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/20/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/23/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/23/2013 S . RLS.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/14/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | <p>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>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, regardless of whether the sale is for resale in the regular course of business, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/13/2013 - In committee: Held under submission.</p> | <p>5/13/2013 A . REV. & TAX</p> | |
| <p>AB 576 V. Manuel Pérez D</p> | <p>Revenue Recovery and Collaborative Enforcement Team Act: pilot program. Existing law requires various state entities, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Equalization, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Department of Justice, to enforce laws relating to the taxation and legal operation of businesses throughout the state under their respective jurisdictions. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2019, a pilot program to create a multiagency team consisting of the Franchise Tax Board, Department of Justice, and State Board of Equalization, to be known as the Revenue Recovery and</p> | <p>Amended: 5/1/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| | <p>Collaborative Enforcement Team , to collaborate in combating criminal tax evasion associated with the underground economy by, among other activities, developing a plan for a central intake process and organizational structure to document, review, and evaluate data and complaints. The bill would authorize other specified state entities to participate in the pilot program in an advisory capacity. The bill would authorize team members and representatives of other participating agencies to exchange information for the purpose of investigating criminal tax evasion associated with the underground economy . The bill would require the team , on or before July 1, 2015, to annually report to the Legislature and each participating agency on its activities. The bill would require an additional report to be filed with the Legislature by December 1, 2017, to include the number of complaints received by the team and cases investigated or prosecuted as a result of team collaboration .</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 597 Dahle R</p> | <p>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 .</p> | <p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/20/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>AB 607 Perea D</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/2/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & I.R. and APPR.</p> | <p>5/2/2013 S . L. & I.R.</p> | |

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| | <p>in the case of death. Existing law provides that totally dependent minor children of the deceased worker shall receive death benefits until the youngest child attains 18 years of age, or until the death of a child physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, at a weekly rate of at least \$224. Existing law conclusively presumes, for the purpose of determining workers' compensation benefits, that children under 18, or certain adult children, who were living with the employee-parent at the time of injury resulting in death, or for whose maintenance the employee-parent was legally liable at the time of the injury resulting in death, is wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent if there is no surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would eliminate the requirement that, in order to conclusively presume that children under 18, or certain adult children, are wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee-parent, there not be a surviving totally dependent parent. This bill would also make conforming changes.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 640 Hall D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Amended: 3/19/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . HEALTH</p> | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p>AB 665 Alejo D</p> | <p>Beverage containers: redemption payments. Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act,</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/21/2013</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> | <p>pdf html</p> | <p>to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/4/2013)</p> | | |
| <p>AB 667 Hernández, Roger D</p> | <p>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 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 in addition, would 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, or where a superstore would be the recipient of over \$100,000 in financial assistance, 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 designated economic assistance areas, 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. The bill would define certain terms for these purposes. 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>Amended: 5/20/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 S . RLS.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| AB 686 Quirk D | <p>Hazardous waste: pharmaceutical facilities. 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. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2016 , to develop recommendations for standards and guidelines for the operation of onsite waste management and recycling of hazardous waste at facilities engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development. The department would be required, by January 1, 2016 , to submit a report to the Legislature on those recommendations, including any recommended statutory and regulatory actions needed to assure the safe and efficient management of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development activities . The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2019.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |
| AB 703 Hall D | <p>Peace officers: firearms. (1) Existing law defines "honorably retired" for purposes of certain provisions of law involving the carrying of concealed weapons as a peace officer who has qualified for, and has accepted, a service or disability retirement. This bill would instead define "honorably retired" for these purposes as a peace officer who has met his or her department's years of service requirement, or has accepted a separation of service or disability retirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/23/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/23/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |
| AB 710 Pan D | <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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/11/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | <p>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 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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 718 Melendez R</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/13/2013 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p> | <p>5/13/2013 A . REV. & TAX</p> | <p>Neutral</p> |
| <p>AB 729 Hernández, Roger D</p> | <p>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, and a represented employee or represented former employee have a privilege to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent while the union agent was acting in his or her representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would</p> | <p>Amended: 5/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/28/2013 S . RLS.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | provide that a represented employee or represented former employee also has a privilege to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law. | | | | |
| 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 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. | Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. | 5/23/2013 S . E.Q. | Watch |
| 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 , under the designation titled "Protect Our Coast and Oceans Fund," that a contribution in excess of their tax liability be made to the California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account. This bill would require that all moneys contributed to the account 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 Coastal Commission 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: 5/20/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/23/2013 S . RLS. | |
| AB 769 | Taxation: deductions: net operating loss carrybacks. The | Amended: | 5/13/2013 - In | 4/24/2013 | Oppose |

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| Skinner D | 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. | 4/23/2013 pdf html | committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | A . REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE | |
| AB 781 Bocanegra D | Sales and use taxes: fees: administration: violations for noncompliance: sales suppression devices. Existing law requires the payment of taxes, fees, and surcharges that are administered by the State Board of Equalization under the provisions of the Sales and Use Tax Law and the Fee Collection Procedures Law, as prescribed. This bill would, under those laws, provide that a person who knowingly sells, purchases, installs, transfers, possesses , or uses in this state any automated sales suppression device or zipper or phantom-ware is guilty of an offense punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both, as specified . This bill would also provide that the person is liable for all taxes, interest, and penalties due as the result of the use of an automated sales suppression device or zipper or phantom-ware. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 4/18/2013 pdf html | 5/28/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/28/2013 S . RLS. | Support |
| 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 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 | Amended: 5/6/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Referred to Com. on GOV. & F. | 5/23/2013 S . G. & F. | Watch |

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| | network services impairment beyond the local agency's reasonable control, would specify that the local agency may conduct the meeting as long as the legislative body meets specified requirements, including, among other things, posting the agenda or notice immediately upon resolution of the technological problems , as specified . 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. | | | | |
| AB 801 Brown D | 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. | Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Support |
| AB 816 Hall D | Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions: on-sale and off-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, | Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O. | 5/23/2013 S . G.O. | |

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| | <p>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>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>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/1/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</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 specified requirements are met. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials only by check mailed to the seller's address.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/10/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/2/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.</p> | <p>5/2/2013 S . B., P. & E.D.</p> | <p>Support</p> |
| <p>AB 844 Dickinson D</p> | <p>Credit and debit cards: transactions: personal information. Existing state and federal law <u>regulates</u> the provision of credit and the use of credit cards. <u>The Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971</u></p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p><u>generally</u> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</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 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>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/4/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>AB 880 Gomez D</p> | <p>Medi-Cal program costs: large employer responsibility.</p> <p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, to afford to qualifying individuals health care and related remedial or preventive services.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 A . THIRD READING</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Existing law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, requires applicable large employers, as defined, who offer full-time employees and their dependents the opportunity to enroll in minimum essential coverage and for whom one full-time employee has been certified as having enrolled in a qualified health plan for which a premium tax credit or cost-sharing reduction is allowed or paid, to pay a specified fee.

This bill would require a large employer, as defined, to pay the Employment Development Department an employer responsibility penalty for each covered employee, as defined, enrolled in Medi-Cal based on the average cost of coverage provided by large employers to their employees, including both the employer's and employee's share of the premiums, as specified. The bill would assess interest of 10% per annum on employer responsibility penalties not paid on or before the date payment is due, as specified, and would require a large employer subject to an employer responsibility penalty to pay a penalty, as specified, for any employer responsibility penalty payment that is more than 60 days overdue. The bill would establish the Employer Responsibility for Medi-Cal Trust Fund, which would consist of the penalty amounts and interest collected pursuant to these provisions and would require that the moneys in the fund be continuously appropriated to the State Department of Health Care Services to provide payment for the nonfederal share of Medi-Cal expenditures for covered employees, to increase reimbursement of providers of care, to provide reimbursement to county health systems, community clinics, and other entities that provide care without expectation of compensation to those Californians who do not have minimum essential coverage, as defined, and for all costs to implement the penalty provisions, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 897](#)
[Wagner](#) R

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

Amended:
4/2/2013
[pdf](#) [html](#)

5/3/2013 - Failed
Deadline pursuant
to Rule 61(a)(2).

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A . 2 YEAR

Oppose

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| | 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. | | (Last location was JUD. on 4/3/2013) | | |
| AB 909 Gray D | 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 the purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions. | Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. | 5/30/2013 S . SENATE | |
| AB 914 Gordon D | Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures. 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. A violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require the | Amended: 5/14/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | |

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| | 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. | | | | |
| 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 tastings by the licensee on the licensed premises. The bill would include in these conditions that tastings of distilled spirits not exceed a specified amount and be limited to 4 tastes to be provided to an individual per day. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 5/15/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. | 5/30/2013 S . SENATE | |
| AB 937 Wieckowski D | Conservators and guardians: personal rights of conservatees. Existing law requires that a guardian or conservator of a person be | Amended: 5/8/2013 | 5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. | 5/29/2013 S . JUD. | |

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| | 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 personal mail, unless specifically limited by a court order . | pdf html | on JUD. | | |
| AB 945 Nestande R | 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. | Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013) | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| AB 949 Quirk D | 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 provide that a distilled spirits manufacturer's license authorizes the licensee to serve and sell food, general merchandise, and nonalcoholic beverages for consumption on or off the premises. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 | Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html | 5/13/2013 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. | 5/13/2013 A . THIRD READING | Oppose |

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| | <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>AB 976 Atkins D</p> | <p>Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties.</p> <p><u>The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires a person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit in accordance with prescribed procedures. Existing law authorizes the superior court to impose civil liability on a person who performs or undertakes development that is in violation of the act or that is inconsistent with a previously issued coastal development permit, and on a person who violates the act in any other manner.</u></p> <p><u>This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2017, the California Coastal Commission to impose upon a person who violates the act an administrative civil penalty by a majority vote of the commissioners, upon consideration of various factors, and in an amount not to exceed 75% of the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed in the superior court, as specified.</u></p> <p>This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | |
| <p>AB 996</p> | <p>Agricultural products: direct marketing: certified farmers'</p> | <p>Amended:</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed</p> | <p>5/24/2013</p> | |

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| <p>Dickinson D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>5/6/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2013)</p> | <p>A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>AB 997 Chesbro D</p> | <p>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 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.</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/21/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> | <p>5/15/2013 S . E.Q.</p> | |

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| <p>AB 1001 Gordon D</p> | <p>Recycling centers: beverage containers.</p> <p><u>Existing</u> 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.</p> <p>This bill would authorize the department to waive this requirement if it makes a specified determination.</p> <p>This bill contains other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . SENATE</p> | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p>AB 1002 Bloom D</p> | <p>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 every vehicle subject to registration under the Vehicle Code in a county that is in a metropolitan planning organization required to prepare a sustainable communities strategy as part of its regional transportation plan, 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.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>4/30/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> | <p>4/24/2013 A . L. GOV.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| AB 1023 Eggman D | <p>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 , including developing standards and guidelines and implementing the market development program required by the bill, by expending funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| AB 1026 Quirk D | <p>Toxic chemicals: listing. (1) 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 discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Proposition 65 requires the Governor to publish a list of those chemicals on or before March 1, 1987, that includes, at a minimum, substances identified as hazardous for the purposes of occupational safety and health laws and to revise the list annually. This bill would specify that the substances included in the list that are identified as hazardous for purposes of the occupational safety and health laws may only be included if there is sufficient evidence that the referenced substance is known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>4/30/2013 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> | <p>4/24/2013 A . E.S. & T.M.</p> | <p>Support</p> |
| AB 1064 Holden D | <p>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</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was</p> | <p>5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | provide a more effective hiring tax credit. | | PRINT on 2/22/2013) | | |
| AB 1092 Levine D | <p>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 in its entirety once every 3 years. This bill would require the commission, commencing with the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2014, to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and submit the proposed mandatory building standards to the commission for consideration.</p> | Amended: 5/2/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/24/2013 S . RLS. | Watch |
| AB 1126 Gordon D | <p>Solid waste: biomass conversion: municipal solid waste (MSW) conversion. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (act), 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 , which is defined as the controlled combustion of specific materials for use in producing electricity or heat. This bill would define the terms "MSW conversion" and "MSW conversion facility," and would make conforming changes to existing definitions with regard to those</p> | Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | |

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| | operations and facilities. The bill would also revise the definition of "composting" to include the anaerobic digestion of organic waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| 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. This bill would provide for an exception from felony prosecution for a retail employee of a licensee, unless the retail employee knew the person to whom the alcoholic beverage was sold was under 21 years of age. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 4/18/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. | 5/29/2013 S . RLS. | 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 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. | Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html | 5/13/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to REV. & TAX. suspense file. In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission. | 5/13/2013 A . REV. & TAX | Support |
| 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. Existing law requires a pharmacist to inform a patient orally or in writing of the harmful effects of a drug dispensed | Amended: 4/15/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D. | 5/29/2013 S . B., P. & E.D. | Watch |

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| | <p>by prescription 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. This requirement applies when the board determines that the drug is a drug or drug type for which this warning shall be given. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. This bill would additionally require , on and after July 1, 2014, a 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 if the pharmacist, in exercising his or her professional judgment, determines that the drug may impair a person's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel , as specified. 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>AB 1138 Chau D</p> | <p>Workers' compensation: records. 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 establishes the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law seeks to prevent workers' compensation fraud through various procedures. This bill would require the employer, commencing January 1, 2014, and January 1, 2015, to submit to its workers' compensation insurer specified reports that it is required to submit to the Employment Development Department, and the insurer would be required to include the names of all covered employees in the workers' compensation insurance policy. The employer would also be required to make a list of all employees covered by its workers' compensation policy, which would include specified identifying information for each covered employee, to be available in written and electronic form, as specified, upon request, to specified governmental entities and the workers' compensation insurer. The bill would provide that these lists are not public records subject to the California Public Records Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/16/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 4/17/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>AB 1141 Dahle R</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/20/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2).</p> | <p>5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | 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. | | (Last location was JUD. on 3/21/2013) | | |
| 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 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. | Amended: 3/21/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 4/25/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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, with certain exceptions, authorize an employee to record and enforce a wage lien upon real and personal property of an employer, or a property owner, as specified, 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: 5/6/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/7/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Oppose 2 Yr Bill |
| AB 1165 Skinner D | Occupational safety and health: violations. 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 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 , with specified exceptions, would provide that an | Amended: 5/1/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & I.R. | 5/29/2013 S . L. & I.R. | Oppose |

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| | appeal of certain enforcement actions that are classified and cited as a serious violation, a willful violation, a repeated violation, or a failure to abate a serious violation shall not stay abatement dates and requirements. | | | | |
| 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. | Amended: 4/10/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | 5/9/2013 S . HEALTH | |
| AB 1277 Skinner D | Occupational safety and health: procedures. 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 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. Existing law also establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board in the department and authorizes the standards board to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders , and to grant temporary or permanent variances from a standard or order upon request from an employer, and prescribes procedures for the standards board to conduct a hearing on a request for a permanent variance , as specified. This bill would revise and recast various provisions regarding the | Amended: 4/18/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Oppose |

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| | investigations and citations issued by the division, the persons or entities who are authorized to participate as parties in an appeal before the appeals board, the procedures that govern the standards board in issuing a temporary variance and in conducting a hearing on a permanent variance, the procedures that govern the appeals board in hearing, deciding, and reconsidering appeals, and procedures that govern the judicial review of the appeals board's decisions. The bill would make other related clarifying and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and 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 | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 4/30/2013) | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/30/2013) | 5/10/2013 A . 2 YEAR | Oppose |

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| | 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 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/1/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 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. Existing law permits moneys from the fund be allocated for the research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded under the Global Warming Solutions Act. This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make | Amended: 5/7/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/8/2013) | 5/24/2013 A . 2 YEAR | |

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| | those moneys available to the state board for the purposes of accelerating the development, demonstration, and deployment of clean technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and foster job creation in the state. The bill would require the implementation of these provisions be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for these purposes. | | | | |
| 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 | 5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & I.R. | 5/29/2013 S . L. & I.R. | 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 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/14/2013) | 5/3/2013 A . 2 YEAR | 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 Labor Commissioner is required to file the final order with the clerk | Introduced: 3/4/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & I.R. | 5/29/2013 S . L. & I.R. | |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill would revise and recast these provisions <u>commencing July 1, 2014</u>. 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</p> | <p>Amended: 5/29/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. & I.R.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . L. & I.R.</p> | |

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| | <p>of work sharing compensation to employees in an affected unit of the employer in lieu of layoffs and 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 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>5/23/2013 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p> | <p>5/23/2013 S . RLS.</p> | |
| <p>AB 1400</p> | <p>Export documents: expiration. The Sherman Food, Drug, and</p> | <p>Amended:</p> | <p>5/29/2013 -</p> | <p>5/29/2013</p> | <p>Watch</p> |

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| Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the E | <p>Cosmetic Law authorizes a person who ships to another state or country a food, drug, device, or cosmetic manufactured or produced in this state to request that the State Department of Public Health issue an export document to reference the shipment. Existing law requires that a person requesting an export document submit certain information and documents to the department, including original labels and advertising affixed to, accompanying, or relating to the food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and authorizes the department to accept copies if the submission of the original labels or advertising is impractical. Under existing law, an export document expires 180 days after its issue date. This bill would authorize a person requesting an export document to make the request in electronic format, and would require the department to accept requests submitted by email or other electronic methods, including electronic copies of labels or advertising. The bill would require the department to develop procedures to expedite approval of requests for an export document in which the labels and advertising remain unchanged from a previously approved request for an export document for that food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The bill would further require that an export document expire one year after its issue date.</p> | 4/15/2013 pdf html | Referred to Com. on HEALTH. | S . HEALTH | |
| ACA 1 Donnelly R | <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 specified exceptions. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from making a law except by statute and from enacting a statute except by bill. The Legislature may statutorily authorize an administrative agency to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the statutes that the agency is charged with enforcing or administering. This measure would require an administrative agency to submit all regulations to the Legislature for approval. This measure would authorize the Legislature, by means of a concurrent resolution, to approve a regulation adopted by an administrative agency of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html | 5/1/2013 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. | 5/1/2013 A . A. & A.R. | |
| ACA 3 Campos D | <p>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</p> | Introduced: 1/22/2013 pdf html | 4/4/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and | 4/4/2013 A . L. GOV. | Oppose |

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| | 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. | | APPR. | | |
| 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 | 4/8/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. | 4/8/2013 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 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 | Amended: 5/2/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | contract for an independent financial and performance audit every 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| SB 2 Lieu D | 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. The act also imposes administrative, civil, and criminal fines and penalties for violations of its provisions. This bill would increase certain administrative, civil, and criminal fines and penalties imposed by the act, as specified . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Amended: 5/15/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/30/2013 A . DESK | |
| SB 3 Yee D | 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 act requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for specified entities. A violation of the act' s provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise the terms "late contribution" and "late independent 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. | Amended: 5/15/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/30/2013 A . DESK | |
| 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 | Introduced: 12/3/2012 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | 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. | | | | |
| SB 18 Hernandez D | California Health Benefits Review Program: health insurance. Existing law requests the University of California to establish the California Health Benefits Review Program to assess legislation proposing to mandate a benefit or service or to repeal a mandated benefit or service, and to prepare a written analysis with relevant data on specified areas, including public health, medical impacts, and financial impacts. This bill would include essential health benefits and the impact on the California Health Benefit Exchange in the areas to be reported on by the California Health Benefits Review Program. | Amended: 4/17/2013 pdf html | 5/20/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH. | 5/20/2013 A . HEALTH | |
| 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 | Amended: 2/14/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | Joint Legislative Budget Committee in that regard. | | | | |
| SB 25 Steinberg D | <p>Agricultural labor relations: contract dispute resolution. Existing law specifies the time for filing a declaration by an agricultural employer , as defined, 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 under specified circumstances, including 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 . This bill would permit the filing of a declaration as described above without having to meet the condition that the parties have not previously had a binding contract between them. The bill would also 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> | Amended: 4/25/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD. | 5/24/2013 A . L. & E. | |
| SB 27 Correa D | <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, may be used to make contributions or expenditures. The bill would establish a presumption that a donor to a nonprofit or other multipurpose organization, as defined, has reason to know that a payment may be used to make contributions or expenditures if specified criteria are satisfied, including, among other things, that the organization has made contributions or expenditures of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate during the calendar year in which the payment occurs or during any of the immediately preceding 4 calendar years. This bill contains</p> | Amended: 5/6/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | |
| SB 46 Corbett D | 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 adding certain information that would permit access to an online account. | Amended: 4/15/2013 pdf html | 5/28/2013 - Referred to Com. on JUD. | 5/28/2013 A . JUD. |
| 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 | Introduced: 1/17/2013 pdf html | 5/9/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and J., E.D., & E. | 5/9/2013 A . L. & E. |

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| | provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| 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 | 5/9/2013 - Referred to Com. on G.O. | 5/9/2013 A . 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 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. | Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. I. on 4/18/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | Oppose |
| SB 134 Hueso D | CalFresh eligibility. 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 establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of | Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/30/2013 A . DESK | Gut & Amended |

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| | <p>CalFresh benefits.</p> <p>This bill would require participating counties to defer from the CalFresh E&T program a person who is a veteran who has been honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces. The bill would require, <u>in a county that elects to participate in the program, that a veteran applying for CalFresh benefits who is required to register to work, but who is exempt from mandatory placement in the CalFresh E&T program, be provided with a referral to local veterans' assistance and job training agencies and given the opportunity to participate as a volunteer in <u>the</u> CalFresh E&T program.</u></p> <p>This bill contains other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>SB 146 Lara D</p> | <p>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 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</p> | <p>Amended: 3/6/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/9/2013 - Referred to Com. on INS.</p> | <p>5/9/2013 A . INS.</p> | |

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| | <p>that an empl oyer, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a stop-loss insurer, as defined, 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 insurer to renew, at the option of the small 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 or his or her dependent. The bill would make a stop-loss insurer in violation of these provisions subject to administrative penalties and would prohibit the act from affecting the ongoing operations of multiple employer welfare arrangements that provide health care benefits to their members on a self-funded or partially self-funded basis and that comply with small group health reforms.</p> <p>This bill contains other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | |

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| <p>SB 189 Monning D</p> | <p>Health care coverage: wellness programs. Existing 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>Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/20/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 S . 2 YEAR</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 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 , except as specified, would require, for every product the final destination of which may be a place of employment within the state, upon written request from the repository, chemical manufacturers, formulators, suppliers,</p> | <p>Amended: 4/9/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p>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, commencing January 1, 2016, require translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site to be used, as applicable, when labeling a prescription container. The bill would, notwithstanding these provisions, authorize a pharmacy to provide its own translations of the directions for use established by regulation of the board in the non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site. The bill would authorize the directions for use, as specified, to be translated into additional non-English languages if certified translation services are utilized to complete the additional translations. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to provide the English language directions for use, as specified, if he or she reasonably believes a translation of the directions for use contains an error due to software or equipment malfunction. The bill would also provide that a pharmacist that reasonably uses the translations of the directions for use in non-English languages published on the board's Internet Web site has not breached his or her legal duty if the published translations contain an error and the pharmacist did not know, or did not have reason to know, of the error. 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>Amended: 5/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| SB 205 Corbett D | <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 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 certain portions of the required information on the prescription label, including the name of the patient or patients, 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> | Amended: 4/24/2013 pdf html | 5/28/2013 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and B.,P. & C.P. | 5/28/2013 A . HEALTH | Oppose |
| SB 206 Emmerson R | <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> | Amended: 3/13/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/21/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |
| SB 228 Knight R | <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> | Introduced: 2/11/2013 pdf html | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/21/2013) | 5/10/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |
| SB 241 Evans D | <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 and gas severance tax upon any</p> | Amended: 5/7/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Held in committee and under submission. | 5/23/2013 S . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE | Oppose |

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| | <p>operator, as defined, for the privilege of severing oil or gas from the earth or water in this state for sale, transport, consumption, storage, profit, or use, as provided, at the specified rates , calculated as provided. 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. The bill would require the board to deposit all tax revenues, penalties, and interest collected pursuant to these provisions into the California Higher Education 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, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and to a reserve account, 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 pilot project that uses 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 . The bill would require any vendor participating in a pilot project to cover all</p> | <p>Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p> | <p>5/24/2013 A . TRANS.</p> | |

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| | related costs incurred by the participating agency . The bill would require each participating agency to make a specified report within 4 years of commencement of the pilot project to the Governor and the Legislature . | | | | |
| SB 250 Wolk D | Olive Oil Commission of California. Under existing law, the Legislature finds and declares that the agricultural and seafood industries are vitally important elements of the state's economy. Existing law provides for various commissions and councils to promote the marketing and production of agricultural or seafood commodities. This bill would create the Olive Oil Commission of California in the state government with a prescribed membership, and would specify the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the commission board of directors. The commission board of directors would be authorized to, among other things, conduct research for specified purposes and recommend to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture olive oil grades and labeling standards. The bill would authorize the commission to levy an annual assessment, not to exceed a specified amount or the reasonable costs of implementing these provisions , on producers, as defined, and would authorize the commission to expend those funds for purposes of implementing the bill, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. | Amended: 5/14/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and JUD. | 5/30/2013 A . AGRI. | Watch |
| SB 292 Corbett D | 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 . | Amended: 4/2/2013 pdf html | 5/9/2013 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and L. & E. | 5/9/2013 A . JUD. | |
| SB 365 Wolk D | Income and corporation taxes: credits: information and operative time period. Existing law imposes various taxes and | Introduced: 2/20/2013 | 5/9/2013 - Referred to Com. | 5/9/2013 A . REV. & TAX | |

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| | <p>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>pdf html</p> | <p>on REV. & TAX.</p> | | |
| <p>SB 383 Jackson D</p> | <p>Credit cards: personal information. Existing state and federal law regulates the provision of credit and the use of credit cards. The Song-Beverly Credit Card Act of 1971 generally regulates credit card transactions and prohibits a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting, or requiring as a condition to accepting the credit card, that the cardholder write any personal identification information, as defined, upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Existing law prohibits a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting, or requiring as a condition to accepting the credit card, that the cardholder provide his or her personal identification information to the person or entity to be written or caused to be written upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Notwithstanding those provisions, existing law authorizes a person or entity that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business to require the cardholder, as a condition to accepting the credit card, to provide reasonable forms of positive identification, which may include a driver's license or a California state identification card, provided that the information is not written or recorded on the credit card transaction form or otherwise. Existing law authorizes the use of ZIP Code information in a sales transaction at a retail motor fuel dispenser or retail motor fuel payment island with an automated cashier that uses the ZIP Code information solely for prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. This bill would authorize a person or entity that accepts credit cards in an online transaction, as defined, to require a cardholder, as a condition to accepting a credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services, to provide the billing ZIP Code and street address number associated with the credit card, if used solely for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Corbett.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . INACTIVE FILE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | bill would authorize the person or entity accepting the credit card to require a cardholder, as a condition to accepting a credit card as payment in full or in part, in an online transaction, to provide additional personal information, if it requires that information for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft, and the additional personal information is used solely for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The bill would require that person or entity to destroy or dispose of the ZIP Code, street address number, and any additional personal information it requires in a secure manner after it is no longer needed for the prevention of fraud, theft, or identity theft. The bill would further prohibit that person or entity from aggregating the ZIP Code, street address number, or additional personal information it requires with any other personal identification information, as defined, and from sharing the ZIP Code, street address number, or additional personal information it requires with any other person or entity. | | | | |
| SB 390 Wright D | 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. | Introduced: 2/20/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E. | 5/24/2013 A . L. & E. | |
| SB 400 Jackson D | 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 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. Under existing law, an employee who is discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by his or her employer for prohibited reasons, or because the employee has taken time off for specified purposes, is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer. | Amended: 4/16/2013 pdf html | 5/24/2013 - Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD. | 5/24/2013 A . L. & E. | Oppose |

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| | <p>Employers who willfully refuse to rehire, promote, or otherwise restore an employee or former employee who has been determined to be eligible for rehiring or promotion by a grievance procedure or hearing authorized by law 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>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</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 would require a reusable grocery bag that a store is required to sell on and after July 1, 2016, to meet specified requirements. A violation of that requirement and the requirements that would be imposed upon grocery bag producers to submit certain laboratory test results would be subject to an administrative civil penalty assessed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The department would be required to deposit these penalties into the Reusable Bag</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Read third time. Refused passage. (Ayes 18. Noes 17.) Motion to reconsider made by Senator Padilla. Reconsideration granted. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.)</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . THIRD READING</p> | <p>Watch</p> |

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| | Account, which would be created in the Integrated Waste Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement those requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| SB 435 Padilla D | <p>Compensation: piece-rate workers: rest and recovery periods. Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest period. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including wage claims. This bill would make that prohibition applicable to any meal or rest or recovery period mandated by applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill would require employers to pay employees for any rest period mandated by law, including any applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, that is not provided. The bill would require the rate of pay for the rest and recovery periods of piece-rate workers to be the average piece-rate wage, as specified. The bill would authorize a piece-rate worker, pursuant to a civil action or a claim filed with DLSE, to recover his or her unpaid average piece-rate wage for each rest or recovery period in which a 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 , or to employees exempt under specified law .</p> | Amended: 4/16/2013 pdf html | 5/16/2013 - Referred to Com. on L. & E. | 5/16/2013 A . L. & E. | Oppose |
| SB 436 Jackson D | <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</p> | Amended: 4/3/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | <p>will not have that effect. CEQA also requires the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for a project that may affect highways or other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation if the meeting is requested by the department, or for a project of statewide, regional, or areawide significance. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide to specified entities a notice of at least one scoping meeting. This bill would require a lead agency to conduct at least one public scoping meeting for the specified projects and to provide notice to the specified entities of at least one public scoping meeting. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>SB 462 Monning D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>SB 465 Correa D</p> | <p>Packaging and labeling: containers: slack fill. (1) 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 specified persons from distributing any packaged commodity that is not in conformity with prescribed packaging and labeling requirements, except as provided. The act prohibits a container wherein commodities are packed to have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lid or covering, or to be constructed or filled as to facilitate the perpetration of deception or fraud. The act prohibits a container from being made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The act provides that a container that does not allow a consumer to fully view its contents violates this provision if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. The act provides that nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to less than its capacity for other than specified reasons. The bill would specify that the presence of nonfunctional slack fill in a package is required for a violation of these provisions. This bill would</p> | <p>Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| | specify that nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to substantially less than its capacity for other than any one or more of the specified reasons referenced above. The bill also would declare that the changes to these provisions do not constitute a change in, but are declaratory of, existing law. This bill contains other existing laws. | | | | |
| 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 | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/11/2013) | 5/10/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |
| 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 January 1, 2014. This bill would delete the repeal provision, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. By directing local officials to follow a specified standard of inspection, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html | 5/16/2013 - Referred to Com. on B.,P. & C.P. | 5/16/2013 A . B.,P. & C.P. | SPONSOR |
| 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, | Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | |

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| | 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. | | | | |
| 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 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |
| SB 501 Corbett D | Social networking Internet Web sites: privacy: minors. Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Internet Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its site or online service to conspicuously post its privacy policy on its Internet Web site. Existing law also prescribes various prohibitions with regard to disclosures of personal information related to, among other things, driver's licenses, social security numbers, and direct marketing. This bill would require a social networking Internet Web site, as defined, to remove the personal identifying information, as defined, of any registered user within 96 hours after his or her request and would also require removal of that information in that same manner regarding a user under 18 years of age upon request by | Amended: 4/30/2013 pdf html | 5/16/2013 - Referred to Coms. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. and JUD. | 5/16/2013 A . A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. | |

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| | <p>the user's parent or legal guardian. The bill would also authorize a social networking Internet Web site to require a request submitted for the removal of personal identifying information to include a specified statement. The bill would not require removal of the personal identifying information if federal or state law otherwise requires the social networking Internet Web site to maintain the information. The bill would impose a civil penalty, not to exceed \$10,000, for each willful and knowing violation of these provisions.</p> | | | | |
| <p>SB 506 Hill D</p> | <p>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. 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>Introduced: 2/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Neutral</p> |

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| <p>SB 509 DeSaulnier D</p> | <p>California Health Benefit Exchange: background checks. 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 executive 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 California Health Trust Fund as a continuously appropriated fund for the administrative and operational expenses of the Exchange. This bill would require the board to submit to the Department of Justice, fingerprint images and related information of employees, prospective employees, contractors, subcontractors, volunteers, or vendors whose duties include or would include access to specified information for the purposes of obtaining prescribed criminal history information. The bill would require the board to require any services contract, interagency agreement, or public entity agreement, that includes or would include access to those types of information to include a provision requiring the contractor to agree to criminal background checks on its employees, contractors, agents, and subcontractors who will have access to that information as part of their services contract, interagency agreement, or public entity agreement. The bill would require the department to forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) requests for federal summary criminal history information, and would require the department to review the information returned from the FBI and compile and disseminate a response to the board. The bill would require the department to charge a fee sufficient to cover the costs of processing requests pursuant to the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . HEALTH</p> | <p>Gut & Amended</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 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</p> | <p>Amended: 4/8/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR.</p> | <p>5/24/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | |

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| | 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. | | SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2013) | | |
| 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 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 3/11/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | Support |
| 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 franchisee to bring an action against a franchisor or subfranchisor who offers to sell, sells, fails to renew or transfer, or terminates a franchise in violation of these provisions for damages caused thereby, or for rescission or other relief deemed appropriate by the court. This bill would additionally authorize a court in its discretion to award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff. 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. | Amended: 5/9/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | Oppose |

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| <p>SB 617 Evans D</p> | <p>California Environmental Quality Act.</p> <p>(1) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Corbett.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . INACTIVE FILE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
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| SB 621 Gaines R | 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 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: 4/2/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was T. & H. on 4/2/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |
| 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, 2014, and until July 1, 2024, 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 concentrates 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. | Amended: 5/8/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Held in committee and under submission. | 5/23/2013 S . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE | 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 | Introduced: 2/22/2013 | 5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant | 5/10/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |

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| | <p>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.</p> | <p>pdf html</p> | <p>to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/11/2013)</p> | | |
| <p>SB 626 Beall D</p> | <p>Workers' compensation. Existing law establishes a worker's compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law creates the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation consisting of 8 voting members, that includes 4 voting members representing organized labor and 4 voting members representing employers. This bill would increase the number of commission voting members to 10 by adding one voting member representing injured workers and one additional voting member representing employers, appointed by the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/18/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 4/18/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</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</p> | <p>Amended: 5/6/2013</p> <p>pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | |

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| | <p>Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the office to review the 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 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 revise 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. 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 635 Leno D</p> | <p>Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides that any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, who sells, gives, or delivers to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would allow an on-sale licensee to apply to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to authorize, with or without conditions on the on-sale license, the selling, giving, delivering, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the local jurisdiction in which the licensee is located, as provided. This bill would require the applicant to notify specified persons of the application for additional hours and would provide a procedure for protest and hearing regarding the application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/17/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 4/17/2013)</p> | <p>5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>SB 648</p> | <p>Electronic cigarettes: restriction of use and advertising.</p> | <p>Amended:</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - In</p> | <p>5/24/2013</p> | |

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| <p>Corbett D</p> | <p>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>5/7/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>A . DESK</p> | |
| <p>SB 655 Wright D</p> | <p>Fair Employment and Housing Act: unlawful practices. 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. Existing law authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice under these provisions to file a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and authorizes the department to bring a civil action on the behalf of the person in the case of a failure to eliminate an unlawful practice under these provisions. This bill would provide that , in a claim of an unlawful practice under these provisions, the employee prevails if the employee has proven that a protected characteristic was a substantial factor, as defined, in the adverse employment action. If an employer proves as an affirmative defense that it would have taken the same adverse action against an employee based on lawful reasons, the remedies available to the employee would be limited as provided . The bill would also provide for a specified civil penalty to be paid by the employer to the employee , and for attorney's and expert's fees against an employer who violates these provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/15/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Oppose</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</p> | <p>Amended: 4/1/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/16/2013 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> | <p>5/16/2013 A . HEALTH</p> | <p>SPONSOR</p> |

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| | <p>need to eat more fruits and vegetables in order to improve health and prevent major chronic diseases. Existing law specifies that these 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 .</p> | | | | |
| <p>SB 672 Leno D</p> | <p>CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill would require the department to issue guidance to simplify the verification of dependent care <u>expense</u> deductions necessary to determine eligibility for, or the benefit level of, CalFresh, to the extent permitted by federal law. <u>The bill would require that the guidance establish that dependent care expenses shall be considered verified upon receipt of a self-certified statement of monthly expenses, unless federal law requires, or the county human services agency requests, additional documentation, as specified.</u></p> | <p>Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | |
| <p>SB 673 DeSaulnier D</p> | <p>Land use: development project review. The Permit Streamlining Act requires the lead agency that has the principal responsibility for approving a development project, as defined, to approve or</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Ordered to inactive file on request of</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . INACTIVE FILE</p> | |

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| | disapprove the project within 60 days from the date of adoption of a negative declaration or the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, unless the project proponent requests an extension of time. This bill additionally would require a city, county, or city and county, including a charter city or charter city and county, prior to approving or disapproving a proposed development project that would permit the construction of a retail or other commercial facility project, as specified, to cause a cost benefit analysis to be prepared, as specified, which would be paid for by the project applicant. This bill would provide that the cost-benefit analysis would include specified assessments and projections including, among other things, an assessment of the effect that the construction and operation of the proposed development will have on the ability of the city, county, or city and county to implement the goals contained in its general plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | Senator Fuller. | | |
| 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 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. | Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html | 5/23/2013 - Held in committee and under submission. | 5/23/2013 S . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE | Oppose |
| SB 727 Jackson D | Medical waste: pharmaceutical product stewardship program. The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State | Amended: 4/3/2013 | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |

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| | <p>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>pdf html</p> | <p>to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013)</p> | | |
| <p>SB 731 Steinberg D</p> | <p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act and sustainable communities strategy. The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or 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 requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies. 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. CEQA establishes time periods within which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding to challenge a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA. This bill would provide that aesthetic impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . DESK</p> | <p>Watch</p> |

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| | <p>employment center project, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment. The bill would require the office to prepare and propose, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, revisions to the guidelines for the implementation of CEQA establishing thresholds of significance for noise, and for the transportation and parking impacts of residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center projects within transit priority areas. The bill would require the lead agency, in making specified findings, to make those findings available to the public at least 15 days prior to the approval of the proposed project and to provide specified notice of the availability of the findings for public review. Because the bill would require the lead agency to make the draft finding available for public review and to provide specified notices to the public, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant for specified projects, to, among other things, prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, EIRs, or other environmental documents for specified projects. Because the bill would require a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings as provided, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the tolling of the time period in which a person is required to bring a judicial action or proceeding challenging a public agency's action taken pursuant to CEQA through a tolling agreement that does not exceed 4 years. The bill would authorize the extension of the tolling agreement. 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>5/10/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 4/30/2013)</p> | <p>5/10/2013 S . 2 YEAR</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.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/23/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2).</p> | <p>5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | <p>This bill, known as the Public Health Epidemic Prevention Act of 2013, would require the department to require the manufacturer or a group of manufacturers of a contributing product, as defined, to create, for approval of the department, a public health impact report (PHIR) containing specified information, including a list of adverse public health impacts and a mitigation plan for those impacts. The bill would require the manufacturer to mitigate the fiscal impacts on the state public health system over a reasonable period of time. The bill would authorize the department to enforce the PHIR and would authorize the department to restrict 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. The bill would authorize the department to charge the manufacturer of the product for the reasonable costs of reviewing, approving, and enforcing the PHIR requirements.</p> | | <p>(Last location was HEALTH on 4/23/2013)</p> | | |
| <p>SB 761 DeSaulnier D</p> | <p>Family temporary disability insurance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <u>who regularly employs 10 or more individuals, or an agent of that employer, that violates these provisions by discriminating against an employee who has been employed by him or her for 90 working days or more shall be liable to the employee affected by the violation for actual damages and appropriate equitable relief, including reinstatement.</u> The bill would also provide that if an employee brings a civil action seeking these remedies and he or she prevails, the court may award the employee reasonable attorney's fees and costs.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/24/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Fuller.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 S . INACTIVE FILE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| <p>SB 766 Yee D</p> | <p>Ancillary day care centers. Existing law requires a person 18 years of age or older who provides child care or child care supervision in an ancillary day care center, as defined, to be registered as a trustline provider, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to charge a fee to each trustline applicant who provides care in an ancillary day care center that is equal to the total amount required by the department to process applications and maintain the trustline registry for these providers. Under existing law, moneys collected by the department to implement the trustline provisions are continuously appropriated to the department without regard to fiscal year for expenditure to implement the trustline provisions. This bill would, in addition, require a person who is otherwise responsible for engaging with children cared for in an ancillary day care center to be registered as a trustline provider. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/25/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/24/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2013)</p> | <p>5/24/2013 S . 2 YEAR</p> | |
| <p>SB 768 De León D</p> | <p>Cigarette and tobacco products taxes: California Tobacco Tax Act of 2014. 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, on or after the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days on or after the effective date of the bill, impose an additional tax on the distribution of cigarettes at the rate of \$0.10 for each cigarette distributed; would require a dealer and a wholesaler to file a return with the State Board of Equalization showing the number of cigarettes in its possession or under its control on that date, and impose a related floor stock tax; and would require a licensed cigarette distributor to file a return with the board and pay a cigarette indicia adjustment tax for cigarette tax stamps in its possession or under its control on that date. Because the bill would impose an additional tax on cigarettes under the Cigarette and Tobacco</p> | <p>Amended: 5/14/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/23/2013 - Held in committee and under submission.</p> | <p>5/23/2013 S . APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | Products Tax Law, it would increase the tax upon the distribution of tobacco products under that law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| SB 770 Jackson D | Unemployment compensation: disability benefits: paid family 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. | Introduced: 2/22/2013 pdf html | 5/29/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/29/2013 A . DESK | Oppose |
| SB 787 Berryhill R | Environmental quality: the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act. The California Environmental Quality Act , or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report , or 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) relates any topical area or criteria for which compliance obligations are identified or (2) challenges the environmental document if: (A) the environmental | Amended: 4/18/2013 pdf html | 5/3/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013) | 5/3/2013 S . 2 YEAR | |

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| | document discloses compliance with applicable environmental law, (B) the project conforms with the use designation, density, or building intensity in an applicable plan, as defined, and (C) the project approval incorporates applicable mitigation requirements into the environmental document. The bill would provide that the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act only applies if the lead agency or project applicant has agreed to provide to the public in a readily accessible electronic format an annual compliance report prepared pursuant to the mitigation monitoring and reporting program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | | | | |
| 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 | 4/29/2013 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | 4/11/2013 S . T. & H. | |
| SB 809 DeSaulnier D | Controlled substances: reporting. (1) Existing law classifies certain controlled substances into designated schedules. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances by all practitioners authorized to prescribe or dispense these controlled substances. This bill would establish the CURES Fund within the State Treasury | Amended: 5/28/2013 pdf html | 5/30/2013 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | 5/30/2013 A . DESK | Support |

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| | <p>to receive funds to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Justice for the purposes of funding CURES, and would make related findings and declarations.</p> <p>This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | | | | |
| <p>SB 820 Committee on Governmental Organization</p> | <p>State government. Existing law and the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2012 (GRP 2), effective on July 3, 2012, and operative on July 1, 2013, assigns and reorganizes the functions of state government among executive officers and agencies by creating the following general agency structure in the executive branch: 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. In creating the new general agency structure, existing law and the GRP 2, abolished certain existing state entities and offices, including, among others, the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and its secretary. This bill would generally enact the statutory changes to make conforming name changes to properly reflect the assignment and reorganization of the functions of state government among the newly established executive entities and officers , including, among others, changing the name Department of Real Estate to Bureau of Real Estate. This bill would also reallocate certain duties of abolished executive entities and officers to newly established and existing ones. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | <p>Amended: 4/29/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/30/2013 - Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.</p> | <p>5/30/2013 A . A. & A.R.</p> | |
| <p>SCA 3 Leno D</p> | <p>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 voting on that tax. This measure would alternatively condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a parcel tax, as defined, by a school district, community college district, or county office of education upon the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This measure would also make conforming changes to related provisions.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/21/2013 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A.</p> | <p>5/21/2013 S . E. & C.A.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| <p>SCA 4 Liu D</p> | <p>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 , if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements . 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.</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on T. & H.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . T. & H.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>SCA 7 Wolk D</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Amended: 2/26/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/16/2013 - From committee: Be adopted and re-refer to Com. on E. & C.A. (Ayes 5. Noes 2. Page 937.) (May 15). Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A.</p> | <p>5/16/2013 S . E. & C.A.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>SCA 8 Corbett D</p> | <p>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 transportation</p> | <p>Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html</p> | <p>5/29/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on T. & H.</p> | <p>5/29/2013 S . T. & H.</p> | <p>Oppose</p> |

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| | projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition , if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements . The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. | | | | |
| 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 , if the proposition proposing the tax contains specified requirements . The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. | Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html | 5/21/2013 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A. | 5/21/2013 S . E. & C.A. | 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 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 , if the proposition proposing the tax contains | Amended: 5/21/2013 pdf html | 5/21/2013 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A. | 5/21/2013 S . E. & C.A. | Oppose |

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| specified requirements . The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. | | | | |
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Total Measures: 189

Total Tracking Forms: 189