



## CGA Website Report Friday, August 29, 2014

Measure/ Author	Summary	Current Text Version	Status	Location	Position
<a href="#">AB 9</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits: enterprise zone.</b> 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 10</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>	<b>Minimum wage: annual adjustment.</b> Existing law requires that, on and after January 1, 2008, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than \$8.00 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after July 1, 2014, to not less than \$9 per hour. The bill would further increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$10 per hour.	Chaptered: 9/25/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/25/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 351, Statutes of 2013.	9/25/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 12</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a>	<b>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as specified, with respect to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation, as defined, that is proposed on or after November 1, 2013. Existing law requires the Department of Finance and the office, from time to time, to review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to regulations adopted by the department. This bill would instead require the Department of Finance and the office to annually review the standardized regulatory impact analyses for adherence to the regulations adopted by the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2013 A. VETOED	
<a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>	<b>State freight plan.</b> Existing law creates the Transportation Agency in state government, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Transportation, which, among other things, is responsible for the state highway system. Existing law also requires the department to prepare a state rail plan, which contains a freight element. Existing law provides for the state and regional agencies to engage in various transportation planning activities, including goods	Chaptered: 9/6/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/6/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 223, Statutes of 2013.	9/6/2013 A. CHAPTERED	

	<p>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><a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Economic development: enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development 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>Amended: 4/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>1/31/2014 A. DEAD</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p>	<p><b>Milk products: milk prices: dairy industry sustainability.</b> Existing law empowers the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to formulate stabilization and marketing plans that establish the prices to be paid by milk handlers for specified classes of market milk. Existing law requires the secretary to take relevant economic factors into consideration in establishing the price to be paid for class 4b market milk, which comprises all market milk, market skim milk, or market cream used in the manufacture of cheese other than cottage cheese. This bill would 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p>	<p>1/24/2014 A. DEAD</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 37</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a></p>	<p><b>Unemployment insurance: reporting requirements: status of funds.</b> Existing unemployment insurance law requires the Employment Development Department to submit to the Legislature in May and October of each year a report on the status of the Unemployment Fund and the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, containing actual and forecasted information on each fund, as specified. This bill would additionally require the department, whenever the Unemployment Fund indicates a negative balance, to include in the status report on the Unemployment Fund the estimated cost impact on employers from the changes in a specified federal tax credit and the estimated amount the state is expected to pay in interest charges on any outstanding loan to the federal government.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/25/2014-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Cannella.</p>	<p>8/25/2014 S. INACTIVE FILE</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 45</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a></p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> The Political Reform Act of 1974 defines various terms for purposes of the reporting and disclosure requirements under the act. This bill would revise this definition to provide that the term "candidate" includes any officeholder, regardless of whether he or she is the subject of a recall election, and would provide that a candidate retains that status until the time that he or she leaves office and the status is terminated. This bill contains other</p>	<p>Amended: 5/31/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>7/3/2013-Referred to Com. on E. &amp; C.A.</p>	<p>7/3/2013 S. E. &amp; C.A.</p>	

	related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 53</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez D</a>	<b>Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: biennial California Economic Development Strategic Plan.</b> The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. This bill would require the office to lead the preparation of a California Economic Development Strategic Plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Vetoed by Governor. VETOED	10/4/2013 A. VETOED	
<a href="#">AB 59</a> <a href="#">Bonta D</a>	<b>Claims.</b> Existing law requires that all claims for money or damages against local public entities be presented in accordance with specified laws, including, but not limited to, statutes and regulations. This bill would replace certain terms used to describe the laws relating to the presentment of claims against local public entities with the terms enactment and resolution, as specified.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 1/6/2014)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 69</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing state board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill instead would exempt categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015, and until December 31, 2017. The bill would require all participating categories of persons or entities to have a compliance obligation beginning January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 7/2/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/3/2014-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	7/3/2014 S. RLS.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 152</a> <a href="#">Yamada D</a>	<b>Unemployment: Self-Employment Assistance Program.</b> Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits during the period that a person is unemployed. Existing law imposes various requirements on the payments of benefits, including work search requirements. Existing law also establishes retraining programs for unemployed workers. Prior law, enacted in 1994 and repealed in 2005, established the Self-Employment Assistance Program for displaced workers. This bill would establish a similar Self-Employment Assistance Program, to be administered by the Director of the Employment Development. The bill would provide for a weekly allowance for participants equal to regular unemployment benefits, subject to various limits, and would impose various eligibility requirements upon participants, and would waive requirements relating to job search and self-employment, as specified.	Amended: 3/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 167 Hagman R</a>	<b>Unfair competition: private enforcement actions.</b> Existing law defines unfair competition to include an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising, and any false representations to the public. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 64 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, authorizes an action for relief from this prohibited conduct to be brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, or a city attorney or prosecutor, or by any person who suffered an injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition, and provides various remedies, including injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties. This bill would define the injury in fact required for a private person to bring suit under these provisions as damages suffered by each individual plaintiff or member of a class amounting to at least \$500, adjusted for inflation, as specified. The bill would also provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California.	Introduced: 1/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 1/31/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 191 Bocanegra D</a>	<b>CalFresh: categorical eligibility.</b> Existing law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households, and the CalWORKs program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. In California, federal nutrition assistance benefits are administered through CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, to the extent permitted by federal law, to design and implement a program of categorical eligibility for the purpose of establishing the gross income limit for the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and state maintenance of effort funded service that confers categorical eligibility for any household that is categorically eligible and that includes a member who receives, or is eligible to receive, medical assistance under the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 10/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/9/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 669, Statutes of 2013.	10/9/2013 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 224 Gordon D</a>	<b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: community-supported agriculture.</b> Existing law encourages the Department of Food and Agriculture to assist producers in organizing certified farmers' markets, field retail stands, farm stands, and other forms of direct marketing by providing technical advice on marketing methods and in complying with the regulations that affect direct marketing programs. This bill would also encourage the department to assist in organizing community-supported agriculture. The 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 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.	Chaptered: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 404, Statutes of 2013.	9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED

<a href="#">AB 227</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<p><b>Proposition 65: enforcement.</b> (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 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 require a person filing an enforcement action in the public interest for certain specified exposures to provide a notice in a specified proof of compliance form. The bill would prohibit an enforcement action from being filed by that person, 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 those 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 notifies the person bringing the action that the violation has been corrected pursuant to the specified proof of compliance form. The bill would specify that the alleged violator may correct the violation, pay the civil penalty, and serve a correction notice on the person who served notice of the violation only one time for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility or on the same premises. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on April 1, 2019, and at each 5-year interval thereafter, to adjust that civil penalty, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Chapter ed: 10/5/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/5/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2013.	10/5/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 228</a> <a href="#">Logue R</a>	<p><b>Labor Commissioner: employee claims.</b> 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>	Amende d: 4/15/2 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/16/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 242</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	<p><b>Privacy: Internet.</b> Existing law requires an operator of a commercial Web site or online service that collects personally identifiable information through the Internet, about individual consumers residing in California who use or visit its commercial Web site or online service, to make its privacy policy available to consumers, as specified. This bill would eliminate references to "privacy policy," and instead refer to a privacy policy as a "policy." The bill would require these policies to include hyperlinks to the Web pages where a consumer may file a complaint, as specified, if an operator collects personal information about an</p>	Amende d: 1/6/20 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 1/7/2014)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	individual consumer.				
<a href="#">AB 263</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>	<b>Employment: retaliation: immigration-related practices.</b> 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 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 expand the protected conduct to include a written or oral complaint by an employee that he or she is owed unpaid wages. 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 specified 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.	Chapter ed: 10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 732, Statutes of 2013. <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013	A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 276</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>CalFresh eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh (formerly the Food Stamp Program), under which nutrition assistance benefits are distributed to eligible individuals by the counties. Existing law establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of CalFresh benefits. This bill would require the state to submit a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, on or before December 31, 2014, to waive the requirement excluding the basic allowance for housing from countable income in the calculation of eligibility and benefit level and would require the waiver to be implemented within 6 months of being granted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/21/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 278</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low Carbon Fuel Standard.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The state board is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board, in promulgating regulations or other policies for purposes of the	Amended: 8/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/27/2014 S. THIRD READING	

	carbon intensity of fuels, to consider specified sustainability factors and the state of the fuel market and technologies. The bill would require the state board, no later than December 2015 , to include mechanisms and policies that favor low-carbon fuels with the highest possible sustainability based on specified factors and to provide incentives for sustainable fuels produced without food stock or the displacement of food crops.				
<a href="#">AB 300 Perea D</a>	<b>Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection.</b> (1) 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 Office of Emergency Services, 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 Collection Act (act). The bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined. The prepaid MTS surcharge would include the emergency telephone users surcharge, as defined, and PUC surcharges, as defined. The bill would require a seller, as defined, to collect the prepaid MTS surcharge, as provided, from a prepaid consumer, as defined, and remit the amounts collected to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require the board, after deducting its administrative expenses, to deposit the amounts collected for the emergency telephone users surcharge into the Prepaid MTS 911 Account and to deposit the amounts collected for PUC surcharges into the Prepaid MTS PUC Account in the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the PUC to annually compute for prepaid mobile telephony services the PUC's reimbursement fee and 6 universal service program surcharges, to post notice of those fees and surcharges on its Internet Web site, and to notify the State Board of Equalization and the Office of Emergency Services of the amounts and the computation method used to determine the amounts, which would be adjusted, as specified, and together would be the PUC surcharges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Vetoed: 10/10/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/10/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 305 V. Manuel Pérez D</a>	<b>Income taxes: hiring credits: investment credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a credit in the amount of \$3,000 for each full-time employee hired by a qualified employer applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and ending upon a cut-off date calculated based upon an estimate by the Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$400,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. Existing law also creates the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, which has specified duties in regard to low-income housing credits. This bill would instead calculate the cut-off date for the above-described hiring credit based upon an estimate by the	Amended: 5/21/2014 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	

	Franchise Tax Board of claims cumulatively totaling \$200,000,000 for all taxable years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.			
<a href="#">AB 327</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<p><b>Electricity: natural gas: rates: net energy metering: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical and gas corporations, as defined. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to designate a baseline quantity of electricity and gas necessary to supply a significant portion of the reasonable energy needs of the average residential customer and requires that electrical and gas corporations file rates and charges, to be approved by the commission, providing baseline rates. Existing law requires the commission, in establishing the baseline rates, to avoid excessive rate increases for residential customers. Existing law requires the commission to establish a program of assistance to low-income electric and gas customers, referred to as the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program. The CARE program provides lower rates to low-income customers that are financed through a separate rate component, which is required to be a nonbypassable element of the local distribution service and collected on the basis of usage. Eligibility for the CARE program is for those electric and gas customers with annual household incomes that are no greater than 200% of the federal poverty guideline levels. This bill would repeal the limitations upon increasing the electric service rates of residential customers, including the rate increase limitations applicable to electric service provided to CARE customers, but would require the commission, in establishing rates for CARE program participants, to ensure that low-income ratepayers are not jeopardized or overburdened by monthly energy expenditures and to adopt CARE rates in which the level of discount for low-income electricity and gas ratepayers correctly reflects their level of need, as determined by a specified needs assessment. The bill would require that this needs assessment be performed not less often than every 3rd year. The bill would revise the CARE program eligibility requirements to provide that for one-person households, program eligibility would be based on 2-person household guideline levels. The bill would require the commission, when establishing the CARE discounts for an electrical corporation with 100,000 or more customer accounts in California, to ensure that the average effective CARE discount be no less than 30% and no more than 35% of the revenues that would have been produced for the same billed usage by non-CARE customers and that the entire discount be provided in the form of a reduction in the overall bill for the eligible CARE customer. The bill would require that increases to rates and charges in rate design proceedings, including any reduction in the CARE discount, be reasonable and subject to a reasonable phase-in schedule relative to the rates and charges in effect prior to January 1, 2014. The bill would authorize the commission to approve new, or expand existing, fixed charges, as defined, for an electrical corporation for the purpose of collecting a reasonable portion of the fixed costs of providing service to residential customers. The bill would require the commission to ensure that any new or expanded fixed charges reasonably reflect an appropriate portion of the different costs of serving small and large customers, do not unreasonably impair incentives for conservation and</p>	Chapter ed: 10/7/ 2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 611, Statutes of 2013.	10/7/2013 A. CHAPTERED



	energy efficiency, and do not overburden low-income and moderate-income customers. The bill would impose a \$10 limit per residential customer account per month for customers not enrolled in the CARE program, would impose a \$5 per month limit per residential customer account per month for customers enrolled in the CARE program, and would, beginning January 1, 2016, authorize the commission to adjust this maximum allowable fixed charge by no more than the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year. The bill would authorize the commission to consider whether minimum bills are an appropriate substitute for any fixed charges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 376</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a>	<b>Regulations: notice.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law to provide for the official compilation, printing, and publication of adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations, which is known as the California Code of Regulations, provide for a weekly update of the California Code of Regulations, and provide for the publication of the California Regulatory Notice Register, which includes, but is not limited to, a summary of all proposed regulations filed with the Secretary of State in the previous week. This bill would require a state agency enforcing a regulation promulgated on or after January 1, 2014, to notify a 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/11/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 396</a> <a href="#">Fox D</a>	<b>Prescriptions.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and provides that a knowing violation of the law is a crime. Existing law requires every prescription, as defined, to include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, if requested by the patient. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. This bill would instead require that every prescription include a legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is prescribed, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. The bill would also require that every prescription container be correctly labeled to include that information, if so indicated on the prescription, unless the patient or prescriber requests that this information be omitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/15/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 403</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>	<b>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. This bill would 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	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	

	minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a>	<b>Employees: wages.</b> Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate and enforce statutes and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission that, among other things, specify the requirements for the payment of wages by employers. Existing law provides for criminal and civil penalties for violations of statutes and orders of the commission regarding payment of wages. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to recover liquidated damages for an employee who brings a complaint alleging payment of less than the minimum wage fixed by an order of the commission or by statute. This bill would expand that penalty and restitution provision for a citation to also subject the employer to payment of liquidated damages to the employee. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 735, Statutes of 2013. <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013	A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 459</a> <a href="#">Mitchell D</a>	<b>Public contracts: healthy and sustainable food.</b> Existing law regulates various aspects of the provision of food and beverages in vending machines, including requiring a vendor that operates or maintains a vending machine on designated state property to offer food and beverages in the vending machine that meet accepted nutritional guidelines, as defined, in accordance with certain content percentages. Existing law governing contracting between state agencies and private contractors sets forth requirements for the procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services by state agencies and sets forth the various responsibilities of the Department of General Services and other state agencies in overseeing and implementing state contracting procedures and policies. This bill would require that at least 50% of the food offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property, as defined, meet accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2015. The bill would then require 75% compliance with accepted nutritional guidelines by January 1, 2016, and 100% compliance by January 1, 2017. On and after January 1, 2016, the bill would also require that 100% of beverages offered by a vendor in a vending machine on state property also meet the accepted nutritional guidelines. The bill would revise the definition of accepted nutritional guidelines for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 488</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>	<b>Recycling: household batteries.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. 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.	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Neutral</b>
<a href="#">AB 509</a> <a href="#">Blumenfeld D</a>	<b>Consumer affairs.</b> Existing law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. This bill would add to that list of unlawful acts the act of representing a product as	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	

	designed, made, or both in a specific city or county, by using a specified "made in" label, unless the product complies with specified standards.				
<a href="#">AB 515 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: writ of mandate.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act requires the court, if it finds that a public agency has violated the requirements of the act, to issue an order, in the form of a peremptory writ of mandate, specifying what actions by the public agency are necessary to comply with the requirements of the act. This bill, for a peremptory writ of mandate containing specified mandates, would expressly authorize the court to require the public agency to prepare and file an initial return of the writ. The bill would require the trial court, to the extent feasible, to issue a determination indicating whether the actions specified in the initial return and any subsequent return are adequate to comply with the peremptory writ of mandate within 30 days of the filing of the return.	Amended: 6/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/5/2014)	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 521 Stone D</a>	<b>Recycling: marine plastic pollution.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 543 Campos D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: translation.</b> 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. CEQA requires a lead agency to provide and post specified notices. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop guidelines for the implementation of CEQA and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt those guidelines. This bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2016, to prepare and develop recommended amendments to the guidelines and the secretary, on or before January 1, 2017, to certify and adopt those amendments to the guidelines to establish criteria for a lead agency to assess the need for translating those notices into non-English languages, as specified. By requiring a lead agency to consider the criteria for translating those notices, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/25/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 562 Williams D</a>	<b>Economic development subsidies: review by local agencies.</b> Existing law provides for various programs for economic development activities by state and	Chaptered: 10/1	10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State -	10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>

	local agencies. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2014, require each local agency, as defined, 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.	1/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Chapter 740, Statutes of 2013.	
<a href="#">AB 572</a> <a href="#">Atkins D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, for purposes of determining the viability of incentivizing greenhouse gas emissions reductions through increased energy efficiency, would require the 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.	Amended: 3/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 575</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a>	<b>Sales and use tax: retail sale: counterfeit mark: pirated intellectual property.</b> 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.	Introduced: 2/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to 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	Amended: 3/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/20/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD

	distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action .				
<a href="#">AB 607 Perea D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: dependent children.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Existing law provides certain methods for determining the amount of workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or his or her dependents for purposes of temporary disability, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and in the case of death. Existing law provides that totally dependent minor children of the deceased worker shall receive death benefits until the youngest child attains 18 years of age, or until the death of a child physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, at a weekly rate of at least \$224. Existing law conclusively presumes, for the purpose of determining the amount of 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.	Chapter ed: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/13/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 786, Statutes of 2013.	10/13/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 633 Salas D</a>	<b>Emergency medical services: civil liability.</b> Under existing law, a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care or assistance at the scene of an emergency is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission, except as specified. Existing law further provides that a person who has completed a basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation course that complies with specified standards, and who in good faith renders emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the scene of an emergency is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, except as specified. Existing law provides that a health care provider, including any licensed clinic, health dispensary, or health facility, is not liable for professional negligence or malpractice for any occurrence or result solely on the basis that the occurrence or result was caused by the natural course of a disease or condition, or was the natural or expected result of reasonable treatment rendered for the disease or condition. This bill would prohibit an employer from having a policy of prohibiting an employee from providing voluntary emergency medical services, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, in response to a medical emergency, except as specified. The bill would state that these provisions do not impose any express or implied duty on an employer to train its employees regarding emergency medical services or cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	Chapter ed: 10/5/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/5/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 591, Statutes of 2013.	10/5/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 667 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Land use: development project review: superstores.</b> 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	Amende d: 5/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was G. & F. on 6/26/2013)	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	<p>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><a href="#">AB 686 Quirk D</a></p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: sales: distilled spirits.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains various provisions regulating the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon, alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The act permits the holder of a manufacturer's license to sell alcoholic beverages to specified licensed parties only and not to the general public. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified. This bill would authorize distilled spirits manufacturers to sell general merchandise, food, nonalcoholic beverages, and distilled spirits to consumers for consumption on the licensed premises where sold. Because the violation of a provision of a license is punishable as a misdemeanor and the bill would broaden the range of activities a distilled spirits manufacturer's license authorizes, the bill would expand the definition of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/28/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. G.O. on 6/5/2014)</p>	<p>6/27/2014 S. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 710 Pan D</a></p>	<p><b>California Health Benefit Exchange: multiemployer plans.</b> Under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), each state is required, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that makes available qualified health plans to qualified individuals and small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange) within state government, specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange, and requires the board to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by qualified individuals and small employers by January 1, 2014. Existing law creates the continuously appropriated California Health Trust Fund, which consists of charges on the qualified health plans offered by carriers to support the development, operations, and prudent cash management of the Exchange. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the board to also facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans through the Exchange by 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>Amended: 3/11/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)</p>	<p>1/24/2014 A. DEAD</p>

<a href="#">AB 718</a> <a href="#">Melendez</a> R	<p><b>Sales tax: exemption: sales tax holiday: April 15.</b> Existing law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, and provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would, in 2014 and each calendar year thereafter, for the one-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on April 15 and ending at midnight on that same day, provide an exemption from the computation of sales taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of tangible personal property. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Neutral</b>
<a href="#">AB 729</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger</a> D	<p><b>Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.</b> Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under existing law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure made by anyone. This bill would provide that a union agent, as defined, 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 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 and does not apply in criminal proceedings. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	Vetoed: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/11/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/11/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 781</a> <a href="#">Bocanegra</a> D	<p><b>Sales and use taxes: fees: administration: violations for noncompliance: sales suppression devices.</b> Existing law requires the payment of sales and use taxes, and specified 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, respectively. This bill would, under those laws, provide that a person who purchases, installs, or uses in this state any automated sales suppression device or zapper or phantom-ware with the intent to defeat or evade the determination of an amount due or collected pursuant to those laws is guilty of a misdemeanor, and would provide that any person who, for commercial gain, sells, purchases, installs, transfers, or possesses in this state any automated sales suppression device or zapper or phantom-ware with the knowledge that the sole purpose of the device is to defeat or evade the determination of an amount due or collected 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 zapper 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.</p>	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 532, Statutes of 2013.	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 792</a> <a href="#">Mullin</a> D	<p><b>Utility user tax: exemption: distributed generation systems.</b> Existing law generally provides that the legislative body of any city and any charter city may make and enforce all ordinances and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, as provided, including, but not limited to, a utility user tax on the</p>	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 534, Statutes of 2013.	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>

	consumption of gas and electricity. Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of any county may levy a utility user tax on the consumption of, among other things, gas and electricity in the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would, until January 1, 2020, exempt from any utility user tax imposed by a local jurisdiction, as defined, the consumption of electricity generated by a clean energy resource, as defined, for the use of a single customer or the customer's tenants.				
<a href="#">AB 801</a> <a href="#">Brown</a> D	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</b> Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to maintain written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler, as part of the written record of purchases, for a specified period of time. This bill would require junk dealers and recyclers to obtain specified information before providing payment for nonferrous materials marked with an indicia of ownership, as defined, and would require that this information be retained as part of the written record of purchases. Because a violation of the recordkeeping requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.,P. & C.P. on 3/4/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 816</a> <a href="#">Hall</a> D	<b>Sales and use taxes: exemption: public utility: energy efficiency program.</b> Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, as measured by sales price. Those laws provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, an energy or water efficient home appliance, as defined, purchased by a public utility that are provided at no cost to a participant in an energy efficiency program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/13/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/13/2014-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/13/2014 S. RLS.	
<a href="#">AB 832</a> <a href="#">Weber</a> D	<b>Electronic benefits transfer cards: state college campuses.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government for the purchase of certain eligible foods at approved retail food stores. 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.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/1/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 841</a> <a href="#">Torres</a> D	<b>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment.</b> Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or a recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of	Vetoed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/3/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/3/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Support</b>



	sale, and other specified requirements are met. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials only by check mailed to the seller's address.				
<a href="#">AB 866 Linder R</a>	<b>Regulations.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. The act requires an agency, prior to submitting a proposal to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to determine the economic impact of the regulation by preparing an economic impact analysis. The act defines a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000. Existing law requires an agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a major regulation to also prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis. This bill would instead define a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$15,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 1/10/2014)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 880 Gomez D</a>	<b>Medi-Cal program costs: large employer responsibility.</b> 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. 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 , commencing January 1, 2015, 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 employee-only 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 , upon appropriation, the moneys in the fund be used by the State Department of Health Care Services to provide payment for the nonfederal share of Medi-Cal costs for covered employees, to increase reimbursement to providers of care by providing supplemental Medi-Cal payments for specified benefits and providers , to provide reimbursement to county health systems, community clinics, and other safety net providers, as defined, that provide care without expectation of compensation to those Californians who do not have minimum essential coverage, as defined, to fund medical residency programs that meet certain criteria developed by the Office of	Amended: 6/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-Died on inactive file.	2/3/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	Statewide Health Planning and Development, and for all costs to implement the penalty provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 897 Wagner R</a>	<b>Disability access fees and information.</b> Existing law establishes the Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund in the Division of the State Architect for the purpose of increasing disability access and compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements, as specified. Existing law requires, until December 31, 2018, that any applicant for a local business license or equivalent instrument or permit, or any applicant for the renewal of a business license or equivalent instrument or permit, pay an additional fee of one dollar for that license, instrument, or permit, to be collected by the issuing city, county, or city and county. The revenues from this fee are to be used for specified administrative costs, to fund increased certified access specialist (CASp) services in the jurisdiction for the public, and to facilitate compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements. Existing law requires each city, county, or city and county, commencing March 1, 2014, to annually report to the Legislature regarding the collection and distribution of disability access fees in the previous calendar year, as prescribed. This bill would repeal the above fee, reporting, and information requirements . This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 4/2/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 4/3/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 907 Conway R</a>	<b>Employment: flexible work schedules.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. 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 an 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.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 1/9/2014)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 909 Gray D</a>	<b>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</b> Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. This bill, on and after January 1, 2015, would require the Department of Justice 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 department, and, upon appropriation	Vetoed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/3/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/3/2013 A. VETOED	

	by the Legislature, would make moneys in the fund available for the purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 914</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a>	<b>Interagency Task Force on the Status of Boys and Men of Color.</b> The California Constitution prohibits a person from being deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or from being denied equal protection of the laws. The United States Constitution prohibits a state from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Existing law establishes various advisory boards and commissions in state government with specified duties and responsibilities. This bill would create the Interagency Task Force on the Status of Boys and Men of Color, a multiagency advisory body that would serve as a support mechanism for department agency and systems leaders by taking coordinated action in meeting the myriad challenges facing boys and men of color in California, and assisting the respective departments and agencies in more successfully improving life outcomes for this population. The membership of the task force would include members of the Legislature, as well as representatives of specified agencies, departments, and private entities. The bill would set forth the initial and ongoing responsibilities of the task force, including, among others, an assessment of state program alignment with the objectives of the My Brother's Keeper program and the Assembly Select Committee on the Status of Boys and Men of Color in California, and the development of strategies to enhance positive outcomes and eliminate or mitigate negative outcomes for boys and men of color in the state. This bill would establish the Boys and Men of Color Task Force Fund, to carry out the bill's requirements in support of the task force, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the task force to accept federal funds, gifts, donations, grants, or bequests for all or any of its purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/22/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	8/22/2014 S. THIRD READING
<a href="#">AB 933</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>	<b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from, among other things, giving or lending any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises. Existing law excepts from this prohibition the listing of names, addresses, telephone numbers, and email 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 6 tastes to be provided to an individual per day. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 9/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 366, Statutes of 2013.	9/26/2013 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 945</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a>	<b>Taxation: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporate Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would allow	Introduced: 2/22/2013	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location	1/24/2014 A. DEAD

	credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, and provide for tax reform, for small businesses.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	was J., E.D. & E. on 1/6/2014)		
<a href="#">AB 949 Quirk D</a>	<b>Distilled spirits manufacturers: licenses: tastings.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act authorizes a licensed distilled spirits manufacturer to conduct tastings of distilled spirits produced or bottled by, or produced or bottled for, the licensee, on the licensed premises, under specified conditions. The act provides that a violation of its provisions is a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified. This bill would authorize licensed distilled spirits manufacturers to charge consumers for tastings and would impose additional conditions on the provision of tastings by the licensee, including limiting the size and number of tastes. The bill would provide that a distilled spirits manufacturer's license authorizes the licensee to serve and sell food, general merchandise, and nonalcoholic beverages for consumption on or off the premises. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013)	1/17/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 953 Ammiano D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines "environment" and "significant effect on the environment" for its purposes. CEQA requires the EIR to include a detailed statement setting forth specified facts. This bill would revise those definitions, as specified. This bill would additionally require the lead agency to include in the EIR a detailed statement on any significant effects that may result from locating the proposed project near, or attracting people to, existing or reasonably foreseeable natural hazards or adverse environmental conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to undertake this additional consideration, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/31/2013)	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 976 Atkins D</a>	<b>Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: enforcement: penalties.</b> The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires a person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit in accordance with prescribed procedures. Existing law authorizes the superior court to impose civil liability on a person who performs or undertakes development that is in violation of the act or that is inconsistent with a previously issued coastal development permit, and on a person who violates the act in any other manner. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2019, 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. The bill would require the penalty to be assessed for each day the violation persists, but for no more than 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/6/2014-Action: Set for hearing. Next hearing on 1/9/2014 in A. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.	1/7/2014 A. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE	

<a href="#">AB 985</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a>	<p><b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the state board, for any market-based compliance mechanism that the state board might adopt, to allow participating entities to freely sell or transfer greenhouse gas emissions allowances held in a holding account, as defined, or compliance account, as defined, except for allowances that have been expressly retired to meet a compliance obligation, as defined. The bill also would require the state board to require those participating entities to disclose only corporate associations, direct corporate associations, and indirect corporate associations with entities registered with the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism and to exclude legal services, as specified, obtained by a participating entity from being disclosed to the state board. The bill would exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act and the California Environmental Quality Act a regulation adopted by the state board pursuant to this act. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	Amended: 8/4/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/4/2014-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/4/2014 S. RLS.	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 996</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a>	<p><b>Agricultural products: direct marketing: certified farmers' markets.</b> Existing law authorizes the use of the term "California grown" and similar terms for marketing, advertising, or promotional purposes only to identify food or agricultural products that have been produced in the state or harvested in its surface or coastal waters, and makes the fraudulent use of the term or a deliberately misleading or unwarranted use of the term a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would make it unlawful for any person or 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>	Amended: 5/6/2013 13 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1002</a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a>	<p><b>Vehicles: registration fee: sustainable communities strategies.</b> 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</p>	Amended: 4/23/2013 013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose 2 Yr Bill</b>

	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.				
<a href="#">AB 1023 Eggman D</a>	<b>Air resources: greenhouse gas emissions.</b> 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.	Amended: 5/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1026 Quirk D</a>	<b>Toxic chemicals: listing.</b> (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.	Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1064 Holden D</a>	<b>Income taxes: credits.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including various hiring credits. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide a more effective hiring tax credit.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1092 Levine D</a>	<b>Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</b> 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	Chaptered: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 410, Statutes of 2013.	9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>

	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. The bill would require the department and the commission, in proposing and adopting the mandatory building standards, to use specified sections of the California Green Building Standards Code as the starting point for the mandatory building standards and to actively consult with interested parties.				
<a href="#">AB 1126</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>	<b>Solid waste: engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion.</b> (1) 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. Existing law defines the term “transformation” and excludes from that definition composting, gasification, and biomass conversion. This bill would define the terms “EMSW conversion” and “EMSW conversion facility,” and would make conforming changes to existing definitions with regard to those operations and facilities. The bill would additionally exclude EMSW conversion from the definition of transformation, and would allow a transformation facility that meets specified requirements relating to EMSW conversion to elect to be considered an EMSW facility for purposes of the act, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 411, Statutes of 2013.	9/28/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1129</a> <a href="#">Gaines, Beth R</a>	<b>Income tax: health savings accounts.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various deductions in computing income that is subject to tax under that law. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, allow a deduction in connection with health savings accounts in conformity with federal law. In general, the deduction would be an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid in cash during the taxable year by, or on behalf of, an eligible individual, as defined, to a health savings account of that individual, as provided. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2013, also provide related conformity to that federal law with respect to the allowance of rollovers from Archer Medical Savings Accounts, health flexible spending arrangements, or health reimbursement accounts to a health savings account, and penalties in connection therewith. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	1/31/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1136</a>	<b>Pharmacists: drug disclosures.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure	Chapter	9/9/2013-Chaptered by	9/9/2013	<b>Watch</b>

<a href="#">Levine D</a>	<p>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 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>ed: 9/9/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Secretary of State - Chapter 304, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1138 Chau D</a>	<p><b>Workers' compensation: records.</b> 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 12/4/2013)</p>	<p>1/17/2014 A. DEAD</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<a href="#">AB 1141 Dahle R</a>	<p><b>Franchises.</b> Existing law provides for the regulation of franchises and establishes certain duties, obligations, and remedies for parties to a franchise agreement. The California Franchise Relations Act sets forth certain requirements related to the termination, nonrenewal, and transfer of franchises, among other things. The Franchise Investment Law authorizes regulations relative to the registration of an offer or sale of a franchise, unless exempted, and prohibits certain fraudulent and unfair practices. This bill would revise both the California Franchise Relations Act and the Franchise Investment Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/20/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 3/21/2013)</p>	<p>1/17/2014 A. DEAD</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1142 Bloom D</a>	<p><b>State beaches and parks: smoking ban.</b> 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/21/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was G.O. on 4/25/2013)</p>	<p>1/17/2014 A. DEAD</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1164</a>	<p><b>Liens: employees and workers.</b> Existing law grants specified persons,</p>	<p>Amended:</p>	<p>1/31/2014-Failed</p>	<p>1/31/2014</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>



<a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>	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 and for its cancellation and removal . 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.	d: 1/23/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 1/30/2014)	A. DEAD	<b>2 Yr Bill</b>
<a href="#">AB 1165 Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: violations.</b> 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 a citation or notice 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 a citation or notice. This bill would provide that an appeal of a citation or notice, as specified, that is classified and cited as a serious violation, repeat serious violation, willful serious violation, or failure to abate shall not stay abatement dates and requirements. The bill would require the division to stay the abatement for a serious violation, repeat serious violation, willful serious violation, or failure to abate, if it makes a specified determination. The bill would authorize the division to stay an abatement requirement while a motion to stay an abatement is pending. The bill would authorize an employer to request an expedited appeal from the appeals board and would require the appeals board to conduct an expedited hearing in accordance with specified regulations.	Vetoed: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/13/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/13/2013 A. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 1252 Committee on Health</a>	<b>Retail food safety.</b> (1) 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 redefine a "direct sale" for these purposes as a transaction within the state between a cottage food operation operator and a consumer, as specified. The bill would require a "Class A" cottage food operation to renew its registration annually. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 556, Statutes of 2013	10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1277 Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: procedures.</b> 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	Amende d: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	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 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.				
<a href="#">AB 1330</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> D	<b>Environmental justice.</b> (1) Existing law gives the responsibility and authority to a deputy to the Secretary for Environmental Protection to, in consultation with the Attorney General, establish a cross-media enforcement unit to assist a board, department, office, or other agency that implements a law or regulation within the jurisdiction of the California Environmental Protection Agency. Existing law requires the agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would require the secretary to ensure that the unit give priority to enforcement actions for a violation occurring in those disadvantaged communities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	8/25/2014 S. THIRD READING	
<a href="#">AB 1375</a> <a href="#">Chau</a> D	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: Clean Technology Investment Account.</b> 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 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.	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/8/2013)	1/24/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1376</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: medical treatment: interpreters.</b> Existing law	Chapter	10/13/2013-Chaptered by	10/13/2013	<b>Neutral</b>

<a href="#">Hernández, Roger D</a>	<p>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, or in the course of, 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. Under existing law, if the injured employee cannot effectively communicate with his or her treating physician because he or she cannot proficiently speak or understand the English language, the injured employee is entitled to the services of a qualified interpreter during medical treatment appointments. Existing law requires that, to be a qualified interpreter for these purposes, a person meet any requirements established by rule by the administrative director, as specified. This bill would provide that the requirement that a person meet any requirements established by the administrative director in order to be a qualified interpreter commences on March 1, 2014. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>ed: 10/13/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Secretary of State - Chapter 793, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1383 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<p><b>District-based municipal elections.</b> Existing law provides for political subdivisions that encompass areas of representation within the state. With respect to these areas, public officials are generally elected by all of the voters of the political subdivision (at-large) or from districts formed within the political subdivision (district-based). Existing law, the California Voting Rights Act of 2001, prohibits an at-large method of election to be imposed or applied in a manner that impairs the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice or its ability to influence the outcome of an election, as a result of the dilution or the abridgment of the rights of voters who are members of a protected class, as defined. This bill would permit the legislative body of a city to provide by ordinance, without submitting the ordinance to the voters of the city for approval, for the election of members of the legislative body by district if the voters of the city previously rejected such an ordinance, as specified. This provision would be repealed on December 31, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. RLS. on 5/29/2014)</p>	<p>6/27/2014 S. DEAD</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1385 Committee on Labor and Employment</a>	<p><b>Private employment: Department of Industrial Relations.</b> 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.</p>	<p>Introduced: 3/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. &amp; E. on 3/14/2013)</p>	<p>1/17/2014 A. DEAD</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<a href="#">AB 1386 Committee on Labor and Employment</a>	<p><b>Employment: employee complaints: final orders.</b> 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,</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 750, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/11/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	

	<p>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 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 provide that, under the above provisions, upon an order becoming final, a lien is created and the Labor Commissioner may record a certificate of lien, as specified, with the county recorder of any county in which the employer's property may be located. The bill would require the certificate to contain specified information. The bill would provide that the lien would continue on the employer's real property until satisfied or released, as provided, or for 10 years, as specified, and would require the county recorder to accept, record, and index the certificate of lien, as specified.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 1392</a> <b>Committee on Insurance</b></p>	<p><b>Unemployment insurance: work sharing plans.</b> Existing law deems an individual unemployed in any week if the individual works less than his or her normal weekly hours of work for the individual's regular employer as the result of a plan by the employer, in lieu of layoff, to reduce employment and stabilize the work force by work sharing. Existing law requires that plan to have been approved by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to prescribed requirements. Existing law requires the plan to involve the participation of at least two employees and include not less than 10 percent of the employer's regular permanent work force, as specified. Existing law requires an approved plan to expire 6 months after its effective date. Existing law provides that employees participating are eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits in an amount equal to the percentage of reduction of the employee's wages resulting from an approved plan, as specified. This bill would limit the application of these provisions to work sharing plans that become effective before July 1, 2014. The bill would prohibit the renewal of those work sharing plans on or after July 1, 2014. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 141, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>8/26/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1398</a> <b>Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: recycling: enforcement agencies.</b> (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (act) 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>Chapter ed: 10/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/3/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 509, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/3/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1400</a> <b>Committee on Jobs, Economic</b></p>	<p><b>Export documents: expiration.</b> The Sherman Food, Drug, and 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</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 10/4/2013</p>	<p>10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 539, Statutes of</p>	<p>10/4/2013 A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>

<p><b>Development, and the Economy</b></p>	<p>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. Existing law also requires a person requesting an export document to submit specified fees to the department. 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 certain electronic formats, 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 that the fees for requests made by email, facsimile, or the department's Internet Web site be submitted within specified time periods. 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>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2013.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1437 Mullin D</a></p>	<p><b>Medically important antimicrobials: livestock and poultry.</b> Under existing law, the Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for enforcing provisions relating to the importation of animals, milk and milk products, produce dealers, and other agricultural regulations. Existing law, the California Meat and Poultry Inspection Act, establishes a meat and poultry inspection program and, in connection with the operation of that program by the department, authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to adopt, by regulation, standards and requirements that meet those prescribed by the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Federal Poultry Products Inspection Act. This bill would prohibit a livestock or poultry product from being sold in California if the livestock or poultry product is constituted of livestock or poultry that was administered a medically important antimicrobial for nontherapeutic use, such as growth promotion, feed efficiency, weight gain, or disease prevention. The bill would also prohibit a livestock or poultry product sold in California to be constituted of livestock or poultry that was administered a medically important antimicrobial for nonroutine disease control unless certain conditions are met. The bill would prohibit a livestock or poultry product from being sold in California unless the livestock or poultry product is constituted wholly or in part of livestock or poultry that was slaughtered at a registered slaughter facility and the slaughter facility annually reports specified information to the department regarding the use of medically important antimicrobials. The bill would also prohibit a medically important antimicrobial from being administered to a food-producing animal unless the medically important antimicrobial is administered for a therapeutic use and consistently with specified veterinarian provisions. The bill would require the department to establish, by regulation, a schedule for the implementation of these provisions and require that they be fully implemented on or before January 1, 2020. The bill would require the department to post the information reported by the slaughter facilities on an Internet Web site commencing on or before December 31, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/22/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was AGRI. on 4/23/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 A. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1439</a></p>	<p><b>Unfair business practices: contests and sweepstakes.</b> Existing law generally</p>	<p>Enrollm</p>	<p>8/26/2014-Assembly Rule</p>	<p>8/26/2014</p>

<a href="#">Salas D</a>	regulates false advertising and specifically prohibits certain unfair acts or practices undertaken by, or omissions of, a person in the operation of a contest, including misrepresenting the odds of winning a prize or failing to award and distribute all prizes. A violation of this provision is a misdemeanor. This bill would apply the prohibition described above to unfair acts or practices undertaken by, or omissions of, a person in the operation of a sweepstakes, as defined. The bill would prohibit using or offering to use any method intended to be used by a person interacting with an electronic video monitor to simulate gambling or play gambling-themed games in a business establishment , as defined, that directly or indirectly implements the predetermination of sweepstakes cash, cash-equivalent prizes, or other prizes of value, or otherwise connects a sweepstakes player or participant with sweepstakes cash, cash-equivalent prizes, or other prizes of value. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also except from this prohibition game promotions and sweepstakes conducted on a limited basis as an advertising and marketing tool incidental to substantial bona fide sales of consumer products or services, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	ent: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 1443 Skinner D</a>	<b>Harassment: unpaid interns.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. Existing law makes these provisions applicable to employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and specified training programs. This bill would provide that discrimination against any person in the selection, termination, training, or other terms or treatment of that person in an unpaid internship, or another limited duration program to provide unpaid work experience for that person, or the harassment of an unpaid intern or volunteer, on account of the factors described above is an unlawful employment practice.	Enrollment: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLED	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1457 Skinner D</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amendment: 5/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/29/2014-Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/29/2014 A. BUDGET	
<a href="#">AB 1467 Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/9/2014-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. Joint Rule 62 (a), file notice suspended. (Ayes 24. Noes 12. Page 3784.)	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1468 Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Public Safety.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Finance with general powers of supervision over all matters concerning the financial and business policies of the state. Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, as defined, and the State Public Works Board to enter into a construction agreement in order to acquire, design, and construct a local jail facility, as specified, using the proceeds of revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the State Public Works Board for that	Chaptered: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 26, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 A. CHAPTERED	

	purpose. This bill would require the Department of Finance, in consultation with the County of Los Angeles, to identify options for ways the state may assist in addressing the mental health and health infrastructure needs of the County of Los Angeles jail system and report its findings to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on or before January 15, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 1469 Bonta D</a>	<b>State teachers' retirement: Defined Benefit Program: funding.</b> The State Teacher's Retirement Law (STRL) creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan for the provision of benefits to members of the plan, which is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board (board). The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions as well as investment returns and state appropriations. Employee and employer contributions are deposited in the Teachers' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated. The Defined Benefit Program provides for an improvement factor, as defined, to be applied to monthly allowances or benefits of retired members of the system, as specified. STRL specifies that the Legislature reserves the right to adjust the amount of the improvement factor as economic conditions dictate, provided that an adjustment is prohibited from reducing the retirement allowance, annuity, or benefit below that which would have been payable to the recipient. Existing case law holds that the right to a pension is a contractually protected vested right and that the specific provisions of a pension system that a member earns through employment may be modified to the detriment of the member only if a comparable new advantage is provided. This bill, beginning July 1, 2014, would vest the improvement factor, as described above, as a benefit for an active member in any calendar year in which active members paid increased member contributions, pursuant to specified provisions. The bill would condition this vesting on the increased member contributions and if those contributions cease to be required, the Legislature would reserve the right to adjust the improvement factor, as specified. The bill would state that the vesting of the improvement factor is a comparable new advantage provided in exchange for the contribution increases and is contractually enforceable. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapter ed: 6/24/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/24/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 47, Statutes of 2014.	6/24/2014 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 1471 Rendon D</a>	<b>Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.</b> Existing law, the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,140,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program. Existing law provides for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 8/14/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/13/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014.	8/13/2014 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 1475 Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Property taxes: new construction exclusion: active solar energy system.</b> 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. Pursuant to an authorization in the California Constitution, existing law excludes, through the 2015-16 fiscal year, from classification as "newly	Amende d: 6/15/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/15/2014-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-fer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/15/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.

	constructed" the construction or addition of an active solar energy system, as defined. This exclusion will be repealed on January 1, 2017. This bill would extend this exclusion through the 2023-24 fiscal year, and would also extend the repeal date to January 1, 2025. This bill would appropriate \$10,000 from the General Fund to the State Board of Equalization for administrative costs related to the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 1476</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> The Budget Act of 2014 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2014 by revising items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 25. Noes 10.) From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/28/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.
<a href="#">AB 1477</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Human services.</b> Existing federal law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, establishes a procedure for classification of certain aliens as special immigrants who have been declared dependent on a juvenile court, and authorizes those aliens who have been granted special immigrant juvenile status to apply for an adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident within the United States. Under federal regulations, state juvenile courts are charged with making a preliminary determination of the child's dependency, as specified. Existing federal regulations define juvenile court to mean a court located in the United States having jurisdiction under state law to make judicial determinations about the custody and care of juveniles. This bill would provide that the superior court, including the juvenile, probate, or family court division of the superior court, has jurisdiction to make judicial determinations regarding the custody and care of juveniles within the meaning of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill would require the superior court to make an order containing the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status pursuant to federal law, if there is evidence to support those findings. The bill would require records of these proceedings that are not otherwise protected by state confidentiality laws to remain confidential, and would also authorize the sealing of these records. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt any rules and forms needed to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 25. Noes 10.) From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/28/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.
<a href="#">AB 1478</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Public resources.</b> Existing law authorizes a governmental agency to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction of, and to lease to private entities, specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects. Existing law prohibits a state agency or specified governmental agencies from using this authorization to design, construct, finance, or operate a state project, as specified. This bill, until December 31, 2019, would specify that a state project, for these purposes, does not include a governmental agency project financed through the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/25/2014 S. THIRD READING
<a href="#">AB 1479</a> <b>Committee on</b>	<b>Public safety.</b> Existing law requires the Board of Parole Hearings, upon request, to notify the victim, or next of kin of the victim, of any crime committed by a	Amended: 8/11/2014	8/18/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third	8/18/2014 S. THIRD READING



<b>Budget</b>	prisoner, of any hearing to review or consider the parole suitability or the setting of a parole date for that prisoner. Existing law requires that this notice be given by telephone, certified mail, or electronic mail, using the method of communication selected by the requesting party, if that method is available. Existing law also requires the board to send, by certified mail, written notice of the parole hearing to the judge of the superior court before whom a prisoner was tried. This bill would instead require the board to send the notice to the judge of the superior court, and would authorize the board to send the notice to the victim or the victim's next of kin, using United States mail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	reading.		
<b><a href="#">AB 1480</a> Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Education finance.</b> Existing law establishes the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to provide funding for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make it suitable for licensure for child care and development services and for the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies and contracting agencies that provide child care and development services. Existing law requires local educational agencies and contracting agencies using facilities made available by the use of these funds to be charged a leasing fee, as specified, and requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to deposit any revenue derived from the lease payments into the fund. Existing law requires augmentations to the fund made in the Budget Act of 2014 to be used for renovation or repair of existing local educational facilities or new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies that provide California state preschool program services. This bill would require the funding for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make it suitable for licensure for child care and development services to be used for loans, would require the loans to be repaid within a period that does not exceed 10 years, and would require the Superintendent to deposit all revenue derived from the loan repayments into the fund, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would also require augmentations to the fund made in the Budget Act of 2014 to be used for loans for renovation or repair of existing local educational agency facilities to ensure those facilities meet applicable health and safety standards or the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies, for the purpose of expanding access to California state preschool program services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/13/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/18/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/18/2014 S. THIRD READING	
<b><a href="#">AB 1481</a> Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Correctional facilities: construction.</b> (1) Existing law authorizes the Board of State and Community Corrections or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, as defined, and the State Public Works Board to acquire, design, and construct an adult local justice facility, as defined. Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design, and construction of the approved adult local criminal justice facilities and establishes the procedures for approving and funding these projects. Existing law includes duplicative provisions of this authorization. This bill would repeal the duplicative provision. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/11/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/18/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/18/2014 S. THIRD READING	
<b><a href="#">AB 1482</a> Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 014	8/14/2014-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	

<a href="#">AB 1483</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced: 1/9/2014	8/14/2014-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1484</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced: 1/9/2014	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1485</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced: 1/9/2014	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1486</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Fireworks: tax on distribution.</b> Existing law authorizes the annual retail sale of safe and sane fireworks from June 28 to July 6, inclusive, pursuant to a license issued by the State Fire Marshal, unless otherwise prohibited or regulated by law or ordinance. Existing law authorizes various entities, including the State Fire Marshal, to seize certain prohibited fireworks. Existing law requires an authority that seizes fireworks to notify the State Fire Marshal of the seizure and to provide specified information. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to dispose of the seized fireworks and requires dangerous fireworks to be disposed of according to specified procedures. Existing law establishes the State Fire Marshal Fireworks Enforcement and Disposal Fund (fund) in the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the fund to be used by the State Fire Marshal for various purposes, including for the education of public safety agencies in the proper handling and management of dangerous fireworks and to further assist in public safety and education efforts within the general public as well as public safety agencies on the proper and responsible use of safe and sane fireworks. Existing law makes a violation of the law and regulations relating to fireworks a crime. This bill would require the moneys in the fund to be used for the training of public safety agencies in the proper handling and management of dangerous fireworks and to further assist in public safety efforts within the general public as well as public safety agencies on the proper and responsible use, seizure, and storage of safe and sane fireworks. The bill would also authorize moneys in the fund to be used for the disposal of any seized fireworks and any infrastructure requirements necessary for the disposal of fireworks as well as used for the administration of the fund by the Office of the State Fire Marshal or its contracted designee. This bill contains other related provisions.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Amended: 8/22/2014	8/26/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/26/2014 S. THIRD READING	
<a href="#">AB 1487</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced: 1/9/2014	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1488</a> <b>Committee on Budget</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced: 1/9/2014	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1489</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a> Introduced:	6/5/2014-Referred to	6/5/2014	

<a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	ed: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Com. on B. & F.R.	S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1490</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1491</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1492</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1493</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1494</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1495</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1496</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1497</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/5/2014-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	6/5/2014 S. BUDGET & F.R.	
<a href="#">AB 1500</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a>	<b>Electronic cigarettes.</b> Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, among other things, prohibits any person from distributing or selling tobacco products via the United States Postal Service, or any other public or private postal or package delivery service, to any purchaser who is a minor. The STAKE Act also requires a specified distributor or seller, among other things, to verify that a purchaser of tobacco products is 18 years of age or older, and to telephone the purchaser after 5 p.m. to confirm the order prior to shipping the tobacco products. This bill would prohibit a delivery seller, as defined, from selling, delivering, or causing to be delivered an electronic cigarette to a person under 18 years of age. The bill would require the delivery seller to use a method of mailing or shipping that has specified requirements, including the requirement that the person delivering the electronic cigarette not deliver the	Amended: 4/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. on 5/21/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	

	electronic cigarette without first obtaining the full name, birth date, and residential address of the person signing for the delivery of the electronic cigarette and verifying that information, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions an infraction, punishable as specified. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1504 Stone D</a>	<b>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</b> Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, requires all persons engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products to check the identification of tobacco purchasers, to establish the age of the purchaser, if the purchaser reasonably appears to be under 18 years of age. Under existing law, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 18 years of age, any tobacco, cigarette, cigarette papers, any other instrument or paraphernalia that is designed for the smoking or ingestion of tobacco, or products prepared from tobacco. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters . The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/2/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was G.O. on 4/3/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 1522 Gonzalez D</a>	<b>Employment: paid sick days.</b> Existing law authorizes employers to provide their employees paid sick leave. This bill would enact the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 to provide that an employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days for prescribed purposes , to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. An employee would be entitled to use accrued sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment. The bill would authorize an employer to limit an employee's use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. The bill would prohibit an employer from discriminating or retaliating against an employee who requests paid sick days. The bill would require employers to satisfy specified posting and notice and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would define terms for those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/22/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/25/2014 S. THIRD READING	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 1556 Perea D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance.</b> Existing unemployment insurance law requires all standard information employee pamphlets provided by the Employment Development Department concerning unemployment and disability insurance programs to be printed in English and separately in Spanish, or both. This bill would instead require those pamphlets to be printed in English and the 7 other most commonly used languages among participants in each program. This bill would require the department to make pages on its Internet Web site that provide information regarding applying for, and receiving, unemployment insurance benefits available in the 7 languages, other than English, most commonly used	Enrolled: 8/22/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 54. Noes 22.).	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Watch</b>

	by unemployment insurance applicants and claimants. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 1597</a> <b>Committee on Agriculture</b>	<b>Food and agriculture.</b> Existing law requires any horse or other Equidae brought into the state to be accompanied by certain health information, including certification that the horse is free from evidence of any communicable disease. A violation of those provisions is an infraction or a misdemeanor, as specified. Existing law exempts from those provisions a horse or other Equidae moved from California to another state for no more than 14 days. This bill would delete this exemption. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 8/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 281, Statutes of 2014.	8/25/2014 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 1624</a> <b>Gordon D</b>	<b>Self-generation incentive program.</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law, adopted during the energy crisis of 2000-01, required the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt initiatives, on or before March 7, 2001, to reduce demand for electricity and reduce load during peak demand periods, including differential incentives for renewable or super clean distributed generation resources. Pursuant to this requirement, the commission adopted Decision 01-03-073, dated March 27, 2001, that established program incentives for demand-responsiveness and self-generation, collectively known as the self-generation incentive program, that were modified in later decisions. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to require electrical corporations to continue the collection for the program for distributed energy resources originally established pursuant to the above-described law through and including December 31, 2020, and to administer the program through and including December 31, 2021. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, beginning January 1, 2018, and each year thereafter until December 31, 2021, to reduce the total amount allocated to the program by 10% annually. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/11/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 6/11/2014)	6/27/2014 S. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1627</a> <b>Gomez D</b>	<b>Vehicles: registration services: disclosure of service fees.</b> Existing law defines the term "registration service" for purposes of the Vehicle Code and excludes from that definition certain activities. Existing law prohibits a person from acting as a registration service, engaging in the business of soliciting or receiving any application for the registration, renewal of registration, or transfer of registration or ownership of any vehicle of a type subject to registration under the Vehicle Code, or of soliciting or receiving an application for specified motor carrier permits, or transmitting or presenting any of those documents to the Department of Motor Vehicles, if any compensation is solicited or received for the service, without a license or temporary permit issued by the department. Under existing law, a registration service authorized by the department to engage in those activities is required to, among other things, display prominently at its place of business a sign indicating that the registration service is not a branch of the department and inform each customer of that fact. A violation of those provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally require a registration service licensed by the department to engage in the activities described above to provide a disclosure to each customer that certain services may be provided by the	Chaptered: 7/16/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 128, Statutes of 2014.	7/16/2014 A. CHAPTERED

	department without an additional fee, as specified. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 1631</a> <a href="#">Chávez R</a>	<b>Identity theft: unemployment insurance base wage file.</b> Existing law creates the Employment Development Department and requires that it pay unemployment compensation benefits to individuals who meet specified requirements, are unemployed, as defined, and file a valid claim for these benefits. Existing law requires employers to send the department specified information regarding their employees, including wage information and social security numbers. The department maintains a file of wage records of employees for the purpose of computing earnings in a base period to establish amounts for unemployment benefits. Existing law requires the director of the department to share information in its possession under specified circumstances. This bill would require the department to review, at least once each year, the information in its unemployment insurance base wage file, to identify if multiple names are associated with a single social security number. The bill would require the department, whenever it discovers that 5 or more names are associated with a single social security number, to inform the Department of Justice of this, along with relevant supporting information, as a potential incidence of identity theft.	Amended: 4/10/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was INS. on 4/21/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1632</a> <a href="#">Olsen R</a>	<b>Water rights: appropriation.</b> Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires the board to allow the appropriation for beneficial purposes of unappropriated water under terms and conditions as in its judgment will best develop, conserve, and utilize in the public interest the water sought to be appropriated. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change in these provisions.	Introduced: 2/10/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/10/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1634</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: violations.</b> 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 a citation for a violation of those laws, including violations that regulations adopted by the division classify as serious, repeat, or willful violations. Existing law authorizes the division to propose appropriate modifications concerning the characterization of violations and corresponding modifications to civil penalties for violations. Existing law requires the division, if a serious violation is not abated at the time of the initial or subsequent inspection, to require the employer to submit a signed statement under penalty of perjury that he or she has complied with the abatement terms within the period fixed for abatement of the violation. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in the department, and prescribes procedures for the appeals board to hear and decide appeals of a citation. Regulations adopted by the appeals board generally stay the abatement period of a citation until the conclusion of the appeal. This bill would prohibit the division from granting , for serious violations, a proposed modification to civil penalties for abatement or credit for abatement unless the employer has abated the violation, as specified, or has submitted a statement to the division in accordance with existing law, and would additionally require supporting evidence with the statement where necessary . The bill would authorize the division to grant such a	Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/28/2014 A. ENROLLMENT
				<b>Oppose</b>

	modification only if the violation has been abated, as specified, or the signed statement and supporting evidence is received within 10 working days after the end of the period fixed for abatement. The bill would generally prohibit the stay or suspension of a requirement to abate the hazards affirmed by the decision or order during the pendency before the appeals board of a petition for reconsideration of a citation for a violation that is classified as a serious violation, repeat serious violation, or willful serious violation. The bill would authorize the appeals board to stay or suspend an abatement, upon petition by the employer, only if the employer demonstrates that a stay or suspension will not adversely affect the health and safety of employees.				
<a href="#">AB 1636 Brown D</a>	<b>Water conservation.</b> Under existing law, various provisions govern conservation programs and authorize public entities to enact water conservation programs to reduce the quantity of water used by persons for the purpose of conserving water supplies. Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, sets forth the emergency powers of the Governor under its provisions. This bill would prohibit a city or county, during a drought emergency declared by the Governor, from enforcing a law or ordinance requiring a resident to water his or her lawn. This bill would provide that a requirement imposed by a governmental entity or a public utility to limit, restrict, or conserve water during a drought emergency declared by the Governor does not constitute a diminution of rent or value of a premise or property.	Amended: 4/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/24/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1661 Bonta D</a>	<b>The Healthy Options for Everyone (HOPE) Act of 2014.</b> The Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act authorizes a city, county, or city and county to establish by ordinance an Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone within its boundaries for the purpose of entering into enforceable contracts with landowners, on a voluntary basis, for the use of vacant, unimproved, or blighted lands for small-scale agricultural use. This bill would enact the Healthy Options for Everyone (HOPE) Act of 2014, and authorize a city, county, or city and county, after a public hearing, to establish by ordinance a HOPE Incentive Zone within its boundaries for the purpose of increasing the availability of fresh fruits and vegetables, and other grown foods within the zone. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to analyze specific factors, including, but not limited to, population density and transportation, when considering whether to establish a HOPE Incentive Zone within an area. This bill would encourage those local entities to issue annual permits at a discounted rate to any farmers' market operating within a HOPE Incentive Zone , and would require those local entities to waive all business license fees for a qualified business within the zone . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/7/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">AB 1663 Hagman R</a>	<b>Identity theft: unemployment insurance base wage file.</b> Existing law creates the Employment Development Department and requires that it pay unemployment compensation benefits to individuals who meet specified requirements, are unemployed, as defined, and file a valid claim for these benefits. Existing law requires employers to send the department specified information regarding their employees, including wage information and social security numbers. The department maintains a file of wage records of employees for the purpose of computing earnings in a base period to establish amounts for unemployment benefits. Existing law requires the director of the department to share information in its possession under specified circumstances. This bill	Introduced: 2/12/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was INS. on 4/23/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	

	would require the department to review, at least once each year, the information in its unemployment insurance base wage file, to identify if multiple names are associated with a single social security number. The bill would require the department, whenever it discovers 10 or more names associated with a single social security number, to inform the Department of Justice of this fact, along with relevant supporting information, as a potential incidence of identity theft.			
<a href="#">AB 1671 Frazier D</a>	<b>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: water conveyance system.</b> Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System, known as the State Water Project, to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law provides for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of water development facilities by the state, including the State Water Project. Under existing law, State Water Project facilities include, among others, the facilities that are specified or authorized by the Legislature as part of the state Central Valley Project. This bill would prohibit the department from constructing water facilities as part of a specified water conveyance system unless specifically authorized by the Legislature.	Introduced: 2/12/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 2/20/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1674 Bigelow R</a>	<b>Vended water.</b> Existing law prescribes various quality and labeling standards for bottled water and vended water, including mineral water, and limits the levels of certain contaminants that may be contained in those water products. Violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law requires water-vending machines to be designed to reduce or remove turbidity, off-tastes, and odors, to provide disinfection treatment, and to use processes for dissolved solids reduction or removal. Existing law defines "water-vending machine" for those purposes. This bill would exempt a water-vending machine from the requirements described above if the drinking water vended by the machine derives from a groundwater basin that does not exceed the maximum contaminant levels.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 4/1/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1684 Chávez R</a>	<b>Vehicles: length limitations: buses: bicycle transportation devices.</b> Existing law imposes a 40-foot limitation on the length of vehicles that may be operated on the highways, with specified exemptions. Existing law exempts from this limitation an articulated bus or trolley and a bus, except a schoolbus, that is operated by a public agency or passenger stage corporation that is used in a transit system if it is equipped with a folding device attached to the front of the vehicle that is designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles, does not materially affect efficiency or visibility of vehicle safety equipment, and does not extend more than 36 inches from the front of the body of the bus or trolley when fully deployed. In addition, existing law prohibits a bicycle that is transported on the above-described device from having the bicycle handlebars extend more than 42 inches from the front of the vehicle. This bill would authorize the North County Transit District to install folding devices attached to the front of its buses that are designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles if the use of the device meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the device does not extend more than 43 inches from the front of the bus, or more than 36 inches from the front bumper, when fully deployed, and that the handlebars of the bicycles being transported do not extend more than 49 inches from the front of the bus, or more than 42 inches from the front bumper. This bill would also establish, for a specified purpose, a route review committee prior to the installation of the initial folding device on a bus that is more than 40 feet in length.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/1/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD



	This bill would require the committee to perform an initial review of the routes on which the district proposes to operate a bus that is longer than 40 feet and that is equipped with a front-mounted bicycle rack, and would require the committee to make a determination of, by unanimous vote of all members, the routes that are suitable for the safe operation of those types of buses. The bill would require the district to submit a report, containing specified requirements, to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on or before December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 1699 Bloom D</a>	<b>Waste management: synthetic plastic microbeads.</b> The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable American Society for Testing and Materials standard specification. This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2019, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, as specified, unless the personal care product is an over-the-counter drug, and would prohibit a person, after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, including a personal care product that is an over-the-counter drug. The bill would exempt from those prohibitions the sale or promotional offer of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of synthetic plastic microbeads, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/19/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Jackson.	8/28/2014 S. INACTIVE FILE	<b>Removed Opposition</b>
<a href="#">AB 1707 Wilk R</a>	<b>Water quality: scientific peer review.</b> Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Among other things, the state board and the regional boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. This bill would require the state board to post on its Internet Web site a copy of the external scientific peer review conducted for proposed rules of the state board or a California regional water quality control board. This bill contains other existing laws.	Enrolled: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.).	8/19/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 1710 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Personal information: privacy.</b> Existing law requires a person or business conducting business in California that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined, to disclose, as specified, a breach of the security of the system or data 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 also requires a person or business that maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the person or business does not own to notify the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of the security	Enrolled: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/25/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Oppose</b>

	of the data immediately following discovery, as specified. Existing law requires a person or business required to issue a security breach notification pursuant to these provisions to meet various requirements, including that the security breach notification provide specified information. This bill would require, with respect to the information required to be included in the notification, if the person or business providing the notification was the source of the breach, that the person or business offer to provide appropriate identity theft prevention and mitigation services, if any, to the affected person at no cost for not less than 12 months if the breach exposed or may have exposed specified personal information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 1717 Perea D</a>	<b>Telecommunications: prepaid mobile telephony services: state surcharge and fees: local charges collection.</b> 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 Office of Emergency Services, 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 Collection Act. The bill would establish a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined. The prepaid MTS surcharge would include the emergency telephone users surcharge, as defined, and PUC surcharges, as defined. The bill would require a seller, as defined, to collect the prepaid MTS surcharge, as provided, from a prepaid consumer, as defined, and remit the amounts collected to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law, unless the seller is a direct seller, as defined. 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. If the seller is a direct seller, it would be required to remit the PUC surcharges to the commission, the emergency telephone users surcharge to the board, and the local charges to the local jurisdiction or agency. The bill would require the commission to annually compute for prepaid mobile telephony services the commission's reimbursement fee and 6 universal service program surcharges, to post notice of those fees and surcharges on its Internet Web site, and to notify the State Board of Equalization and the Office of Emergency Services of the amounts and the computation method used to determine the amounts, which would be adjusted, as specified, and together would be the PUC surcharges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrollm ent: 8/27 /2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2014-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 70. Noes 5.).	8/27/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 1723 Nazarian D</a>	<b>Employees: wages.</b> Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate and enforce statutes and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission that, among other things, specify the requirements for the payment	Enrolled : 8/25/20 14	8/21/2014-In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Oppose</b>

	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, restitution, and liquidated damages provision for a citation to also subject the employer to payment of any applicable penalties for the willful failure to timely pay wages of a resigned or discharged employee. This bill contains other existing laws.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>			
<a href="#">AB 1746</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: proceedings: expedited hearings.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Under this system, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board has jurisdiction to adjudicate claims relating to workers' compensation. Existing law creates the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, who has specified powers and duties relating to the workers' compensation trial process. Existing law requires the administrative director to establish a priority conference calendar for cases in which the employee is represented by an attorney and the disputed issues are employment or injury, as specified. This bill would additionally require that cases in which the employee is or was employed by an illegally uninsured employer and the disputed issues are employment or injury, as specified, be placed on the priority conference calendar established under existing law.	Chapter ed: 7/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 156, Statutes of 2014.	7/21/2014 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1763</a> <a href="#">Perea D</a>	<b>State energy plan for 2030 and 2050.</b> Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, at least every 2 years, to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery, distribution, demand, and prices. Existing law requires the commission, beginning November 1, 2003, and every 2 years thereafter, to adopt an integrated energy policy report which includes an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator, other relevant state and local agencies, and interested stakeholders to develop a state energy plan for 2030 and 2050 that promotes economic growth, ensures reliable, sustainable, and affordable energy resources, complements air quality, water quality, climate change, energy efficiency, and renewable energy resource goals, and positions the state as a leader in the United States and the world. The bill would require the state energy plan for 2030 and 2050 to be included in the November 1, 2015, integrated energy policy report. For these purposes, "energy" is defined to mean electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels that are used in the state.	Amended: 5/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 5/28/2014)	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1779</a> <a href="#">Gaines, Beth R</a>	<b>Energy resources: report.</b> Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt, on a biennial basis, an integrated energy policy report, containing among other things, an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, by February 1 of each year, to prepare and submit to the policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on specified topics generally relating to the fiscal impact of renewable energy programs on electrical corporations. This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prepare a report that assesses the effect in the	Amended: 3/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/8/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	

	aggregate of specified state policies on electricity reliability and rates and whether these policies are achieving the stated environmental and economic goals of these policies. In preparing the report, the bill would require the commission to consult with the Public Utilities Commission, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other appropriate executive branch organizations. The bill would require the commission to submit the report to the Legislature by June 30, 2015, and by June 30 annually thereafter. The bill would require the commission to also post the report on its Internet Web site.				
<a href="#">AB 1784 Quirk D</a>	<b>Beverage containers: enforcement.</b> The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying a refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of empty beverage containers submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center during a single 24-hour period. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/27/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1785 Garcia D</a>	<b>Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law: Master Settlement Agreement: information sharing.</b> Existing law regulates the promotion and sale of cigarette and other tobacco products in this state, and requires any tobacco product manufacturer selling cigarettes to consumers within the state that is a participating manufacturer, as defined in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), or a non-participating manufacturer that makes required escrow payments to provide annual certifications to the Attorney General for purposes of a directory. Under the MSA, states' attorneys general and various tobacco product manufacturers have entered into an agreement, in settlement of various lawsuits against those manufacturers, for recovery of the states' tobacco-related health care costs, which provides for the allocation of money to the states and certain territories. This bill would authorize the board to disclose to the Attorney General any information received under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law for purposes of determining compliance with and enforcing the Master Settlement Agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/27/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1788 Waldron R</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions.</b> Existing law, known as tied-house restrictions, prohibits a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, rectifier, California winegrower's agent, distiller, bottler, importer, and wholesaler, and any officer, director, or agent of any of those persons, from having specified relationships with an on-sale alcoholic beverage licensee with limited exceptions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1792 Gomez D</a>	<b>Public benefits: reports on employers.</b> Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is governed, in part, by federal Medicaid provisions. This bill would , until January 1, 2020, require the State Department of Health Care Services to annually inform the Employment Development Department of the names and social security numbers of all recipients of the Medi-Cal program . The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to determine	Amended: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/29/2014-Action From THIRD READING: Read third time.Passed Senate to CONCURRENCE.	8/29/2014 A. CONCURRENCE	<b>Oppose</b>

	the average per individual cost of state and federally funded benefits provided by the Medi-Cal program and inform the Employment Development Department of these costs. The bill would require the Employment Development Department to collaborate with the State Department of Health Care Services and the State Department of Social Services to determine the total average cost of state and federally funded benefits provided to each identified employer's employees, as specified. The bill would define an employer as an individual or organization that employs 100 or more beneficiaries of the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 1797 Rodriguez D</a>	<b>California Workforce Investment Board.</b> Under existing law, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency consists of, among other entities, the California Workforce Investment Board and the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law makes the board responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st Century economy and workforce. Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 7/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 157, Statutes of 2014.	7/21/2014 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 1803 Skinner D</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: lead-related construction registration program.</b> Existing law requires the proposal, review, and adoption of standards and requirements to protect the health and safety of employees who engage in lead-related construction work. This bill would establish a registration program that, with certain exceptions, would require employers and contractors who perform lead-related construction work, as defined, to register with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health before commencing work. The bill would require payment of an application fee for registration in an amount determined by the division as prescribed and would require annual renewal of the registration with the payment of a renewal fee established by the division. Under the bill, those fees would be deposited into the Lead Contractor Registration Fund, which the bill would create, with the moneys in the fund to be used, upon appropriation, for the purpose of investigating, registering, and renewing registrations for lead-related construction work. The bill would require an application to include specified information and a declaration that any information provided by the applicant is genuine, true, and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge, and would impose a civil penalty for false statements, enforceable by a public prosecutor. The bill would require the division to deny an application if it makes a specific determination and would authorize an employer or contractor to appeal that denial to the Director of Industrial Relations. The bill would establish administrative penalties to be imposed by the division for violations of these provisions.	Amended: 4/10/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 1807 Dahle R</a>	<b>Water quality: organization and membership of regional boards.</b> Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards to prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD

	Cologne Water Quality Control Act (state act). The state act requires regional boards to consist of 7 members appointed by the Governor, 6 of them on the basis of demonstrated interest or proven ability in the field of water quality and one as a public member not specifically associated with any enumerated qualification. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.				
<a href="#">AB 1808</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a>	<b>Drinking water.</b> Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Department of Public Health to administer the regulation of drinking water and public water systems, as defined, to protect public health, including the conduct of research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1813</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard.</b> 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 to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels of 1990. The state board additionally is required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would establish the Fuel Producer Capital Assistance Program to distribute moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to liquid-transportation-fuel producers who wish to locate within the state a large-scale production facility that produces more than 3,000,000 gallons per year, as specified. The bill would establish the Fuel Producers Capital Assistance Fund and would appropriate \$100,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to implement the program.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/27/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1814</a> <a href="#">Waldron R</a>	<b>Prescriber Prevails Act.</b> Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Existing law specifies the benefits provided pursuant to the program, including the purchase of prescribed drugs that are covered subject to utilization controls. Utilization controls include a requirement that the treatment provider obtain prior authorization for providing medical treatment, as specified. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, provide that drugs in specified therapeutic drug classes that are prescribed by a Medi-Cal beneficiary's treating provider are covered Medi-Cal benefits. The bill would require, except as specified, that a Medi-Cal managed care plan cover the drug upon demonstration by the provider that the drug is medically necessary and consistent with federal rules and regulations for labeling and use, as specified.	Amended: 5/12/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 1826</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a>	<b>Solid waste: organic waste.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to the department a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act 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	Enrolled: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLED	<b>Removed Opposition</b>

	<p>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. This bill would, commencing April 1, 2016, require a business that generates a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste in a specified manner. The bill would decrease the amount of organic waste under which a business would be subject to those requirements from 8 cubic yards or more to 4 cubic yards or more on January 1, 2017. The bill would also require a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, on and after January 1, 2019, to arrange for organic waste recycling services and, if the department makes a specified determination, would decrease that amount to 2 cubic yards, on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 1846</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a></p>	<p><b>Beverage containers: enforcement.</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for each beverage container sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the department to pay handling fees to certified supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, and nonprofit convenience zone recyclers for every beverage container redeemed by the certified recycling center. The bill would extend these prohibitions to beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were otherwise ineligible for redemption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Enrolled : 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/18/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>8/18/2014 A. ENROLLMENT</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1897</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a></p>	<p><b>Labor contracting: client liability.</b> Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of employment and establishes specified obligations of employers to employees. Existing law prohibits a person or entity from entering into a contract for labor or services with a construction, farm labor, garment, janitorial, security guard, or warehouse contractor, if the person or entity knows or should know that the contract or agreement does not include sufficient funds for the contractor to comply with laws or regulations governing the labor or services to be provided. This bill would require a client employer to share with a labor contractor all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for all workers supplied by that labor contractor for the payment of wages and the failure to obtain valid workers' compensation coverage. The bill would prohibit a client employer from shifting to the labor contractor legal duties or liabilities under workplace safety provisions with respect to workers provided by the labor contractor. The bill would define a client employer as a business entity that obtains or is provided workers to perform labor within the usual course of business from a labor contractor, except as specified. The bill would define a labor contractor as an individual or entity that supplies workers, either with or without a contract, to a client employer to perform labor within the client employer's usual course of business. The bill would except from the definition of labor contractor specified nonprofit, labor, and motion picture payroll services organizations and 3rd parties engaged in an employee leasing arrangement, as specified . The bill would specify that it does not prohibit client employers and labor contractors from mutually contracting for otherwise lawful remedies for violations of its provisions by the other party. The bill would require a client employer or labor contractor to provide to a requesting</p>	<p>Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. ENROLLMENT</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	enforcement agency or department, and make available for copying, information within its possession, custody, or control required to verify compliance with applicable state laws. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Employment Development Department to adopt necessary regulations and rules to administer and enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would provide that waiver of its provisions is contrary to public policy, void, and unenforceable. The bill would prohibit its provisions from being interpreted to impose liability in specified circumstances.				
<a href="#">AB 1928</a> <a href="#">Bocanegra</a> D	<b>Alcoholic beverages: coupons: beer.</b> (1) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act prohibits any licensee from giving any premium, gift, or free goods in connection with the sale or distribution of any alcoholic beverage, except as specifically authorized. The act provides that a violation of any of its provisions for which another penalty or punishment is not specifically provided is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a beer manufacturer or a beer wholesaler from offering, funding, producing, sponsoring, promoting, furnishing, or redeeming any type of coupon. The bill would also prohibit a licensee authorized to sell alcoholic beverages at retail from accepting, redeeming, possessing, or utilizing any type of coupon that is funded, produced, sponsored, promoted, or furnished by a beer manufacturer or beer wholesaler. The bill would define beer manufacturer and coupon for these purposes and would except from the definition of coupon certain rebates, coupons, and discounts. By expanding the definition of a crime by imposing additional duties on a licensee under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 7/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/18/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 145, Statutes of 2014.	7/18/2014 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>
<a href="#">AB 1965</a> <a href="#">Yamada</a> D	<b>Outdoor dining facilities: pet dogs.</b> The California Retail Food Code provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing this code. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize a food facility to allow a person to bring a pet dog in outdoor dining areas if specified conditions are satisfied. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to prohibit that conduct by ordinance. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 234, Statutes of 2014.	8/21/2014 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 1984</a> <a href="#">Harkey</a> R	<b>Income taxes: net operating losses: carrybacks: overpayments: estimated tax.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity to federal law, allow taxpayers to utilize net operating losses and carryovers and carrybacks of those losses for purposes of offsetting their 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. Existing law allows for a credit against estimated tax of an overpayment of tax for a preceding year. Federal income tax law includes provisions that allow a taxpayer with net operating loss carrybacks to obtain a tentative refund of taxes paid in prior tax years by filing a tentative carryback adjustment application and allow a corporation to apply to extend the time for payment of taxes for the immediately preceding taxable year. This bill would additionally conform to those federal provisions , as provided .	Amended: 5/1/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 1990</a> <a href="#">Gordon</a> D	<b>Food production.</b> Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities and provides for the enforcement of those standards by local health agencies and by the State	Enrolled : 8/27/2014	8/25/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and	8/25/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	



	<p>Department of Public Health, as specified. The code requires farm stands, as defined, to comply with specified requirements governing food safety and sanitation. A violation of the code is a crime. This bill would authorize, except under a specified circumstance, a community food producer or a gleaner, as defined, to sell or provide whole uncut fruits or vegetables, or unrefrigerated shell eggs, directly to the public or to a permitted restaurant if the community food producer meets specified requirements, including that the produce is labeled with the name and address of the community food producer and that egg production is limited to 15 dozen eggs per month. The bill would authorize a city or county health enforcement office to require a community food producer or gleaner to register with the city or county and to provide specified information, including, but not limited to, the name, address, and telephone number of the community food producer or gleaner. The bill would also authorize an enforcement officer to enter into and inspect the operations of a community food producer or gleaner in response to a food safety recall or food safety complaint. The bill would authorize an enforcement officer to issue a cease and desist order for violations of these provisions, which would prohibit the community food producer or gleaner from further sales until the operations of the community food producer or gleaner are reinspected and cleared by the enforcement officer's agency. The bill would also authorize the enforcement officer to recover reasonable costs associated with an inspection from the community food producer or gleaner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Enrolling.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1992 Quirk D</a></p>	<p><b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: very low carbon transportation fuels.</b> 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 to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels of 1990. The state board additionally is required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would authorize the state board to establish a very low carbon fuel market commitment program that requires wholesalers, producers, importers, or any other entity that provides transportation fuel to a retailer or sells transportation fuel to a consumer to include as part of their transportation fuel sales in the state percentages of very low carbon transportation fuel, as defined, to be determined by the state board. These provisions would become inoperative 5 years after the state board makes a specified notification to the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Amended: 6/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. T. &amp; H. on 6/26/2014)</p>	<p>6/27/2014 S. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1994 Waldron R</a></p>	<p><b>Solid waste: administration.</b> The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/20/2014)</p>	<p>5/9/2014 A. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2010 Gray D</a></p>	<p><b>Alcoholic beverages: beer returns: product quality: beer manufacturers: duplicate licenses.</b> Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, generally permits a wholesaler or manufacturer to accept the return of beer from a retailer only if the beer is returned in exchange for the identical quantity and brand of</p>	<p>Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 18.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. ENROLLMENT</p>

	beer. Existing law permits a credit memorandum to be issued when a package is broken or damaged when the return and corrections are completed within 15 days, as specified. Existing law provides exceptions from this limitation, including permitting the return of beer by a retailer to a seller, and by a seller to a manufacturer or importer, if the beer is recalled or presents a health or safety issue, as provided. This bill would extend the exception provided for beer that is recalled or presents a health and safety issue, as described above, to beer that has product quality issues, subject to Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		Noes 0.) (August 28). Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	
<a href="#">AB 2015 Chau D</a>	<b>Health care coverage: discrimination.</b> Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law prohibits certain discriminatory acts by health care service plans and health insurers. Existing federal law, beginning January 1, 2014, prohibits a group health plan and a health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage from discriminating with respect to participation under the plan or coverage against any health care provider who is acting within the scope of that provider's license or certification under applicable state law. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill contains other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2025 Dickinson D</a>	<b>Medi-Cal: program for aged and disabled persons.</b> Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Existing law requires the department to exercise its option under federal law to implement a program for aged and disabled persons, as described. Existing law provides that an individual under these provisions shall satisfy certain financial eligibility requirements, including, among other things, that his or her countable income does not exceed an income standard equal to 100% of the applicable federal poverty level, plus an income disregard of \$230 for an individual, or \$310 in the case of a couple, except that the income standard determined may not be less than SSI/SSP payment level for a disabled individual or couple, as applicable. This bill would increase those income disregard amounts to \$369 for an individual, or \$498 in the case of a couple, and require that the income disregards be adjusted annually. The bill would provide, however, that the income standard determined may not be less than the SSI/SSP payment level the individual or couple, as applicable, receives or would receive as a disabled or blind individual or couple. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2027 Logue R</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: reporting and verification: violations.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program. This bill would require the state board to utilize the greenhouse gas emissions data submitted in reports as part of the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulation in lieu of requiring the submission of the same greenhouse gas emissions data pursuant to the	Introduced: 2/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/3/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD

	Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions regulation. The bill, commencing January 1, 2015, would prohibit the state board from requiring a regulated entity to report the same greenhouse gas emissions data in more than one program adopted pursuant to the act. The bill, commencing January 1, 2015, would require it not be a violation of any rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emissions reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board if a regulated entity did not submit greenhouse gas emissions data pursuant to a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emissions reduction measure, or other measure if the state board already possessed that greenhouse gas emissions data pursuant to another rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emissions reduction measure, or other measure.				
<a href="#">AB 2030 Campos D</a>	<b>Employees: time off.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer who employs 25 or more employees working at the same location from discharging or in any way discriminating against an employee who is a parent, guardian, or grandparent having custody of a child in a licensed child day care facility or in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for taking off up to 40 hours each year for the purpose of participating in school activities, subject to specified conditions including a limitation of 8 hours in any calendar month of the school year. Existing law requires an employee to utilize existing vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off for purposes of the planned absence authorized by this provision and also authorizes an employee to utilize time off without pay for this purpose, to the extent made available by his or her employer. This bill would prohibit such an employer from discharging or discriminating against an employee taking time off, within those defined limitations, without loss of pay. The bill would prohibit an employee from being required to use existing vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off for those purposes, unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement entered into before January 1, 2015, and in effect on that date, or from being required to use time off without pay for those purposes. The bill would prohibit the entitlement of any employee under those provisions from being diminished by any collective bargaining agreement term or condition that is agreed to on or after January 1, 2015.	Introduced: 2/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/3/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 2045 Rendon D</a>	<b>Energy improvements: financing.</b> Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to implement a program to provide financial assistance for energy efficiency projects. This bill would enact the Nonresidential Real Property Energy Retrofit Financing Act of 2014 and would require the commission to establish the Nonresidential Real Property Energy Retrofit Financing Program. The program would provide financial assistance, through authorizing the issuance of, among other things, revenue bonds, to owners of eligible real properties, as defined, for implementing energy improvements for their properties. The bill would require that the bonds be secured by the recording of an energy remittance repayment agreement lien, as defined, on the eligible real property for which the improvements are performed. The bill would require the commission to collect installment payments from owners of eligible real properties whose applications it has approved. The bill would require the commission to collect repayment installments that are delinquent. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 4/23/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2049 Dahle R</a>	<b>Drinking water: point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment systems.</b> Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Department of	Introduced: 2/20/	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	

	Public Health various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the California Safe Drinking Water Act, and to enforce provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, including requirements governing the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment in lieu of centralized treatment where it can be demonstrated that centralized treatment is not immediately economically feasible. Existing law limits the use of these alternate treatment methods to water systems with less than 200 service connections. This bill would, instead, limit the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment to water systems with less than 500 service connections.	2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/8/2014)		
<a href="#">AB 2050 Quirk D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the scoping plan to be updated at least once every 5 years. This bill would require , for purposes of advising the update of the next scoping plan, the state board to develop specified information by January 1, 2016. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2016, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the specified information. The bill would provide that the specified information is intended to assist in establishing state policy and does not change any statute, regulation, or regulatory decision.	Amended: 6/30/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2014)	8/15/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2053 Gonzalez D</a>	<b>Employment discrimination or harassment: education and training: abusive conduct.</b> Existing law makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. Existing law further requires every employer to act to ensure a workplace free of sexual harassment by implementing certain minimum requirements, including posting sexual harassment information posters at the workplace and obtaining and making available an information sheet on sexual harassment. This bill would additionally require that the above-described training and education include, as a component of the training and education, prevention of abusive conduct, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws.	Enrollment: 8/19/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	8/19/2014 A. ENROLLED	
<a href="#">AB 2074 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Recovery of wages: liquidated damages.</b> Existing law authorizes an employee to bring a civil lawsuit against his or her employer for the unpaid balance of wages or compensation owed to that employee. This bill would provide that a suit for liquidated damages may be filed at any time before the expiration of the statute of limitations for bringing the underlying action alleging payment of less than the state minimum wage. This bill contains other existing laws.	Chaptered: 8/19/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 211, Statutes of 2014.	8/19/2014 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">AB 2079 Grove R</a>	<b>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.</b> Under existing law, the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, any provision providing for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of certain provisions affecting employees,	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/24/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Support</b>

	<p>may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees pursuant to specified procedures. The act provides that for certain provisions of law the employer has the right to cure a violation before a civil action may be brought, as specified. For provisions of law that this right to cure does not apply, the aggrieved employee must follow other specified procedures before an action may be brought. This bill would allow an employer to cure a violation of the wage statement law described above before an action may be brought under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions of law. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 2083</a> <a href="#">Gaines, Beth R</a></p>	<p><b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board to allow a regulated entity to use offsets to meet its compliance obligation regardless of the geographic location of the offset.</p>	<p>Amended: 3/20/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/8/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 A. DEAD</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2119</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p>	<p><b>Local taxes: transactions and use taxes.</b> Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to levy, increase, or extend a transactions and use tax, as specified, if approved by the required vote of the board and the required vote of the qualified voters. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors of a county to levy, increase, or extend a transactions and use tax throughout the entire county or within the unincorporated area of the county, if approved by the qualified voters of the entire county if levied on the entire county, or of the unincorporated area of the county if levied on the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would require the revenues derived from the imposition of this tax to only be used within the area for which the tax was approved by the qualified voters.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 7/18/2014 2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>7/18/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 148, Statutes of 2014.</p>	<p>7/18/2014 A. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2130</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p>	<p><b>Retail food safety.</b> Under existing law, the California Retail Food Code, the State Department of Public Health establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities and local health agencies are required to enforce these provisions. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law requires food employees to wash their hands in accordance with specified provisions and prohibits food employees from contacting exposed, ready-to-eat food with their bare hands, except under certain conditions, including when washing fruits and vegetables and when not serving a highly susceptible population, as specified. This bill would instead require that food employees minimize bare hand and arm contact with nonprepackaged food that is in a ready-to-eat form. The bill would require food employees to use utensils, as specified, to assemble ready-to-eat food or to place ready-to-eat food on tableware or in other containers. The bill would authorize food employees to assemble or place on tableware or in other containers ready-to-eat food in an approved food preparation area without using utensils if hands are cleaned in</p>	<p>Chaptered: 6/28/2014 2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/30/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 75, Statutes of 2014.</p>	<p>6/30/2014 A. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>

	accordance with specified provisions. The bill would require that food that has been served to the consumer and then wrapped or prepackaged at the direction of the consumer be handled only with utensils. The bill would require these utensils to be properly sanitized before reuse. By revising the standards that are required to be enforced by local health agencies and changing the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2131</a> <a href="#">Morrell R</a>	<b>Pharmacy licenses: letters of reprimand.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the regulation and licensure of pharmacists by the California State Pharmacy Board. Existing law authorizes the board to refuse to license an applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct or to issue, at its sole discretion, a probationary license to an applicant who has met all other licensure requirements. This bill would authorize the board to issue a license to an applicant who has committed minor violations that the board deems, in its discretion, do not merit the denial of a license or require probationary status, and to concurrently issue a public letter of reprimand, as specified. The bill would require the letter of reprimand to, among other things, describe in detail the nature and facts of the violation and inform the licensee that he or she may accept the letter of reprimand without challenge or, within 30 days of service of the letter, submit a written request for an office conference to contest the letter of reprimand. The bill requires the executive director of the board, or his or her designee, to hold an office conference with the licensee and his or her legal counsel or authorized representative, if any, within 30 days of receipt of the request, as specified. The bill authorizes the executive officer, or his or her designee, to affirm, modify, or withdraw the letter of reprimand and requires the executive officer, or his or her designee, to provide the licensee with a written decision within 14 calendar days from the date of the office conference. The bill would require a letter of reprimand issued concurrently with a board license to be purged 3 years from the date of issuance, as specified. The bill would require a letter of reprimand to be disclosed to an inquiring member of the public and posted on the board's Internet Web site.	Amended: 4/2/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. B., P. & E.D. on 5/22/2014)	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2137</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>	<b>Energy efficiency programs: information available for small businesses.</b> Existing law creates the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law establishes the duties and functions of the advocate, which include advisory participation in the consideration of all legislation and administrative regulations that affect small businesses. Existing law also requires the office to post specified information on its Internet Web site, including information about emergency preparedness, responses, and recovery strategies for small businesses and information regarding programs administered through the statewide network of small business financial development corporations. This bill would require the office to include a link to the Energy Upgrade California Internet Web site on the homepage of its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 8/25/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 290, Statutes of 2014.	8/25/2014 A. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 2147</a> <a href="#">Melendez R</a>	<b>State government Internet Web sites: information practices.</b> Existing law prescribes the procedures for state agencies to follow in the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of personal information, as defined, in order to protect the privacy of individuals. Existing law prohibits an agency from disclosing	Amended: 5/1/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE	5/23/2014 A. DEAD	

	personal information in a manner that would link the information disclosed to the individual to whom it pertains, with specified exceptions. This bill would require a state agency, as defined, that uses an Internet Web site to obtain information by means of an electronic form and shares that information with another state agency or private party to include a specified disclosure notice clearly displayed in direct proximity above the button used to submit the form. The disclosure would acknowledge that the information is being collected and may be shared. The bill would also prohibit a state agency using an electronic form, as described above, to utilize or share any information provided on the form until the person entering information into the form specifically acts to submit the form.		FILE on 5/23/2014)	
<a href="#">AB 2159</a> <a href="#">Ammiano D</a>	<b>Electrical corporations: community choice aggregation: Joint Exercise of Powers Act.</b> (1) The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes the legislative or other governing bodies of 2 or more public agencies to jointly exercise by agreement any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors of a city and county, by ordinance, to elect to enter into an agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act to implement a community choice aggregation program with one or more public agencies through a public entity that is separate from the parties to the agreement. This bill would additionally authorize the board of supervisors of a city and county, by resolution, to elect to request another public agency that has elected to implement a community choice aggregation program to be the community choice aggregator for the city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/1/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2176</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez D</a>	<b>Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development.</b> The Economic Revitalization Act establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as "GO-Biz," to, among other things, serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law authorizes GO-Biz to, among other things, make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on new state policies, programs, and actions, or amendments to existing programs. This bill would instead require GO-Biz to perform the above-described activities and to develop recommendations for an economic development strategic plan for the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2179</a> <a href="#">Gray D</a>	<b>Water efficiency: standards and goals.</b> Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. Under existing law, the board makes determinations with regard to the availability of recycled water. This bill would require the state board to establish standards and goals for achieving water use efficiency, in conjunction with the University of California, Merced.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/1/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2200</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez D</a>	<b>California Cyber Security.</b> Existing law establishes various advisory boards and commissions in state government with specified duties and responsibilities. Existing law establishes in state government the Governor's office of Emergency Services and the Department of Technology . This bill would continue in existence the California Cyber Security Task Force, previously created by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Technology, in the Governor' s Office of Emergency Services. This bill would require the office and the department to convene stakeholders to act in an advisory capacity and	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2014-Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	8/26/2014 S. RLS.

	compile policy recommendations on cyber security for the state. The bill would require the task force to meet quarterly, or more often as necessitated by emergency circumstances. This bill would require the task force to complete and issue a report of policy recommendations to the Governor's office and the Legislature by January 1, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions.			
<a href="#">AB 2204</a> <a href="#">Achadjian R</a>	<b>Vehicle registration fees.</b> Existing law authorizes a county, upon the adoption of a resolution by its board of supervisors, to impose a fee of \$1 or \$2 on all motor vehicles, except as provided, in addition to other fees imposed for the registration of a vehicle, and an additional service fee of \$2 on specified commercial motor vehicles. Existing law requires these fees to be paid to the Controller quarterly, as specified. Existing law provides that these moneys are continuously appropriated for the administrative costs of the Controller, and for disbursement by the Controller to each county that has adopted a resolution to impose the fees described above, as specified. Existing law requires the moneys allocated to a county to be expended exclusively to fund programs that enhance the capacity of local police and prosecutors to deter, investigate, and prosecute vehicle theft crimes. However, in any county with a population of 250,000 or less, existing law allows the moneys to also be expended for the prosecution of crimes involving driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, vehicular manslaughter, or any combination of those crimes. This bill would revise the above provision to apply to any county with a population of 300,000 or less. By expanding the purposes for which continuously appropriated funds may be expended, this bill would make an appropriation.	Amended: 3/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/24/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2230</a> <a href="#">Cooley D</a>	<b>Insurance: Workers' Comp Bond Fund: assessments.</b> Existing law creates the California Insurance Guarantee Association (CIGA) and requires all insurers admitted to transact insurance in this state to become members. CIGA is required to collect premium payments from members to discharge its obligations to cover claims of an insolvent insurer. Existing law provides that CIGA shall be a party in interest in all proceedings involving a covered claim, and has all of the rights an insolvent insurer would have if the insurer was not in liquidation. CIGA is required to allocate its claim payments and costs based on categories of insurance, including, but not limited to, workers' compensation claims and homeowners' claims. The premium payments from each category are separate and required to be used to pay the claims and costs allocated to that category. Existing law provides that the premium charged to a member insurer for any of the categories of insurance is 1% of the net direct written premium, as defined, written in the category by the member per year. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2015, provide that the premium charged to a member insurer for a category of insurance would be 2% of the net direct written premium, unless there are outstanding bonds, as specified, in which case the premium would not exceed 1% of the net direct written premium for any category of insurance for which the bond proceeds are being used to pay claims and expenses. The bill would prohibit, once all the bonds issued pursuant to these provisions are redeemed, further initial special bond assessments from being levied or made. The bill would require that any premium adjustments applicable to the special bond assessments continue to be made and determined, and that any credits or charges that result from the premium adjustments be credited or charged to the workers' compensation assessments that the insurers are otherwise required to	Chapter ed: 6/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 76, Statutes of 2014.	6/28/2014 A. CHAPTERED



	pay CIGA. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2242 Perea D</a>	<b>Air Quality Improvement Program.</b> Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purpose of funding air quality improvement projects. Existing law requires the primary purpose of the program to be the funding of projects to reduce criteria air pollutants, and to improve air quality, and to fund research to determine and improve the air quality impacts of alternative transportation fuels and vehicles, vessels, and equipment technologies. This bill additionally would require the program to be focused where the greatest air quality impacts can be identified.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/1/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2245 Morrell R</a>	<b>Economic development.</b> Existing law provides for various economic development programs that foster community sustainability and for community and economic development initiatives throughout the state. This bill would make findings and declarations relating to current economic conditions and unemployment. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would promote job and business growth, and encourage economic development.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2246 Olsen R</a>	<b>District agricultural associations: formation.</b> Existing law divides the state into specified agricultural districts. Existing law authorizes 50 or more persons who are residents of a district to form a district agricultural association for specified purposes, including holding fairs, expositions, and exhibitions for the purpose of exhibiting all of the industries and industrial enterprises, resources, and products of every kind or nature of the state. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions authorizing the formation of district agricultural associations.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2249 Bloom D</a>	<b>Tax administration: Taxpayers' Rights Advocate: levy or notice to withhold: return of funds.</b> Under the Sales and Use Tax Law, the Use Fuel Tax Law, the Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law, the Energy Resources Surcharge Law, the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act, the Hazardous Substances Tax Law, the Integrated Waste Management Fee Law, the Oil Spill Response, Prevention, and Administration Fees Law, the Underground Storage Tank Maintenance Fee Law, and the Diesel Fuel Tax Law, the Taxpayers' Rights Advocate is authorized to order, within 90 days of the receipt of funds pursuant to a levy or notice to withhold, the return of any amount not exceeding \$1,500, upon a finding that the levy or notice to withhold threatens the health or welfare of the taxpayer, or his or her spouse and dependents or family. This bill would increase the amount the Taxpayers' Rights Advocate is authorized to order returned to \$2,300, and would authorize this amount to be adjusted for inflation, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/1/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 4/2/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2251 Yamada D</a>	<b>Weights and measures: beverage containers: redemption value.</b> Existing law makes it unlawful for a person, at the time of sale of a commodity, to charge an amount greater than the price that is advertised, posted, marked, displayed, or quoted for the commodity. Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture and each county sealer to enforce these provisions. A violation of provisions governing weights and measures is a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would prohibit a dealer from charging an amount for a redemption payment for a beverage container that is greater than the amount set forth in the act. The bill would provide that a violation of this provision is an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 when the overcharge is \$1	Enrollment: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLED	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>

	or less. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. In a specified report required to be submitted to the Department of Food and Agriculture, the bill would require a sealer to separately report any action taken to enforce this provision that results in a penalty being levied for a violation of the provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2269 Bigelow R</a>	<b>Integrated regional water management planning.</b> Existing law authorizes a regional water management group to prepare and adopt an integrated regional water management plan with specified components. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2271 Calderon, Ian D</a>	<b>Employment: discrimination: status as unemployed.</b> Existing law contains provisions that define unlawful discrimination and employment practices by employers and employment agencies. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2015, make it unlawful, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification for an employer, an employment agency, or a person who operates an Internet Web site for posting jobs in this state to publish an advertisement or announcement for any job that includes an indication that current employment is a requirement, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Enrolled: 8/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/21/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 2280 Alejo D</a>	<b>Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities.</b> The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined by means of redevelopment projects financed by the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues derived from the project area. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies, as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved agencies and to fulfill the enforceable obligations of those agencies. This bill would authorize certain local agencies, to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. The bill would provide for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues, and would require the authority to adopt a community revitalization plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. The bill would also provide for periodic audits of the authority with respect to affordable housing, conducted as provided by the Controller, and for annual public reports by the authority as well as periodic proceedings for the consideration of public protests. This bill contains other existing laws.	Enrollment: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 57. Noes 19.).	8/27/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	
<a href="#">AB 2283 Gorell R</a>	<b>Fertilizing material: agricultural liming materials.</b> Existing law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined, and provides for the licensure of individuals who manufacture or distribute fertilizing materials. Existing law defines agricultural liming materials for the purpose of regulating fertilizing materials. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in the definition of agricultural liming materials.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2284 Williams D</a>	<b>Recycling: household batteries pilot projects.</b> (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources	Amended: 5/27/2014	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	6/27/2014 S. DEAD	

	Recycling and Recovery, authorizes the department to conduct a study on the disposal and recyclability of household batteries . This bill would require the department to develop and fund up to 3 local battery recycling pilot projects, which would be required to provide data to the department regarding the implementation and outcomes of the pilot projects. The department would be required, on or before 6 months after the pilot projects are complete, to review and compile the information collected from the pilot projects, make the information available to local agencies, and develop informational guidelines to assist local governments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/11/2014)	
<a href="#">AB 2288 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Child Labor Protection Act of 2014.</b> Existing law establishes a citation system for the imposition of civil sanctions against violators of the laws and regulations of the state relating to the employment of minors, and classifies citations according to the nature of the violation. This bill would authorize treble damages to an individual who was discriminated against in the terms or conditions of his or her employment because he or she filed a claim or civil action alleging a violation of employment laws that arose while the individual was a minor. The bill would further subject a specified class of violations of employment laws relating to the employment of minors to a civil penalty, as provided. The bill would also require the tolling of the statute of limitations for claims arising from violations of employment laws until the person allegedly aggrieved attains majority, and would declare the latter provision declaratory of existing law.	Chaptered: 7/8/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	7/8/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 96, Statutes of 2014.	7/8/2014 A. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">AB 2313 Nestande R</a>	<b>Metal theft and related recycling crimes.</b> Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program designed to enhance the capacity of the department to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation and prosecution of illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes, and would authorize the department to enter into partnerships, as defined, with local law enforcement agencies, regional task forces, and district attorneys for the purpose of achieving the goals of the program. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with any state agency for the purpose of administering the program. The bill would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the Department of Justice, and would continuously appropriate all moneys in that fund to the department for the purposes of the program, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/4/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2014-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Anderson.	8/26/2014 S. INACTIVE FILE
<a href="#">AB 2345 Gonzalez D</a>	<b>Public social services: eligibility: noncitizens.</b> Existing law establishes various social services programs that provide cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, including the California Work	Amended: 4/23/2014 014	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location	5/23/2014 A. DEAD

	<p>Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. Under existing law, an alien is eligible for aid under these programs only if he or she has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or is otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would additionally provide that a noncitizen is eligible for aid under CalWORKs and the Food Assistance Program if he or she is lawfully present in the United States. To the extent this bill would expand eligibility for CalWORKs and the Food Assistance Program, which are administered by the counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2348 Stone D</a></p>	<p><b>Natural Resources Climate Improvement Program.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would establish the Natural Resources Climate Improvement Program, which would be administered by the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the state board, to assist in the development and implementation of natural resources projects selected by state conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board that maximize greenhouse gas emission reductions or sequestration. This bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement the Natural Resources Climate Improvement Program.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/22/2014  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)</p>	<p>5/23/2014  A. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2353 Waldron R</a></p>	<p><b>Environmental quality: water storage facilities.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act 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. The act 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. The act requires the lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The act exempts certain specified projects from its requirements. This bill would exempt a project to expand the storage capacity of an existing surface water storage facility, or to replace an existing surface water storage facility, that is owned and operated by a public entity if that public entity adopts, by resolution, findings and declarations that the project meets specified criteria.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/9/2014  <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/10/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014  A. DEAD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2354</a></p>	<p><b>Electronic benefits transfer cards: photo identification.</b> Existing law provides</p>	<p>Introduc</p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline</p>	<p>5/2/2014</p>

<a href="#">Conway R</a>	<p>for financial and food assistance benefits to needy Californians including, among other programs, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program and CalFresh, under which each county provides financial and food assistance benefits to qualified individuals who meet specified eligibility criteria. This bill would require, to the extent permitted by federal law, that an initial or replacement EBT card issued on or after January 1, 2015, include a photograph of the person to whom the card is issued. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>ed: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/29/2014)</p>	<p>A. DEAD</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2365</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez D</a></p>	<p><b>Contracts: unlawful contracts.</b> Existing law generally regulates formation and enforcement of contracts, including what constitutes an unlawful contract. Under existing law a contract is unlawful if it is contrary to an express provision of law, contrary to the policy of express law, though not expressly prohibited, or otherwise contrary to good morals. This bill would prohibit a contract or proposed contract for the sale or lease of consumer goods or services from including a provision waiving the consumer's right to make any statement regarding the seller or lessor or its employees or agents, or concerning the goods or services. The bill would make it unlawful to threaten or to seek to enforce, a provision made unlawful under the bill, or to otherwise penalize a consumer for making any statement protected under the bill. The bill would impose civil penalties upon any person who violates the provisions of the bill, of \$2,500 for the initial violation and \$5,000 for each subsequent violation, as well as an additional penalty of \$10,000 if the violation was willful, intentional, or reckless. The bill would authorize the consumer, the Attorney General, or a district attorney or city attorney to bring a civil action for a violation of the provisions of the bill. The bill would provide that the penalty set forth in the bill is not an exclusive remedy, and does not affect any other relief or remedy provided by law. The bill would not prohibit or limit a person or business that hosts online consumer reviews or comments from removing a statement that is otherwise lawful to remove.</p>	<p>Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. ENROLLED</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2372</a> <a href="#">Ammiano D</a></p>	<p><b>Property taxation: change in ownership.</b> 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. This bill would specify that if , on or after January 1, 2015, 90% or more of the direct or indirect ownership interests in a legal entity are cumulatively transferred in one or more transactions, the transfer of the ownership interest is a change in ownership of the real property owned by the legal entity, whether or not any one legal entity or person acquires control of the ownership interests. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to include an additional question on corporation and income returns for partnerships, banks, and corporations to assist in the determination of whether a change in ownership as so described has occurred. This bill would require the State Board of Equalization to report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2020, regarding the implementation of these changes in ownership, including, but not limited to, the economic impact and frequency of reassessments of real property owned by legal entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amendment: 7/2/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/14/2014-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>8/14/2014 S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE</p>	<p>Remove d Opposition</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2378</a></p>	<p><b>Workers' compensation: temporary disability payments.</b> Existing law</p>	<p>Enrolled</p>	<p>8/21/2014-In Assembly.</p>	<p>8/21/2014</p>	

<a href="#">Perea D</a>	establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of and in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited, as provided. This bill would provide that the above-specified leaves of absence without loss of salary are payable in addition to the maximum aggregate disability payments for a single injury that is applicable to all workers. The bill would make these provisions applicable to all claims, regardless of the date of injury. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.	: 8/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	A. ENROLLMENT
<a href="#">AB 2390 Muratsuchi D</a>	<b>Low Carbon Fuel Standard: Green Credit Reserve.</b> Existing law requires that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board, and in consultation with specified state agencies, develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels, as defined, not later than June 30, 2007. This bill would require the Treasurer , by June 30, 2015, to establish a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve (Green Credit Reserve or Reserve) to facilitate and encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuels produced in California from in-state feedstocks by providing stability and predictability for the value of credits generated by the production of those fuels pursuant to the low-carbon fuel standard and the federal renewable fuel standard. The bill would provide for the Green Credit Reserve to enter into specified contracts with developers of projects that are intended to produce renewable and low-carbon transportation fuels that qualify for state and federal low-carbon or renewable fuel credits, and that will commit the Reserve to purchase the LCFS and RFS credits at a contracted price when the renewable fuel is produced and the credits are certified. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 5/23/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/30/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/29/2014)	5/30/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2392 Gatto D</a>	<b>Recycling: plastic containers.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One criteria that a product-associated or a single resin type rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that it have a recycling rate of 45%. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to enforce the act's plastic packaging container requirements and a violation of these requirements is a crime. This bill would increase the recycling rate that a product-associated, or single resin type, rigid plastic packaging container is required to meet under this criteria to 75%, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make conforming and nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/10/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2413 John A. Pérez D</a>	<b>The Office of Farm to Fork.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is tasked with, among other things, promoting and protecting the agricultural industry of the state, and seeking to enhance, protect, and perpetuate 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	Enrolled: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/22/2014-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/22/2014 A. ENROLLMENT

	<p>Farm to Fork within the department, and would require the office, to the extent that resources are available, to 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 underserved communities and schools in the state. The bill would require the office to, among other things, identify urban and rural communities that lack access to healthy food, and to coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to promote and increase awareness of programs that promote greater food access. 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. The bill, until January 1, 2020, would also require the department, in any year in which funds are received into or expended from the Farm to Fork Account, to submit to the Legislature an overview of the account's income and expenditures.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 2416</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p>	<p><b>Liens: laborers and employees.</b> Existing law grants specified persons, including laborers, as defined, who contribute labor, skill, or services to a work of improvement the right to record a mechanic's lien upon the property so improved. Under existing law, when an employer fails to pay wages due, the employee has the right to file a claim against his or her employer, or former employer, with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is authorized to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and impose fines and penalties for nonpayment of wages. This bill would enact the California Wage Theft Recovery Act to authorize an employee, with certain exceptions, to record and enforce a wage lien upon real and personal property of an employer, or a property owner, as specified, for unpaid wages and other compensation owed the employee, and certain other penalties, interest, and costs. The bill would prescribe requirements relating to the recording and enforcement of the wage lien and for its extinguishment and removal. The bill would require a notice of lien on real property to be executed under penalty of perjury. The bill would authorize the employer or property owner to use a procedure to release the notice of lien or reduce the amount of the lien if the employer makes specified contentions, and would require a specific certification under the procedure to be made under penalty of perjury. The bill would also require the Department of Industrial Relations to issue a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2019, on the effect of these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/22/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-Read third time. Refused passage. (Ayes 13. Noes 15.) Motion to reconsider made by Senator Lara. Reconsideration granted. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.)</p>	<p>8/28/2014 S. THIRD READING</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2417</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a></p>	<p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: recycled water pipelines.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report 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 exempts</p>	<p>Amended: 5/7/2014 14 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/5/2014)</p>	<p>6/27/2014 S. DEAD</p>	

	specified pipeline projects from the above requirements. This bill would , until January 1, 2018, additionally exempt from CEQA a project for the construction and installation of a new pipeline or the maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline, not exceeding 8 miles in length, for the distribution of recycled water within a public street, highway, or right-of-way and would require the lead agency to undertake specified activities, including the filing of a notice of exemption for the project with the Office of Planning and Research and the office of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. The bill would require the lead agency, before determining the applicability of the exemption, to hold a noticed public hearing to consider adopt mitigation measures for potential traffic impacts of the project. Because the lead agency is required to determine whether a project qualifies for that exemption, and undertake specified activities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notice of exemption within 24 hours of receipt, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2418 Bonilla D</a>	<b>Health care coverage: prescription drugs: refills.</b> Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law imposes various requirements on contracts and policies that cover prescription drug benefits. Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and prohibits the refilling of a prescription without the authorization of the prescriber, except as specified. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2016, that provides coverage for prescription drug benefits to permit and apply a prorated daily cost-sharing rate to refills of prescriptions that are dispensed by a participating pharmacy for less than the standard refill amount if the prescriber or pharmacist indicates that the refill is in the best interest of the enrollee or insured and is for the purpose of synchronizing the refill dates of the enrollee's or insured's medications, provided that certain requirements are satisfied. The bill would also require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2016, that provides coverage for prescription drug benefits to allow for the early refill of covered topical ophthalmic products at 70% of the predicted days of use. Because a willful violation of the bill's 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.	Enrolled : 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/25/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Removed Support</b>
<a href="#">AB 2432 Salas D</a>	<b>Drinking water.</b> Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Department of Public Health to administer the regulation of drinking water and public water systems, as defined, to protect public health, including the conduct of research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2448</a>	<b>Employment: flexible work schedules.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions,	Amended	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline	5/2/2014	<b>Support</b>



<a href="#">Jones R</a>	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. 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 an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.	d: 3/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/24/2014)	A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2494 Cooley D</a>	<b>Courts: frivolous actions or proceedings.</b> Existing law authorizes a trial court to order a party, the party's attorney, or both to pay reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by another party as a result of bad-faith actions or tactics that are frivolous or solely intended to cause unnecessary delay, if the actions or tactics arise from a complaint filed, or a proceeding initiated, on or before December 31, 1994. In addition to the reasonable expenses award, existing law authorizes the court to assess punitive damages against the plaintiff on a determination that the plaintiff's action was maintained by a person convicted of a felony against the person's victim for injuries arising from the acts for which the person was convicted, and that the plaintiff is guilty of fraud, oppression, or malice in maintaining the action. This bill would delete the December 31, 1994, date limitation on a trial court's authorization to award reasonable expenses incurred as a result of bad-faith actions or tactics that are frivolous or solely intended to cause unnecessary delay, thus making both of the provisions described above applicable commencing January 1, 2015. The bill would include in the definition of "actions or tactics" the filing and serving of an answer or other responsive pleading, and would exclude from that definition disclosures and discovery requests, responses, objections, and motions. The bill would require a party filing a motion pursuant to these provisions to promptly transmit to the California Research Bureau a copy of the endorsed, filed caption page of the motion or opposition, a copy of any related notice of appeal or petition for a writ, and a conformed copy of any resulting order. The bill would also require the party to indicate whether a motion for sanctions was made for a violation of the certification provisions described above. The bill would require that the bureau maintain a public record of these documents for at least 3 years, except as specified. The bill would require certain standards, conditions, and procedures to apply to sanctions imposed pursuant to its provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrollment: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2014-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/26/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	Support
<a href="#">AB 2502 Bigelow R</a>	<b>Pesticides.</b> Existing law provides for the regulation of pesticides, and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations that are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions relating to pesticides. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2505 Yamada D</a>	<b>Milk: home dairy farms: sharing, exchange, or direct sale of raw milk.</b> Existing law, the Milk and Milk Products Act of 1947, regulates the preparation, production, manufacture, distribution, and sale of milk, and specified milk products. For purposes of the act, "dairy farm" is defined to mean any place or premises upon	Amendment: 4/3/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was AGR. on 4/10/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	

	<p>which milk is produced for sale or other distribution and where more than 2 cows or water buffalo, or 6 goats, sheep, or other hooved mammals, are in lactation. Existing law makes a violation of the Food and Agricultural Code a misdemeanor, unless a different penalty is expressly provided. This bill would, for purposes of the act, define "home dairy farm" to mean any place or premises upon which raw milk is produced, where no more than 3 cows or water buffalo, or 15 goats, sheep, or other hooved mammals, are in lactation, and the raw milk produced by those lactating animals is primarily intended for consumption at the home dairy farm. The bill would exclude raw milk produced at a home dairy farm from the act, and would enact the Home Dairy Farm Raw Milk Safety Act, which prescribes various requirements for the safe production of raw milk, as defined, at home dairy farms that is shared, exchanged, or offered for direct sale, as defined, by the home dairy farm, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">AB 2517</a> <a href="#">Daly D</a></p>	<p><b>Economic development: taxation: credits: certifications.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a hiring credit for qualified taxpayers who hire qualified employees, as defined, within enterprise zones and local agency military base recovery areas, subject to specified criteria and requirements. Those laws require that a taxpayer obtain a certification from the Employment Development Department, as permitted by federal law, the local county or city Job Training Partnership Act administrative entity, the local county GAIN office or social services agency, or the local government administering a specified area or zone that provides that a qualified employee meets the specified eligibility requirements. Existing law authorizes any local entity formerly authorized to issue a certification that provides that a qualified employee, qualified disadvantaged individual, or qualified displaced employee meets specified eligibility requirements, to continue to accept applications for certification and to issue the certifications up to but no later than January 1, 2015. This bill would instead authorize those local entities to continue to accept applications for the certification up to but no later than January 1, 2015, and would provide that a local entity has until January 1, 2016, to issue the certifications. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/15/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/25/2014-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>5/28/2014 S. G. &amp; F.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2525</a> <a href="#">Bonta D</a></p>	<p><b>Limited Liability Worker Cooperative Act.</b> Existing law, the California Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, governs the formation and operation of limited liability companies. Existing law authorizes a limited liability company to engage in any lawful business activity, except as specified, but prohibits construing the act to permit a limited liability company to render professional services, as defined. Existing law provides for the filing of specified records and further provides that an individual who signs such a record affirms under penalty of perjury that the information in the record is accurate. This bill would establish the Limited Liability Worker Cooperative Act, which would provide for the organization and operation of worker cooperative companies. The bill would authorize a worker cooperative company to be formed for any lawful purpose provided that it is organized and conducts its business primarily for the mutual benefit of its members as patrons of the worker cooperative company. The bill would authorize a worker cooperative company to engage in any lawful business activity, except as specified, but would prohibit construing the act to permit a</p>	<p>Amended: 4/10/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B. &amp; F. on 4/21/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 A. DEAD</p>	

	worker cooperative company to render professional services, as defined. The bill would provide for, among other things, information to be included in a worker cooperative company's articles of organization and operating agreement, requirements as to voting rights of members, and time periods for sending notice of meetings at which members are entitled to vote and would require an individual who signs specified records to affirm under penalty of perjury that the information in the record is accurate. The bill would authorize certain classes of membership in the worker cooperative company, including a worker-member class. The bill would provide that members of the worker cooperative company have equal votes, but would authorize the worker-member class to have ultimate decisionmaking authority. The bill would authorize members of a class to vote separately on any matter. The bill would authorize a worker cooperative company to include in its name the word "cooperative." The bill would authorize a worker cooperative company to set aside portion of its profits before distribution, as specified. The bill would define certain terms for its purposes. Because this bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2538 Quirk D</a>	<b>Dairy products: cream: bacteria and coliform bacteria limits.</b> Existing law defines light cream, light whipping cream, heavy cream, and whipped cream for purposes of regulation of dairy products and sets limits on the amount of bacteria per gram and coliform bacteria per gram that may be present in any of those cream products. This bill would increase the allowable limits from 20,000 to 25,000 bacteria per gram and from 10 to 15 coliform bacteria per gram for those cream products.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was AGRI. on 3/13/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2565 Muratsuchi D</a>	<b>Rental property: electric vehicle charging stations.</b> Existing law generally regulates the hiring of real property. This bill would, for any lease executed, renewed, or extended on and after July 1, 2015, require a lessor of a dwelling to approve a written request of a lessee to install an electric vehicle charging station at a parking space allotted for the lessee in accordance with specified requirements and that complies with the lessor's approval process for modification to the property. The bill would except from its provisions specified residential property, including a residential rental property with fewer than 5 parking spaces and one subject to rent control. The bill would require the electric vehicle charging station and all modifications and improvements made to the property comply with federal, state, and local law, and all applicable zoning requirements, land use requirements, and covenants, conditions, and restrictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/25/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	Removed Opposition
<a href="#">AB 2572 Ting D</a>	<b>Environmental justice: reports.</b> Existing law requires each board, department, and office within the state Environmental Protection Agency to review its programs, policies, and activities and identify and address any gaps in its existing programs, policies, or activities that may impede the achievement of environmental justice. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to, no later than January 1, 2004, and every three years thereafter, prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the implementation of provisions of law relating to environmental justice. This bill would require this report to identify and address any gaps in the agency's existing programs, policies, or activities that may impede the achievement of	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/13/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	

	environmental justice. The bill would require the report to also identify and evaluate new programs, policies, or activities intended to further promote the achievement of environmental justice.			
<a href="#">AB 2589 Bloom D</a>	<b>Weights and measures: county sealers: county ordinance: annual registration fee.</b> Existing law governing weights and measures provides that there is in each county the office of county sealer, as defined, of weights and measures to administer those provisions, as specified. Existing law requires a county sealer to weigh and measure packages, containers, or amounts of commodities sold, or in the process of delivery, in order to determine whether they contain the quantity or amount represented and whether they are being sold in accordance with law. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 5/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/30/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 5/28/2014)	5/30/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2593 Bradford D</a>	<b>Greenhouse gases: diversity reporting.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include 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. This bill would require a business enterprise with gross annual revenues exceeding \$25,000,000 participating in a program administered by the state board that is funded, in whole or in part, from the fund to report annually to the state board regarding its programs to increase procurement from women, minority, and disabled veteran business enterprises, if any.	Enrollment: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 54. Noes 22.).	8/27/2014 A. ENROLLMENT
<a href="#">AB 2596 Bonta D</a>	<b>Environmental justice.</b> Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop a model environmental justice mission statement for boards, departments, and offices within the agency. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2604 Brown D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: proceedings: payment delay.</b> Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of and in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires that certain proceedings, including for the recovery of compensation, or concerning any right or liability arising out of or incidental thereto, be instituted before the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board. The appeals board may fix and determine, in its award, the total amount of compensation to be paid and specify the manner of payment, or may fix and determine the weekly disability payment to be made and order payment during the continuance of disability. Existing law requires that when payment of compensation has been unreasonably delayed or refused, either prior to or subsequent to the issuance of an award, the amount of the unreasonably delayed or refused payment be increased up to 25% or up to \$10,000, whichever is less, and the appeals board is required to use its discretion to accomplish a fair balance and substantial justice between the parties. This bill would instead require that when payment of compensation has been unreasonably delayed or refused, either prior to or subsequent to the issuance of an award, the amount of the unreasonably delayed or refused payment be increased up to 25% or up to \$10,000, whichever	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was INS. on 3/13/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD

	is more. In using its discretion to accomplish a fair balance and substantial justice between the parties, the appeals board would be required to consider the amount of the original award, the reason for and length of the delay, and whether there were prior violations.				
<a href="#">AB 2608</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a>	<b>Occupational safety and health: violations.</b> 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 a citation for a violation of those laws, including violations that regulations adopted by the division classify as serious, repeat, or willful violations. Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in the department, and prescribes procedures for the appeals board to hear and decide appeals of a citation. Regulations adopted by the appeals board generally stay the abatement period of a citation until the conclusion of the appeal. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2617</a> <a href="#">Weber D</a>	<b>Civil rights: waiver of rights.</b> Existing civil rights provisions provide that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property because of political affiliation, or on account of position in a labor dispute, or sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, or medical condition, or because another person perceives them to have one or more of those characteristics. Those civil rights provisions provide civil remedies for violations of their provisions. This bill would prohibit a person from requiring a waiver of the protections afforded under those provisions as a condition of entering into a contract for the provision of goods or services, including the right to file and pursue a civil action or complaint with, or otherwise notify, the Attorney General or any other public prosecutor, or law enforcement agency, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, or any court or other governmental entity. This bill would require any waiver of the protections afforded under those provisions to be knowing and voluntary, and in writing, and expressly not made as a condition of entering into the contract or as a condition of providing or receiving goods or services. This bill would provide that any person seeking the enforcement of a waiver of the protections afforded under those civil rights provisions shall have the burden of proving that the waiver was knowing and voluntary and not made as a condition of the contract or of providing or receiving the goods or services. The bill's provisions would apply to contracts entered into, altered, modified, renewed, or extended on and after January 1, 2015. This bill would provide that its provisions shall not be construed to negate other specified provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.	Enrollment: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2014-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 50. Noes 24.).	8/27/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">AB 2624</a> <a href="#">Medina D</a>	<b>False advertising: Made in North America.</b> Existing law makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result, or that results, in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. Existing law makes it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to sell, or offer for sale, merchandise that advertises itself as being made or manufactured in the United States when any article, unit, or part of the merchandise has been entirely or substantially made, manufactured, or produced outside of the United States.	Amended: 7/1/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/7/2014-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Lara.	8/7/2014 S. INACTIVE FILE	

	Existing law makes a violation of the latter provision a misdemeanor. This bill would make it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to sell, or offer for sale, a product that advertises itself as being made in North America unless all of the product was made in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Because a violation of these provisions would be a misdemeanor, the bill would create a new crime, thus, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">AB 2630</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>	<b>Employment.</b> Existing law prohibits a person or entity from entering into a contract or agreement for labor or services with specified types of contractors, including warehouse contractors among others, if the person or entity knows or should know that the contract or agreement does not include funds sufficient to allow the contractor to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws or regulations governing the labor or services to be provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2633</a> <a href="#">Allen R</a>	<b>Recycling: plastic material.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer state programs to recycle solid waste, plastic trash bags, plastic packaging containers, waste tires, newsprint, and other specified materials. This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require the department to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques to locate recycling centers in California. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 3/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/1/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2644</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a>	<b>Toilet facilities.</b> Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, sets forth uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities. Local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing this code. These provisions are also enforced by the State Department of Public Health, except as specified. Among other things, the code sets forth standards for toilet facilities located in permanent food facilities. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would require each toilet stall in (1) toilet facilities located in permanent food facilities and provided for use by consumers, guests, and invitees, (2) restroom facilities maintained by a public agency in an establishment that serves or is open to the public, and (3) temporary or permanent restroom facilities in publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to contain a waste receptacle, unless the addition of a waste receptacle would result in noncompliance with a local, state, or federal law relating to access for persons with disabilities, as determined by the local health officer. By imposing new duties on local health agencies and by revising the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">AB 2656</a> <a href="#">Jones R</a>	<b>Petroleum: labeling.</b> Existing law makes it unlawful to sell specified petroleum products unless a sign or label is posted, as prescribed, that contains specified	Amended: 3/28/2014	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	5/23/2014 A. DEAD

	<p>information relating to the product and its contents. Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, acting through the Division of Measurement Standards, to enforce these provisions. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. This bill would require each motor fuel transaction in this state to contain information regarding the estimated cost of compliance with any market-based compliance mechanism that the State Air Resources Board may adopt. On or before February 15, 2015, the bill would require the Division of Measurement Standards to estimate the cost per gallon of motor fuel resulting from compliance with any market-based compliance mechanism according to prescribed formulas. The bill would require the division to post the estimated cost per gallon calculated pursuant to the prescribed formulas on its Internet Web Site on or before February 15, 2015, and to annually update that information. After February 15, 2015, the bill would require a person who prepares a wholesale motor fuel invoice or product transfer document to include a specified statement that includes the estimated cost per gallon of motor fuel resulting from compliance with any market-based compliance mechanism. After March 15, 2015, the bill would require a person selling motor fuel at retail to affix a sticker to the fuel dispenser containing a specified statement that includes the estimated cost per gallon of motor fuel resulting from compliance with any market-based compliance mechanism. Because a violation of the provisions requiring disclosure of certain information would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 2659</a> <a href="#">Brown D</a></p>	<p><b>Health Access Zones: income tax: credits.</b> Existing law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development and requires the office to perform various duties, including preparing a Health Manpower Plan for California, which includes establishing appropriate standards for determining the adequacy of supply in the state of specified categories of certain health personnel. Existing law establishes the California Healthcare Workforce Policy Commission to, in part, identify areas of the state where unmet priority needs for dentists, physicians, and registered nurses exist. This bill would require the Director of Statewide Health Planning and Development and the commission to adopt regulations relating to the designation of health access zones, as defined, for the purpose of targeting state resources to reduce health disparities, increase access to primary care for the state's growing Medi-Cal population, improve health outcomes, and reduce health care costs and hospital admissions and readmissions in certain parts of the state. The bill would require the director and the commission to begin accepting applications from nonprofit community-based organizations and local government agencies for health access zone designation no later than July 1, 2015, and would require the director and the commission to designate areas as health access zones in accordance with specified criteria. The bill would also authorize the director and the commission to issue grants to the nonprofit community-based organizations, local government agencies, and health access zone practitioners, as defined, for specified purposes. The bill would create the Health Access Zone Reserve Fund, which would consist of moneys appropriated by the Legislature, to be used, upon appropriation of the Legislature, by the director and the commission for these purposes. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related</p>	<p>Amended: 3/24/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/25/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 A. DEAD</p>	

	provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2680 Nazarian D</a>	<b>Water quality.</b> The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters in the state and makes certain legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the legislative findings and declarations.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2688 Brown D</a>	<b>Employment: violations: good faith defense.</b> The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations is generally charged with enforcing employment statutes and regulations, either in administrative actions or through litigation. Under existing law an employer may face administrative sanctions, civil fines and penalties, and criminal penalties for violations of employment statutes or regulations. This bill, until January 1, 2019, would permit a person to raise as an affirmative defense that, at the time of an alleged violation of statute or regulation in a judicial or administrative proceeding, the person was acting in good faith, had sought, relied upon, and conformed with a published opinion letter or enforcement policy of the division and had provided true and correct information to the division in seeking the opinion letter or enforcement policy. The bill would require any person who asserts the affirmative defense to post a bond as prescribed.	Amended: 3/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/29/2014)	5/2/2014 A. DEAD	Support
<a href="#">AB 2694 Wieckowski D</a>	<b>Beverage containers: recycling.</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The term wine and distilled spirit cooler is defined for purposes of the beverages subject to the act. This bill would make clarifying changes and delete an obsolete provision in that definition.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2014)	5/9/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AB 2723 Medina D</a>	<b>Administrative procedure: small businesses.</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would define "cost impact" to include those direct costs that a representative private person or sole proprietorship, small business, and business necessarily incurs in reasonable compliance with the proposed action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2014-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	8/26/2014 A. ENROLLMENT	Support
<a href="#">AB 2732 Committee on Insurance</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> 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 generally provides for the reimbursement of medical providers for services rendered in connection with the treatment of a worker's injury, and requires an employer to establish a medical treatment utilization review process, in compliance with specified requirements. Existing law provides for an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, and for any decision that is communicated to the requesting physician on or after July 1, 2013, regardless of the date of injury. Under existing law, as part of its notification to the employee regarding an initial utilization review decision that denies, modifies, or delays a treatment recommendation, an employer is required to provide the employee with a one-page form prescribed by the administrative director, and an addressed envelope, which the employee may	Chaptered: 8/19/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 217, Statutes of 2014.	8/19/2014 A. CHAPTERED	



	return to the administrative director or the administrative director's designee to initiate an independent medical review. Under existing law, an employer is required to include on this form any information required by the administrative director to facilitate the completion of the independent medical review. Existing law specifies the required contents of the form. This bill would revise the requirements applicable to utilization review procedures by changing the maximum length of the above-described form to 2 pages. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">AB 2751 Hernández, Roger D</a>	<b>Retaliation.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in protected conduct, as specified. 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 otherwise restore an employee who is determined by a specified procedure to be eligible for reinstatement. Existing law subjects a person who violates these provisions to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation. This bill would require the \$10,000 penalty to be awarded to the employee or employees who suffered the violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 79, Statutes of 2014.	6/28/2014 A. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">ACA 1 Donnelly R</a>	<b>Administrative regulations: legislative approval.</b> The California Constitution provides that the powers of government are legislative, executive, and judicial, and that persons charged with the exercise of one power may not exercise either of the other powers, with specified exceptions. The California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from making a law except by statute and from enacting a statute except by bill. The Legislature may statutorily authorize an administrative agency to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the statutes that the agency is charged with enforcing or administering. This measure would require an administrative agency to submit all regulations to the Legislature for approval. This measure would authorize the Legislature, by means of a concurrent resolution, to approve a regulation adopted by an administrative agency of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.	Introduced: 12/3/2012 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-From committee without further action pursuant to Joint Rule 62 (a).	2/3/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">AJR 30 Stone D</a>	<b>Federal Chemical Safety Improvement Act.</b> This measure would memorialize the Congress and the President of the United States to respect the rights of states to protect the health of their citizens, including children and pregnant women, and to not enact the federal Chemical Safety Improvement Act in its current form containing provisions that provide for the preemption of a state's authority to protect the public from toxic substances and other harmful chemicals. P1 1WHEREAS, California has historically acted in advance of the 2federal government to protect its citizens, including vulnerable 3subpopulations such as children and pregnant women, against the 4harms of exposure to toxic substances and 5other harmful chemicals through strong environmental laws and P1 1regulations, which have also driven innovation in the development 2of safer products; and 3WHEREAS, California voters overwhelmingly approved 4Proposition 65, which added the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic 5Enforcement Act of 1986 (Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 625249.5) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code), to decrease 7California's exposure to toxic	Amended: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/12/2013-Withdrawn from committee. Ordered to third reading. (Ayes 27. Noes 7. Page 2411.) Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator DeSaulnier.	9/12/2013 S. INACTIVE FILE	<b>Watch</b>

substances known to cause cancer, 8birth defects, or other reproductive harm by requiring labeling of 9consumer products containing these toxic substances; and 10WHEREAS, The Legislature enacted Article 14 (commencing 11with Section 25251) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health 12and Safety Code, which is otherwise known as the Green Chemistry 13program, in 2008, to identify and prioritize chemicals of concern 14and evaluate safer alternatives to toxic chemicals through a 15science-based approach; and 16WHEREAS, The Legislature enacted the California Global 17Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with 18Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), a first-in-the-world 19comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to 20achieve quantifiable and cost-effective reductions of greenhouse 21gases; and 22WHEREAS, The State Air Resources Board adopted regulations, 23beginning in 1991 and continuing as recently as 2013 (see, for 24example, Section 94509 of Title 17 of the California Code of 25Regulations), to reduce the volatile organic compounds emissions 26from consumer products because these compounds 27 contribute to the formation of ozone and particulate matter that 28exacerbates respiratory diseases such as asthma; and 29WHEREAS, The current version of the federal Chemical Safety 30Improvement Act (Sen. No. 1009) has broad preemption provisions 31that prevent states from acting to address potential risks of toxic 32substances and other harmful chemicals, as well as from exercising 33state enforcement powers that put at risk several California 34programs that protect public health, including those listed above, 35among others; now, therefore, be it 36Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of 37California, jointly, That the Legislature memorializes the Congress 38and the President of the United States to respect the rights of states 39to protect the health of their citizens, including children and 40pregnant women, and to not enact the federal Chemical Safety P3 1Improvement Act (Sen. No. 1009) in its current form containing 2provisions that provide for the preemption of a state’s authority to 3protect the public, including from toxic substances and other 4harmful chemicals; and be it further 5Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the 6Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and 7Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House 8of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the 9authors of Senate Bill No. 1009, to each Senator and Representative 10from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the 11author for appropriate distribution. O This bill contains other existing laws.

<p><a href="#">SB 2</a> <a href="#">Lieu D</a></p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>4/10/2014-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member V. Manuel Pérez.</p>	<p>4/10/2014 A. INACTIVE FILE</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 3</a> <a href="#">Yee D</a></p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> (1) 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</p>	<p>Vetoed: 10/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/8/2013-Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>10/8/2013 S. VETOED</p>

	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.			
<a href="#">SB 20 Hernandez D</a>	<b>Individual health care coverage: enrollment periods.</b> Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms as of January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage in the individual or group market in a state to accept every employer and individual in the state that applies for that coverage and to renew that coverage at the option of the plan sponsor or the individual. This bill would require a plan or insurer to provide an annual enrollment period for the policy year beginning on January 1, 2015, from November 15, 2014, to February 15, 2015, inclusive. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/16/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/16/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 24, Statutes of 2014.	6/16/2014 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 27 Correa D</a>	<b>Political Reform Act of 1974.</b> Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, 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 "contribution" to include certain payments made by a person to a multipurpose organization, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 5/14/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/14/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 16	5/14/2014 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 118 Lieu D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance: education and workforce investment systems.</b> Existing law provides that the California Workforce Investment Board is responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system. Existing law further provides that the board must assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified high-wage industry sectors and providing guidance to ensure that services reflect the needs of those sectors. This bill would provide that the board is also responsible for assisting the Governor in the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century workforce and the promotion of the development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century economy and workforce. This bill would require the board to assist the Governor in targeting resources to specified industry clusters that provide economic security and leverage state and federal funds to ensure that resources are invested in activities that meet the needs of specified industry sectors and advance the education and employment of students and workers so they can meet the specified needs of the state, its regional economies, and leading industry sectors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 562, Statutes of 2013	10/4/2013 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 120 Roth D</a>	<b>Intoxicating liquors.</b> Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to sell, or expose for sale, any intoxicating liquor within one mile of the entrance to La Sierra College in the City of Riverside, as provided. A person who violates this provision is subject	Chapter ed: 6/28/2013	6/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 43, Statutes of	6/28/2013 S. CHAPTERED

	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.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2013.		
<a href="#">SB 121</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Corporations: political activities: shareholder disclosure.</b> Existing law, the General Corporation Law, provides for the regulation of corporations. Under existing law, the board of directors of a corporation is required, except as specified, to send an annual report to shareholders containing, among other things, a balance sheet as of the end of that fiscal year and an income statement and a statement of cashflows for that fiscal year. This bill would require a corporation, as defined, that 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B. & F. I. on 4/18/2013)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 146</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation: medical treatment: billing.</b> 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 the provider of services has entered into a written agreement, as provided, that requires a copy of a prescription for a pharmacy service, and would give any entity until March 31, 2014, to resubmit pharmacy bills for payment, originally submitted on or after January 1, 2013, where payment was denied because the bill did not include a copy of the prescription from the treating physician. The bill would also clarify that an employer, insurer, pharmacy benefits manager, or 3rd-party claims administrator would not be precluded from requesting a copy of a prescription during a review of any records of prescription drugs dispensed by a pharmacy. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chaptered: 8/19/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/19/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 129, Statutes of 2013.	8/19/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 161</a> <a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	<b>Stop-loss insurance coverage.</b> 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	Chaptered: 10/1/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/1/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2013.	10/1/2013 S. CHAPTERED	

	<p>in this state unless specified requirements have been met, including that a copy of the form and premium rates are filed with the commissioner. Under existing law, if the commissioner notifies the health insurer that the filed form does not comply with specified requirements, it is unlawful for that health insurer to issue any health insurance policy in that form. This bill would 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, reissued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2014, and prior to January 1, 2016, except as provided, 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 require a stop-loss insurer to report to the Department of Insurance, on April 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the number of small employer stop-loss policies it had issued and in effect in the previous year, as specified. 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. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 189</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a></p>	<p><b>Health care coverage: wellness programs.</b> 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 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/20/2013)</p>	<p>1/24/2014 S. DEAD</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 193</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a></p>	<p><b>Hazard evaluation system and information service.</b> Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, with the State Department of Public Health (DPH), to establish a repository of current data on toxic materials and harmful physical agents in use or potentially in use in places of employment in the state. That repository is known as the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS). Existing law requires HESIS, among other things, to provide</p>	<p>Enrolled: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/26/2014-In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 27. Noes 8.) Ordered to</p>	<p>8/26/2014 S. ENROLLMENT</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	<p>information and collect and evaluate data relating to possible hazards to employees resulting from exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. Existing law expressly does not require employers to report any information not otherwise required by law. This bill, except as specified, when there is new scientific or medical information and the Chief of HESIS, in consultation with the Director of Industrial Relations and the Chief of the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control in DPH, makes a specified determination, would require chemical manufacturers, formulators, suppliers, distributors, importers, and their agents to provide to HESIS 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, upon written request of HESIS, for every product the final destination of which may be a place of employment in California. The bill would deem the names and addresses of customers, the quantities and dates of shipments, and the proportion of a specified chemical within a mixture to be confidential. The bill would also provide that DPH would 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>		engrossing and enrolling.		
<p><a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a></p>	<p><b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing any prescription unless it is in a specified container that is correctly labeled to include, among other information, the directions for the use of the drug. Existing regulations of the board provide standardized directions for use that are required to be used on drug container labels, as specified. This bill would require the board to conduct a survey of a representative sample of licensed pharmacists to determine the usage of the directions for use described above. The bill would require this survey to address certain issues, including, but not limited to, whether and how often the pharmacist utilizes the directions for use, barriers to utilizing the directions for use, and other directions for use utilized by the pharmacist. The bill would also require the board to conduct a similar survey of vendors that provide electronic health records (EHR) to pharmacies and prescribers to determine the type of directions for use included in the vendor's EHR programming, as specified. The bill would authorize these surveys to be conducted with other routine surveys conducted by the board during its regular course of business. The bill would require the board to report the survey findings at its July 2016 board meeting and to publish the findings on the board's Internet Web site, as specified.</p>	<p>Enrolled : 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/26/2014-From committee: That the Assembly amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 24. Noes 11.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>8/26/2014 S. ENROLLMENT</p>	<p><b>Gut &amp; Amended</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 205</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a></p>	<p><b>Prescription drugs: labeling.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law defines a prescription as including 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, beginning January 1, 2016, 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 typeface. Because a violation of this</p>	<p>Vetoed: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/4/2013-Vetoed by Governor</p>	<p>10/4/2013 S. VETOED</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>

	requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 228</a> <a href="#">Knight</a> R	<b>Enterprise zones.</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including, but not limited to, enterprise zones, and authorizes qualifying enterprise zones to receive certain tax and regulatory incentives. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Introduced: 2/11/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was RLS. on 2/21/2013)	1/24/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 241</a> <a href="#">Evans</a> D	<b>Oil Severance Tax Law.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would impose an oil and gas severance tax upon any 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.	Amended: 5/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/3/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 242</a> <a href="#">Wyland</a> R	<b>Toll collection: alternative technologies.</b> 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 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 .	Amended: 4/23/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was TRANS. on 7/8/2013)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 270</a> <a href="#">Padilla</a> D	<b>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</b> Existing law, until 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that	Amended: 8/21/2014	8/29/2014-Action From E.Q.: Recommended	8/29/2014 S. E.Q.	<b>Support</b>

	provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This bill, as of July 1, 2015, would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. The bill would also prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. The bill would also allow those stores, on or after July 1, 2015, to distribute compostable bags at the point of sale only in jurisdictions that meet specified requirements and at a cost of not less than \$0.10. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements on and after July 1, 2015, regarding providing reusable grocery bags to customers, including distributing those bags only at a cost of not less than \$0.10. The bill would require all moneys collected pursuant to these provisions to be retained by the store and be used only for specified purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	concurrence in Assembly amendments.		
<a href="#">SB 292 Corbett D</a>	<b>Employment: sexual harassment.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, or sexual orientation. 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.	Chapter ed: 8/12/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/12/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 88, Statutes of 2013.	8/12/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 365 Wolk D</a>	<b>Jail construction: funding.</b> Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, participating counties, and the State Public Works Board to acquire, design, and construct local jail facilities approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes in the amounts of \$445,771,000 and \$774,229,000, in 2 phases, to finance the acquisition, design, and construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local jail facilities, as specified. The funds derived from those revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes are continuously appropriated for the purposes described above. This bill would decrease the authorization for revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes in the first phase from \$445,771,000 to \$365,771,000 and increase the authorization of the 2nd phase from \$774,229,000 to \$854,229,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 10/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 627, Statutes of 2013.	10/7/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 383 Jackson D</a>	<b>Credit cards: personal information.</b> 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	Amende d: 6/15/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. JUD. on 6/15/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>



	<p>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 involving an electronic downloadable product, as defined, to require a cardholder, as a condition to accepting a credit card as payment in full or in part, in an online transaction involving an electronic downloadable product, to provide personal identification information, as defined, if it requires that information for the detection, investigation, or prevention of fraud, theft, identity theft, or criminal activity, or for enforcement of terms of sale, and the personal identification information is used solely for those purposes. The bill would require that person or entity to destroy or dispose of the personal identification information it requires in a secure manner after it is no longer needed for those purposes. The bill would prohibit that person or entity from aggregating personal identification information and from sharing personal identification information it requires with any other person or entity, as specified. The bill, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, would also authorize a person or entity accepting a credit card in an online transaction involving an electronic downloadable product to require a consumer to establish an account as a condition for purchase of the product and to provide personally identifiable information in connection with that account, as specified. The bill would also authorize a consumer, concurrent with completing a transaction for an electronically downloadable product, to elect to opt in to the collection and use of personally identifiable information provided certain disclosures are made and he or she is permitted to opt out prior to completing the transaction .</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 390</a> <a href="#">Wright D</a></p>	<p><b>Employee wage withholdings: failure to remit.</b> (1) 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 a 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. The bill would prescribe how recovered withholdings or court-imposed restitution, if any, are to be forwarded or paid. By broadening the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/10/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/10/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 718, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/10/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 400</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a></p>	<p><b>Employment protections: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.</b> (1) Existing law provides protections to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Existing law prohibits an employer from taking adverse</p>	<p>Chaptered: 10/11/2013</p>	<p>10/11/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 759, Statutes of</p>	<p>10/11/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p><b>Remove d Oppositi</b></p>

	<p>employment action against a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault who takes time off from work to attend to issues arising as a result of the domestic violence or sexual assault, as long as the employee complies with certain conditions. Existing law entitles an employee who is discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by his or her employer because the employee has taken time off for specified purposes, to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer. Under existing law, an employer who willfully refuses 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 is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law authorizes an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated or retaliated against by his or her employer in violation of these provisions to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, as specified. 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 status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking if the victim provides notice to the employer of the status or the employer has actual knowledge of the status. The bill would also require the employer to provide reasonable accommodations that may include the implementation of safety measures or procedures for a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as specified. 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><a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2013.</p>		<p>on</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 435</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a></p>	<p><b>Compensation: meal and rest or recovery periods.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest period. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including wage claims. This bill would make that prohibition applicable to any meal or rest or recovery period mandated by applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. The bill would require employers to pay employees for any rest period mandated by law, including any applicable statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, that is not provided. The bill would require the rate of pay for the rest and recovery periods of piece-rate workers to be the average piece-rate wage, as specified. The bill would authorize a piece-rate worker, pursuant to a civil action or a claim filed with DLSE, to recover his or her unpaid average piece-rate wage for each rest or recovery period in which a 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</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 10/1 0/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>10/10/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 719, Statutes of 2013.</p>	<p>10/10/2013 S. CHAPTERED</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

	specified law.				
<a href="#">SB 445 Hill D</a>	<b>Underground storage tanks: hazardous substances: petroleum: groundwater and surface water contamination.</b> Existing law provides for the regulation of underground storage tanks by the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law requires underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances and that are installed after January 1, 1984, to meet certain requirements, including that the primary containment be product tight and that the tank's secondary containment meet specified standards. However, in lieu of these generally applied requirements, existing law authorizes underground storage tanks for motor vehicle fuels installed before January 1, 1997, to be designed and constructed in accordance with alternative requirements. Existing law imposes various monitoring, inspection, replacement, and upgrading requirements on underground storage tanks installed on or before January 1, 1984, and used for the storage of hazardous substances. This bill would require the owners or operators of these 2 types of underground storage tanks to permanently close them by December 31, 2025, and would authorize the board to adopt regulations to require the owner or operator to permanently close such an underground storage tank before December 31, 2025, if the underground storage tank poses a high threat to water quality or public health. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/29/2014-Action From CONCURRENCE: Agency Clause adopted Assembly amendments are concurred in.To ENROLLMENT.	8/29/2014 S. ENROLLMENT	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">SB 462 Monning D</a>	<b>Employment: compensation.</b> Existing law, except as specified, requires a court in any action brought for the nonpayment of wages, fringe benefits, or health and welfare or pension fund contributions, to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party if any party to the action requests attorney's fees and costs upon the initiation of the action. This bill would make the award of attorney's fees and costs where the prevailing party is not an employee contingent on a finding by the court that the employee brought the court action in bad faith.	Chapter ed: 8/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 142, Statutes of 2013.	8/26/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 465 Correa D</a>	<b>Packaging and labeling: containers: slack fill.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, enforcement of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The act prohibits 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 commodities container, or a food container subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act 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. However, existing law provides that these state provisions regarding food containers are operative only to the extent they are identical to specified federal requirements. This bill would instead define nonfunctional slack fill for all of these provisions as the empty space in a package that is filled to substantially less than its capacity for other than any one or more of the applicable reasons. The bill would provide that slack fill in a package shall not be used as grounds to allege a violation of	Chapter ed: 9/30/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/30/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 429, Statutes of 2013.	9/30/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>

	the applicable provisions based solely on its presence in any of these types of packages unless it is nonfunctional slack fill, except that, for food containers, this would be operative only to the extent it is identical to the federal requirement. This bill contains other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 482 Hill D</a>	<b>Point-of-sale systems.</b> Existing law provides the criteria and methodology, as specified, by which local officials are to measure and verify the accuracy of a point-of-sale system used by retail establishments as a means for determining the price of an item being purchased by a consumer. Existing law repeals those provisions on January 1, 2014. This bill would delete the repeal provision, thereby extending the operation of those provisions indefinitely. By directing local officials to follow a specified standard of inspection, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 8/27/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/27/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 166, Statutes of 2013.	8/27/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>SPONSOR</b>
<a href="#">SB 483 Jackson D</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: business and area plans.</b> (1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law establishes the respective responsibilities of unified program agencies, designated to implement that unified program locally and requires the secretary to establish a statewide information management system for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. This bill would revise and recast the area and business plan requirements and, among other things, would require instead that a unified program agency enforce these requirements. The bill would instead require the inspection program that is part of the unified program to include the onsite inspections of businesses and would delete the requirement to institute a data management system. The bill would require the unified program agency to provide to agencies that have certain shared responsibilities access to information collected in the statewide information management system and would require handlers to submit certain information to that system, as specified. The bill would require a business owner, operator, or officially designated representative to annually review and certify that the information in the statewide information database has been verified and is complete, accurate, and up to date. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 9/29/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/28/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 419, Statutes of 2013.	9/28/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 498 Lara D</a>	<b>Solid waste: biomass conversion.</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines "biomass conversion," to mean the controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act. This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal technologies on, those specified materials. The bill would require a solid waste facility sending materials to a biomass	Enrollm ent: 8/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/25/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	8/25/2014 S. ENROLLED	

	conversion facility to ensure that the materials sent are limited to those specified materials. The bill would authorize the department of a local enforcement agency to inspect the solid waste facility, as specified. The bill would require the owner or operator of a biomass conversion facility to submit an annual report to the department, under the penalty of perjury, containing specified information for the preceding year. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 501</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>	<b>Drivers' licenses: examinations: driving tests: proof of financial responsibility.</b> Existing law requires an applicant for an original driver's license to take an examination that includes an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to exercise control of a motor vehicle by driving it under the supervision of an examining officer. Existing law allows the examining officer to request evidence of financial responsibility for the vehicle prior to supervising the driving portion of the examination. This bill would allow evidence of financial responsibility to be provided for the above purposes using a mobile electronic device.	Amended: 6/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. INS. on 6/23/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 506</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Railroad Tank Car Hazardous Materials Safety Fund.</b> Existing law establishes the Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment Force in the California Environmental Protection Agency and designates the force as being responsible for providing immediate onsite response capability in the event of a large-scale release of toxic materials resulting from a surface transportation accident. Existing law requires the agency to develop a state railroad accident prevention and immediate deployment plan, in consultation with specified state entities, other potentially affected state, local, or federal agencies, and affected businesses, and designates the force as being responsible for implementing the plan, acting cooperatively and in concert with existing local emergency response units. The plan is to be a comprehensive set of policies and directions that every potentially affected state agency and business is required to follow if there is a railroad accident to minimize the potential damage to the public health and safety, property, and the environment that might result from accidents involving railroad activities in the state. This bill would impose a fee in an unspecified amount upon every owner of hazardous material at the time that hazardous material is transported on rail by a tank car in this state. The bill would require a railroad to collect the fee from the owner of the hazardous material and to pay the fee to the State Board of Equalization. The bill would also require every person who operates a railroad that transports hazardous materials by tank car to register with the board and to remit the fees to the board pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would create the Railroad Tank Car Hazardous Materials Safety Fund in the State Treasury and would require that all revenues, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the bill's requirements be deposited into the fund, less refunds and reimbursement to the board for expenses incurred in the administration and collection of the railroad tank car hazardous material fee. The bill would require that all moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control to pay for planning, developing, and maintaining a capability for emergency response to railroad accidents involving tank cars carrying hazardous materials, including the risks of explosions and fires, and planning, developing, and maintaining a capability for emergency response to releases of	Amended: 6/15/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 6/19/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Neutral</b>

	hazardous materials from tank cars, including reducing the harmful effects of exposure of those hazardous materials to humans and the environment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 607 Berryhill R</a>	<b>Employment: working hours.</b> Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. Under existing law, any person who violates the provisions regulating work hours is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow the employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.	Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 3/11/2013)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">SB 610 Jackson D</a>	<b>Franchises.</b> 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. Existing law provides that any condition purporting to bind any person to waive compliance with the act is contrary to public policy and void. This bill would provide that a condition of a franchise agreement requiring the franchisee to waive the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is contrary to public policy and void. The bill would prohibit a franchise agreement 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. The bill would prohibit a franchise agreement from preventing a franchisee from selling or transferring a franchise or a part of the interest of a franchise to another person, except as provided. The bill would prohibit a franchise agreement from giving a franchisee a right to sell, transfer, or assign the franchise, or a right thereunder, without the consent of the franchisor, as provided. The bill would prohibit a franchise agreement from allowing the transferring franchisee to fail to notify the franchisor of the franchisee's decision to sell, transfer, or assign the franchise, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 10 a.m.	8/28/2014 S. ENROLLED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 617 Evans D</a>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act.</b> (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. 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	Amended: 5/28/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/31/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2013)	1/31/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	<p>day, as defined, of receipt and stamp on the notice the date on which the notices were actually posted. By expanding the services provided by the lead agency and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notices for at least 30 days. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research to post the notices on a publicly available online database established and maintained by the office. The bill would require the office to stamp the notices with the date on which the notices were actually posted for online review and would require the notices to be posted for at least 30 days. The bill would authorize the office to charge an administrative fee not to exceed \$10 per notice filed. The bill would specify that a time period or limitation period specified by CEQA does not commence until the notice is actually posted for public review by the county clerk or is available in the online database, whichever is later. The bill would require the notice of determination to be filed solely by the lead agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>				
<p><a href="#">SB 621</a> <a href="#">Gaines R</a></p>	<p><b>Vehicular air pollution: in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles.</b> Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law requires the state board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants, including standards for off-road and nonvehicle engine categories. This bill would require the state board to amend a specified regulation relating to the emissions restrictions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use, diesel-fueled vehicles to extend by 5 years various compliance dates applicable to those vehicles.</p>	<p>Amended: 4/2/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was T. &amp; H. on 4/2/2013)</p>	<p>1/17/2014 S. DEAD</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 622</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a></p>	<p><b>Taxation: sweetened beverage tax: Children's Health Promotion Fund.</b> Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would, on and after July 1, 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.</p>	<p>Amended: 5/8/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</p>	<p>2/3/2014 S. DEAD</p>	<p><b>Oppose</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Gaines R</a></p>	<p><b>Food safety.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations providing for the issuance of permits to manufacturers, processors, or packers of a class of food that may be injurious to the health of any human or other animal that consumes the food by reason of contamination</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was RLS. on 3/11/2013)</p>	<p>1/24/2014 S. DEAD</p>	

	with micro-organisms during manufacture, packing, or storage. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.				
<a href="#">SB 626</a> <a href="#">Beall D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law establishes a worker's compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law 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.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 1/8/2014)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 635</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.</b> 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.	Amended: 4/17/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was G.O. on 4/17/2013)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 655</a> <a href="#">Wright D</a>	<b>Fair Employment and Housing Act: unlawful practices.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment, participate in a labor organization, and participate in employment training or apprenticeship programs 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 discrimination or retaliation under these provisions, the person claiming to have been aggrieved shall prevail if he or she has proven that a protected characteristic or activity was a substantial motivating factor, as defined, in the employment action or decision. If an employer pleads and proves that it would have made the same employment action or decision at the same time, without considering the protected characteristic or activity, the remedies available to the employee would be limited as specified. In addition, if an employer pleads and proves that it would have made the same employment action or decision at the same time without considering the	Vetoed: 10/10/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/10/2013-Vetoed by the Governor	10/10/2013 S. VETOED	<b>Oppose</b>



	protected characteristic or activity, the bill would authorize injunctive relief and attorney's and expert's fees against the employer and would require a specified civil penalty to be paid by that employer to the employee.				
<a href="#">SB 667</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a>	<b>Retail sale of shelled eggs.</b> Existing law prohibits a shelled egg from being sold or contracted for sale for human consumption in California if it is the product of an egg-laying hen that was confined on a farm or place that is not in compliance with animal care standards. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would instead prohibit a shelled egg from being sold or contracted for sale for human consumption in California if the seller knows or should have known that the egg is the product of an egg-laying hen that was confined on a farm or place that is not in compliance with animal care standards.	Chaptered: 10/7/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/7/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 625, Statutes of 2013.	10/7/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>SPONSOR</b>
<a href="#">SB 672</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), under which nutrition assistance benefits are allocated to each state by the federal government. Under existing state law, the CalFresh program, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires that the eligibility of households be determined to the extent permitted by federal law, and requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a program of categorical eligibility for CalFresh in accordance with federal law. Existing law requires each county welfare department to carry out the local administrative responsibilities of this program, subject to the supervision of the department and to rules and regulations adopted by the department. This bill would require the department to issue guidance to simplify the verification of dependent care expense deductions necessary to determine a household's eligibility for, or the benefit level of, CalFresh. 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 dependent care expenses, unless federal law requires, or the county human services agency requests, additional documentation, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions until regulations are adopted, and would require the department to adopt regulations on or before January 1, 2015.	Chaptered: 10/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	10/4/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 568, Statutes of 2013	10/4/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 727</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Medical waste: pharmaceutical product stewardship program.</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. Existing law requires, among other things, that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 4/3/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 737</a>	<b>Appeals: representative actions.</b> Existing law specifies the judgments and	Introduced	1/24/2014-Failed	1/24/2014	

<a href="#">Huff R</a>	orders from which an appeal may be taken to the court of appeal. This bill would allow appeal 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.	ed: 2/22/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/30/2013)	S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 747</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Public health impact assessments.</b> Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate various consumer products, including food and drugs, for the protection of the people of the state. This bill, known as the Public Health Epidemic Prevention Act of 2014, would authorize the department to request in writing that the manufacturer or a group of manufacturers of a contributing product, as defined, submit a written response to the department's determination that the product is a contributing product. The bill would require the written response to contain specified information, including an analysis of adverse public health impacts and a mitigation plan for those impacts. The bill would authorize the department to charge the manufacturer of the contributing product an amount not exceeding \$20,000 for the reasonable costs of reviewing the analysis and mitigation document.	Amended: 1/16/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 1/23/2014)	1/24/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 766</a> <a href="#">Yee D</a>	<b>Ancillary day care centers.</b> 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. A person is prohibited from being a trustline provider if he or she is not eligible to obtain a child care license. 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.	Amended: 1/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/24/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 1/23/2014)	1/24/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 768</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>	<b>Cigarette and tobacco products taxes: California Tobacco Tax Act of 2014.</b> The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the violation of which is a crime, imposes a tax on every distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products at specified rates, including additional taxes imposed under the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) and the California Families and Children Act of 1998 (Proposition 10). A provision of that law imposes a tax upon the distribution of tobacco products at a tax rate that is equivalent to the combined rate of all taxes imposed on cigarettes, which is deposited in specified accounts. This bill would, 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	Amended: 5/14/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/3/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	cigarettes under the Cigarette and Tobacco 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.				
<a href="#">SB 770</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Unemployment compensation: disability benefits: paid family leave.</b> Under existing law, the family temporary disability insurance program provides up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, domestic partner, or to bond with a minor child within one year of the birth or placement of the child in connection with foster care or adoption. These benefits are payable for family temporary disability leaves that begin on and after July 1, 2004. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2014, 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.	Chaptered: 9/24/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/24/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 350, Statutes of 2013.	9/24/2013 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 787</a> <a href="#">Berryhill R</a>	<b>Environmental quality: the Sustainable Environmental Protection Act.</b> 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 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.	Amended: 4/18/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	1/17/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/1/2013)	1/17/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 791</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Motor vehicle fuel tax: rate adjustment.</b> 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,	Amended: 4/4/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2/3/2014-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	2/3/2014 S. DEAD	

	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.				
<a href="#">SB 809</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Controlled substances: reporting.</b> (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 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 9/27/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/27/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013.	9/27/2013 S. CHAPTERED	Support
<a href="#">SB 820</a> <a href="#">Committee on Governmental Organization</a>	<b>State government.</b> (1) 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, and created new ones, including, but not limited to, the Transportation 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 and the California Emergency Management Agency to the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would also reallocate certain duties of abolished and reorganized executive entities and officers to newly established and existing ones. This bill would specifically authorize the Governor to appoint up to 4 deputies for the Secretary of Transportation, up to 3 deputies for the Secretary of Government Operations, and up to 3 deputies for the Secretary of Business, Consumer Services, and Housing under certain conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 9/26/2013 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	9/26/2013-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 353, Statutes of 2013.	9/26/2013 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 852</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 25, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 853</a> <a href="#">Committee on Budget and</a>	<b>Transportation.</b> Existing law establishes the Aeronautics Account in the State Transportation Fund, and continuously appropriates the moneys in the account for expenditure for airport purposes by the Division of Aeronautics within the	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 27, Statutes of	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED	

Fiscal Review	Department of Transportation and the California Transportation Commission. Existing law establishes the California Aid to Airports Program under which the department provides grants to political subdivisions for the planning, acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, or operation of a publicly owned airport, and to cities or counties on behalf of any privately owned, public use airport, as specified. This bill would authorize, upon a determination by the department that the balance in the subaccount exceeds projected needs, the transfer of funds from the subaccount to the Aeronautics Account to fund the California Aid to Airports Program with the approval of the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Finance. The bill would require that the transfers not reduce the amount of funds in the subaccount below \$5,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	2014.		
<a href="#">SB 854</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>State and local government.</b> Existing law requires a school district to be subject to nonuse payments, except as specified, if the school district acquires or has acquired a site for school purposes, as determined by the State Allocation Board, and the school district does not use the site within 5 years of the date of acquisition for kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, or within 7 years of the date of acquisition for grades 7 to 12, inclusive; or a site at any grade level that has previously been used but has not been used for school purposes within the preceding 5 years. Existing law requires the Executive Officer of the State Allocation Board to compute and certify to the Controller the amount of the nonuse payments. Existing law requires the Controller to deduct the total amount of the payment, as specified, from apportionments made to the school district from the State School Fund and transfer the amount so deducted to the State School Site Utilization Fund. Existing law requires any funds in the State School Site Utilization Fund, including interest, that are not subject to return to a school district, as specified, to revert to the State School Deferred Maintenance Fund. This bill would instead require any funds in the State School Site Utilization Fund, including interest, that are not subject to return to a school district, as specified, to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of administering the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998. The bill would require any unencumbered funds in the State School Deferred Maintenance Fund on July 1, 2014, to be transferred to the State School Site Utilization Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 28, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 855</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Human services.</b> Under existing law, the State Department of Social Services regulates the licensure and operation of various types of facilities, including community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, residential care facilities for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness, child day care centers, and family day care homes. Existing law requires that some of these facilities be subject to unannounced visits by the department at least once every 5 years. This bill would require a foster family agency to conduct an announced inspection of a certified family home during the annual recertification and an unannounced inspection when certain circumstances are present, including when a certified family home is on probation. The bill would also authorize a foster family agency to inspect a certified family home more frequently than annually in order to ensure the quality of care provided. The bill would clarify that certain provisions relating to the regulation and licensing of community care facilities generally are applicable to certified family homes approved by a foster family agency. By expanding the	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 29, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED	

	scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 856</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Developmental services.</b> Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would license as a community care facility an enhanced behavioral supports home, which is a facility certified by the State Department of Developmental Services and licensed by the State Department of Social Services as an adult residential facility or a group home, with a maximum of 4 clients, that provides 24-hour nonmedical care to individuals with developmental disabilities who require enhanced behavioral supports, staffing, and supervision in a homelike setting, and that is eligible for federal Medicaid funding. The bill would require the State Department of Developmental Services to establish a pilot program, until January 1, 2020, for the operation of up to 6 enhanced behavioral supports homes, as specified, each fiscal year in which the pilot program is in effect and to the extent funding is available. The bill would require an enhanced behavioral supports home to be certified by the State Department of Developmental Services, and its plan of operation approved by both the State Department of Developmental Services and the State Department of Social Services prior to being licensed as a community care facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 30, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 857</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Health.</b> Existing law establishes the Office of Health Information Integrity within the California Health and Human Services Agency to ensure the enforcement of state law mandating the confidentiality of medical information, as defined, and to impose administrative fines on providers of health care for the unauthorized use of medical information. This bill would transfer the duty to impose administrative fines on providers of health care for the unauthorized use of medical information to the State Department of Public Health, and would make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 31, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 858</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Education finance: education omnibus trailer bill.</b> Existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, requires the State Department of Education to develop an expenditure plan, known as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Plan, that sets forth the final priorities for child care, as required by federal law. The act requires the department, before the May budget revision, to provide the revised CCDF Plan to the chairs of the committees of each house of the Legislature that consider appropriations, and to provide a report on the plan to the committees in each house of the Legislature that consider the annual Budget Act appropriation. The bill would instead require, by April 1 of the year that the CCDF Plan is due, the department to provide the revised plan and a description of any changes to the earlier draft to the Director of Finance and the chairs of the fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the department, after the CCDF Plan is federally approved, to provide a copy of the final plan to the Department of Finance and the fiscal committees of the Legislature and a description of any changes made since submission for review. The bill would also require the department, if the annual Budget Act requires changes to the approved CCDF Plan, to submit an amended plan to the United States Department of Education. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 32, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED

<p><a href="#">SB 859</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>Education finance: local control funding formula.</b> Existing law authorizes the county superintendent of any county contiguous to an adjoining state to grant permission to pupils residing in the county to attend elementary school or high school in a school district of the adjoining state and to provide for the transportation of the pupils to the school. Existing law requires the county superintendent of schools to pay for the tuition and transportation of these pupils from the county school tuition fund and requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion an amount to each county superintendent of schools sufficient to pay for these expenditures. This bill would repeal the provisions requiring the county superintendent of schools to pay for the tuition and transportation of pupils attending school in a school district of an adjoining state from the county school tuition fund and would require the Superintendent to apportion an amount to each county superintendent of schools sufficient to pay for the tuition and transportation of those pupils for the 2014-15 fiscal year only. The bill would require the attendance generated by a pupil who was granted permission by a county superintendent of schools to attend school in an adjoining state to be credited to the pupil's school district of residence. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 33, Statutes of 2014.</p>	<p>6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 869</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>School facilities: construction: bond act.</b> The Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 (bond act), approved by the voters at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, among other things, authorizes the issuance and sale of state general obligation bonds, and requires the proceeds to be allocated for specified purposes, including construction and modernization of elementary and secondary school facilities. Existing law states that the Legislature is authorized to adjust the funding amounts set aside for specific purposes related to elementary and secondary school facilities by a statute passed in each house of the Legislature by a 2/3 vote if the statute is consistent with, and furthers the purposes of, provisions of the bond act. The bond act, among other things, provides for the allocation of \$100,000,000 for incentive grants to promote the use of designs and materials in new construction and modernization projects that include attributes of high-performance schools, as specified. This bill would prohibit the State Allocation Board from approving funding for the incentive grants specified above on and after January 1, 2015, and would provide for the reallocation of the amounts not yet approved by the board for other specified purposes, including new construction and modernization of school facilities, and seismic repair, reconstruction, or replacement, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 39, Statutes of 2014.</p>	<p>6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 870</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>Health.</b> Existing law makes provisions for programs relating to treatment of persons with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Under existing law, the Office of AIDS, in the State Department of Public Health, is the lead agency within the state responsible for coordinating state programs, services, and activities relating to HIV and AIDS and AIDS-related conditions. This bill would authorize the department to implement up to 4 demonstration projects that may operate for a period of up to 2 years to allow for innovative, evidence-based approaches to provide outreach, HIV and Hepatitis C screenings, and linkage to, and retention in, quality health care for the most vulnerable and underserved individuals with a high risk for HIV infection. The bill would require, upon appropriation in the annual</p>	<p>Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 40, Statutes of 2014.</p>	<p>6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED</p>

	Budget Act, the department to award funding, on a competitive basis, to a community-based organization or local health jurisdiction to operate a demonstration project, as specified. The bill would require the department, at the conclusion of the demonstration projects, to review the effectiveness of each demonstration project and determine whether the demonstration project model can be implemented on a statewide basis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 871</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Property taxes: new construction exclusion: active solar energy system.</b> 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. Pursuant to an authorization in the California Constitution, existing law excludes, through the 2015-16 fiscal year, from classification as "newly constructed" the construction or addition of an active solar energy system, as defined. This exclusion will be repealed on January 1, 2017. This bill would extend this exclusion through the 2023-24 fiscal year, and would also extend the repeal date to January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chapter ed: 6/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/20/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 41, Statutes of 2014.	6/20/2014 S. CHAPTERED
<a href="#">SB 872</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> The Budget Act of 2014 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2014 by revising various items of appropriation and making other changes to the Budget Act of 2014. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 18. Noes 7.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING
<a href="#">SB 873</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Human services.</b> Existing federal law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, establishes a procedure for classification of certain aliens as special immigrants who have been declared dependent on a juvenile court, and authorizes those aliens who have been granted special immigrant juvenile status to apply for an adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident within the United States. Under federal regulations, state juvenile courts are charged with making a preliminary determination of the child's dependency, as specified. Existing federal regulations define juvenile court to mean a court located in the United States having jurisdiction under state law to make judicial determinations about the custody and care of juveniles. This bill would provide that the superior court, including the juvenile, probate, or family court division of the superior court, has jurisdiction to make judicial determinations regarding the custody and care of juveniles within the meaning of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill would require the superior court to make an order containing the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status pursuant to federal law, if there is evidence to support those findings. The bill would require records of these proceedings that are not otherwise protected by state confidentiality laws to remain confidential, and would also authorize the sealing of these records. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt any rules and forms needed to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 9.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING



<p><a href="#">SB 874</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>Public resources.</b> Existing law authorizes a governmental agency to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction of, and to lease to private entities, specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects. Existing law prohibits a state agency or specified governmental agencies from using this authorization to design, construct, finance, or operate a state project, as specified. This bill, until December 31, 2019, would specify that a state project, for these purposes, does not include a governmental agency project financed through the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 10.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 875</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>Public safety.</b> Existing law requires the Board of Parole Hearings, upon request, to notify the victim, or next of kin of the victim, of any crime committed by a prisoner, of any hearing to review or consider the parole suitability or the setting of a parole date for that prisoner. Existing law requires that this notice be given by telephone, certified mail, or electronic mail, using the method of communication selected by the requesting party, if that method is available. Existing law also requires the board to send, by certified mail, written notice of the parole hearing to the judge of the superior court before whom a prisoner was tried. This bill would instead require the board to send the notice to the judge of the superior court, and would authorize the board to send the notice to the victim or the victim's next of kin, using United States mail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/13/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/18/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>8/18/2014 A. THIRD READING</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 876</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p><b>Education finance.</b> Existing law establishes the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to provide funding for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make it suitable for licensure for child care and development services and for the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies and contracting agencies that provide child care and development services. Existing law requires local educational agencies and contracting agencies using facilities made available by the use of these funds to be charged a leasing fee, as specified, and requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to deposit any revenue derived from the lease payments into the fund. Existing law requires augmentations to the fund made in the Budget Act of 2014 to be used for renovation or repair of existing local educational facilities or new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies that provide California state preschool program services. This bill would require the funding for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make it suitable for licensure for child care and development services to be used for loans, would require the loans to be repaid within a period that does not exceed 10 years, and would require the Superintendent to deposit all revenue derived from the loan repayments into the fund, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would also require augmentations to the fund made in the Budget Act of 2014 to be used for loans for renovation or repair of existing local educational agency facilities to ensure those facilities meet applicable health and safety standards or the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to local educational agencies, for the purpose of expanding access to California state preschool program services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/13/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/18/2014-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>8/18/2014 A. THIRD READING</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 877</a></p>	<p><b>Correctional facilities: construction.</b> Existing law authorizes the Board of State</p>	<p>Amended</p>	<p>8/18/2014-Read second</p>	<p>8/18/2014</p>

<p><b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b></p>	<p>and Community Corrections or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, as defined, and the State Public Works Board to acquire, design, and construct an adult local justice facility, as defined. Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design, and construction of the approved adult local criminal justice facilities and establishes the procedures for approving and funding these projects. Existing law includes duplicative provisions of this authorization. This bill would repeal the duplicative provision. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>d: 8/12/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>A. THIRD READING</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 878</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b></p>	<p><b>In-home supportive services: onsite provider orientation.</b> Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes and avoid institutionalization. Existing law, with some exceptions, permits IHSS program services to be provided through the employment of individual providers, a contract between the county and an entity to provide services, the creation by the county of a public authority, or a contract between the county and a nonprofit consortium. Existing law requires all prospective IHSS providers to, as a condition of IHSS program participation, complete, sign, and submit a provider enrollment form and complete a provider orientation, which is required to include specified topics, including the requirements to be an eligible IHSS provider and a description of the IHSS program. This bill would additionally require the provider orientation to include applicable federal and state requirements regarding minimum wage and overtime pay, including paid travel time and wait time, and other specified requirements. The bill would, beginning no later than April 1, 2015, require that the orientation be an onsite orientation, and that all prospective providers attend in person only after completing the application for the IHSS provider enrollment process. The bill would additionally require that any oral presentation and written materials presented at the orientation be translated into all IHSS threshold languages in the county, and would require that representatives of the recognized employee organization in the county be permitted to make a presentation of up to 30 minutes at the orientation. By increasing the duties of counties and public authorities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Amended: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 10.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. BUDGET</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 879</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b></p>	<p><b>State employees: memoranda of understanding.</b> Existing law provides that a provision of a memorandum of understanding reached between the state employer and a recognized employee organization representing state civil service employees that requires the expenditure of funds does not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would approve provisions of memoranda of understanding entered into between the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 2, the California Attorneys, Administrative Law Judges, and Hearing Officers in State Employment, on August 14, 2014, State Bargaining Unit 10, the California Association of Professional Scientists, on August 12, 2014, and State Bargaining Unit 13, the International Union of Operating Engineers, Stationary Engineers, on August 21, 2014, that require the expenditure of funds, and would provide that these provisions will become effective even if these provisions are approved by the Legislature in</p>	<p>Amended: 8/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 19. Noes 9.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 A. BUDGET</p>

	legislation other than the annual Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 880</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Hearing postponed by committee.	8/25/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 881</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Transportation.</b> Existing law gives the County of Fresno until June 30, 2020, to meet the maintenance of effort requirement associated with its receipt of streets and roads funds from gasoline sales tax revenues in the Transportation Investment Fund in the 2009-10 fiscal year, as long as it continues to provide medical services to indigent individuals and undocumented individuals consistent with the eligibility and benefit levels in effect in the 2013-14 fiscal year. This bill would instead give the County of Fresno until June 30, 2020, to meet that maintenance of effort requirement if it expends no less than \$5.5 million of funds to provide specialty medical services in conjunction with federally funded clinics to indigent individuals. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 24. Noes 1.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING
<a href="#">SB 882</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Hearing postponed by committee.	8/25/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 883</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Hearing postponed by committee.	8/25/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 884</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 885</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 886</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 887</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 888</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET
<a href="#">SB 889</a> Committee on Budget and	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET

<b>Fiscal Review</b>		<a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>			
<a href="#">SB 890</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET	
<a href="#">SB 891</a> <b>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Budget Act of 2014.</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2014.	Introduced: 1/9/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/8/2014-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	5/8/2014 A. BUDGET	
<a href="#">SB 913</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Vehicular air pollution: vehicle retirement.</b> Existing law creates an enhanced fleet modernization program for the retirement of high polluting vehicles to be administered by the Bureau of Automotive Repair in the Department of Consumer Affairs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the State Air Resources Board. Existing law requires the department to pay a person who retires his or her vehicle \$1,500 for a low-income motor vehicle owner, as defined, and \$1,000 for all other motor vehicle owners, and authorizes additional payments above these amounts based on consideration of specified criteria. This bill would require the guidelines adopted by the state board to additionally include specific goals for retirement and replacement of passenger vehicles and light- and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. The bill would require the state board and the bureau to cooperate in the issuance of a specified number of replacement vouchers through the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program for specified fiscal years and a specified number of retirement vouchers through the Consumer Assistance Program and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program for specified fiscal years. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature regarding the funding of these activities. The bill would require the state board to study and consider specified elements. The bill would require the state board and the bureau, on or before September 1, 2016, to make publicly available, on their respective Internet Web sites, a report regarding whether the goals for the numbers of vehicle retirements and replacements have been met and, if not, the manner in which the state board and the bureau plan to revise the program to increase the numbers of vehicle retirements and replacements. This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 6/16/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 6/16/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 935</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Minimum wage: annual adjustment.</b> Existing law requires that, on and after July 1, 2014, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than \$9 per hour. Existing law further increases the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$10 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2015, to not less than \$11 per hour, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than \$12 per hour, and on and after January 1, 2017, to not less than \$13 per hour. The bill would require the automatic adjustment of the minimum wage annually thereafter, to maintain employee purchasing power diminished by the rate of inflation during the previous year. The adjustment would be calculated using the California Consumer Price Index, as specified. The bill would prohibit the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) from reducing the minimum wage and from adjusting the minimum wage if the average percentage of inflation for the previous year was negative. The bill would require the IWC to publicize the automatically adjusted minimum wage. This bill contains other related provisions.	Amended: 5/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. L. & E. on 6/26/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

<a href="#">SB 966</a> <a href="#">Liu D</a>	<p><b>Outpatient settings: surgical clinics.</b> Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of clinics by the State Department of Public Health. A violation of those provisions is a misdemeanor. Existing law provides that certain types of specialty clinics, including surgical clinics, as defined, are eligible for licensure. This bill would clarify that surgical clinics are eligible for licensure by the department regardless of physician or dentist ownership. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Amended: 4/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 4/22/2014)	5/2/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 999</a> <a href="#">Liu D</a>	<p><b>CalFresh: student eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under existing law, households are eligible to receive CalFresh benefits to the extent permitted by federal law. Existing federal law provides that a student who is enrolled at least half-time in an institution of higher learning is not eligible to receive supplemental nutrition assistance benefits, unless he or she meets one of several specified exemptions. This bill would require the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Department of Social Services, to examine and interpret those exemptions and establish clear and detailed guidelines identifying the categories of students that may qualify for an exemption and the programs in which enrollment may qualify a student for an exemption. The bill would state the Legislature's recommendation that the office of the Chancellor of the California State University and the Office of the President of the University of California, in conjunction with the department, similarly examine and interpret those exemptions and establish guidelines. The bill would also require a community college to provide documentation, as specified, to each student identified as qualifying for an exemption. By imposing additional duties on community colleges, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Amended: 5/7/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1000</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<p><b>Public health: sugar-sweetened beverages: safety warnings.</b> Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing federal law, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, governs state and local labeling requirements, including those that characterize the relationship of any nutrient specified in the labeling of food to a disease or health-related condition. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food and provides that any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. Existing law requires that a food facility, as defined, make prescribed disclosures and warnings to consumers, as specified. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would establish the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act, which would prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container, or a multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages, in this state unless the beverage container or multipack bears a specified safety warning, as prescribed. The bill also would require every person who owns,</p>	Amended: 5/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. HEALTH on 6/17/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>

	leases, or otherwise legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened beverage is sold in an unsealed container to place a specified safety warning in certain locations, including, on the exterior of any vending machine that includes a sugar-sweetened beverage for sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1014 Jackson D</a>	<b>Pharmaceutical waste: home generated: collection.</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. This bill would, upon the enactment of federal regulations, require the California State Board of Pharmacy, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the State Department of Public Health, to adopt regulations to implement California drug takeback programs for the collection and destruction of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, as defined. The bill would provide that the regulations adopted pursuant to these provisions only apply to licensees of the board.	Amended: 8/6/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/15/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. APPR. on 8/6/2014)	8/15/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">SB 1029 Hancock D</a>	<b>CalFresh eligibility.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under existing law, a person convicted of specified drug offenses, including transporting, selling, furnishing, administering, giving away, possessing for sale, purchasing for purpose of sale, or manufacturing a controlled substance, is ineligible to receive CalFresh benefits. Existing law authorizes the payment of CalFresh benefits to other convicted drug felons who have participated in, or are on the waiting list for, a drug treatment program, or who can show other evidence that the illegal use of controlled substances has ceased. This bill would authorize CalFresh benefits to be paid to an individual who is convicted in state or federal court after December 31, 1997, of any offense classified as a felony that has as an element the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance , as defined . If the person is on parole or probation or if he or she is a fleeing felon pursuant to federal law and guidance , he or she would be ineligible for CalFresh benefits during any period of revocation of parole or probation or while he or she is a fleeing felon pursuant to federal law and guidance . By requiring local agencies to provide a higher level of service, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/30/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 5/29/2014)	5/30/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1039 Hernandez D</a>	<b>Pharmacy.</b> Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacies, pharmacists, intern pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians by the California State Board of Pharmacy. The Pharmacy Law authorizes an intern pharmacist to perform all functions of a pharmacist, and authorizes a pharmacy technician to perform	Enrollment: 8/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/20/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.	8/20/2014 S. ENROLLED	

	packaging, manipulative, repetitive, or other nondiscretionary tasks, in each case under supervision of a pharmacist, as specified. This bill would authorize a pharmacy technician to perform packaging, manipulative, repetitive, or other nondiscretionary tasks only while assisting and while under the direct supervision and control of a pharmacist, as specified. This bill would also authorize a pharmacy technician's duties in a licensed general acute care hospital to include, among other things, sealing emergency containers for use in the hospital. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1040</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Food labeling: genetically engineered food.</b> Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale, any food that is misbranded. Food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform to specified state and federal labeling requirements regarding nutrition, nutrient content or health claims, and food allergens. Violation of this law is a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2016, would require that any food, except as provided, offered for retail sale in the state be considered misbranded if it is entirely or partially genetically engineered, as defined, and that fact is not disclosed in a specified manner. The bill would prescribe labeling requirements for a raw agricultural commodity that is genetically engineered and packaged foods, as defined, containing some products of genetic engineering. The bill would impose these labeling requirements on manufacturers and retailers, as defined, of the commodities and foods. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 6/19/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. AGRI. on 6/23/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 1059</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Employment.</b> The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 provides that a civil penalty for a violation of the Labor Code may be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/18/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 2/27/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1125</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a>	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions reduction.</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to the 1990 level to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2016, and in consultation with specified entities, to develop quantitative, advisory reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions and short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, for 2030 in order to inform future legislative action. The bill would require the state board to report to the Legislature on those targets. The bill, on January 1, 2020, would declare inoperative the requirement that the state board report to the Legislature.	Amended: 5/13/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 1138</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a>	<b>Fish and shellfish: labeling and identification.</b> Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the labeling of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food, which includes food that is not properly labeled. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill, commencing July 1, 2016, would provide that it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fresh, frozen, or processed fish or shellfish intended for human consumption, wild caught or farm raised, without clearly identifying	Amended: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.	8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING	<b>Oppose</b>

	specified information, including the species of fish or shellfish by its common name, as specified. The bill would prohibit any person who sells or offers for sale any fish or shellfish and acts in reasonable reliance on the fish or shellfish package labeling and product invoice to satisfy the above-described requirements from being found in violation of those requirements. The bill would specify that these provisions do not apply to a restaurant. Because any violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1147</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>CalFresh: customer service standards: performance goals.</b> Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish and maintain a plan, known as the County Administrative Cost Control Plan, whereby costs for county administration of CalFresh are effectively controlled within the amounts annually appropriated for that administration, and whereby standards and performance criteria are established and are required to be adhered to by counties. This bill would require the department, in collaboration with key stakeholders, to establish statewide customer service standards and performance goals with regard to CalFresh, revise the standards and goals to reflect changes in CalFresh performance over time, measure the progress made toward the execution of the standards and goals on an annual basis, and make the standards and goals publicly available for the purpose of informing the Legislature and the public. The bill would also require the department to develop a data management tool that includes specified data, including, but not limited to, data regarding CalFresh applications received through multiple channels. This bill would require data from the data management tool to be made publicly available on an ongoing basis and updated at least on a quarterly basis within 60 days following the end of each quarter, and would require the department to use the data from the tool to measure the progress made towards the standards and goals established pursuant to these provisions. The bill would make related findings and declarations.	Amended: 3/27/2014 014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1171</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>Real property transactions: agents: obligations.</b> Existing law requires listing and selling agents, as defined, to provide the seller and buyer in a residential real property transaction, including a leasehold interest, with a disclosure form, as prescribed, containing general information on real estate agency relationships. Existing law also requires the listing or selling agent to disclose to the buyer and seller whether he or she is acting as the buyer's agent exclusively, the seller's agent exclusively, or as a dual agent representing both the buyer and the seller. This bill would extend these disclosure requirements to include transactions involving commercial real property, as defined, including a leasehold interest.	Chaptered: 8/15/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/15/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 200, Statutes of 2014.	8/15/2014 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Support</b>
<a href="#">SB 1179</a> <a href="#">Walters R</a>	<b>Vehicles: size and weight limits.</b> Existing law generally regulates the size and weight of vehicles and vehicle loads when operated on highways. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/6/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1188</a>	<b>Consumers Legal Remedies Act: material facts.</b> Existing law, the Consumers	Amended: 6/27/2014	6/27/2014-Failed	6/27/2014	<b>Oppose</b>



<a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<p>Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain acts identified as unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer. Existing case law had held that act to encompass omissions, including the omission of a material fact a person was obliged to disclose. This bill, for the purposes of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, would provide that fraud or deceit may consist of the suppression or omission of a material fact by one who is bound to disclose it or who gives information of other facts that are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact, and would provide that a fact is material if a reasonable person would attach importance to its existence or nonexistence in determining a choice of action in the transaction in question. This bill would also provide, for the purposes of the act, that materiality is not limited to circumstances in which a product poses a threat to health or safety.</p>	<p>d: 5/20/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. JUD. on 6/5/2014)</p>	<p>A. DEAD</p>
<a href="#">SB 1194 Hueso D</a>	<p><b>Solid waste: plastic products.</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard, and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions, and local agencies and the state are authorized to impose civil liability for a violation of those requirements. This bill would require each manufacturer of plastic products , as defined, to include specified information in either an Internet Web site that is available to the public or as part of a specified annual report, with regard to whether the manufacturer has established a sustainability policy or has established or implemented goals to reuse, recover, and reduce the use of plastic.</p>	<p>Amendment: 4/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/21/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 S. DEAD</p>
<a href="#">SB 1204 Lara D</a>	<p><b>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</b> Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism relative to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, commonly known as cap and trade revenues, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, and to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. This bill would create the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, to be funded from cap and trade revenues, to fund zero- and near-zero emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies and related projects, as specified, with priority to be given to certain projects, including projects that benefit disadvantaged communities. The program would be administered by the state board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the commission, to create an annual framework and plan, and to develop guidance through the existing Air Quality Improvement Program funding plan process for implementation of the program.</p>	<p>Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>8/28/2014-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 26. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>8/28/2014 S. ENROLLMENT</p>
<a href="#">SB 1215 Hernandez D</a>	<p><b>Healing arts licensees: referrals.</b> Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of healing arts professionals by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law makes it a crime for licensed healing arts professionals to receive money or other consideration for, or to engage in various related activities with respect to, the referral of patients, clients, or customers to</p>	<p>Amendment: 4/10/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a></p>	<p>5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B., P. &amp; E.D. on 4/28/2014)</p>	<p>5/2/2014 S. DEAD</p>

	any person, with specified exceptions. This bill would provide that this exception does not apply to advanced imaging, anatomic pathology, radiation therapy, or physical therapy for a specific patient that is performed within a licensee's office or the office of a group practice and that is compensated on a fee-for-service basis. The bill would also define advanced imaging for this purpose. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<a href="#">SB 1257</a> <a href="#">Roth D</a>	<b>Workers' compensation.</b> Existing law generally provides that certain state and local public employees, including specified peace officers and firefighters, are entitled to a leave of absence without loss of salary while disabled, whether temporarily or permanently, by injury or illness arising out of, and in the course of, his or her employment. The leave of absence is in lieu of temporary disability payments or maintenance allowance payments otherwise payable under the workers' compensation system. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/6/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD
<a href="#">SB 1261</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Hazardous materials: business plans.</b> Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, including a statewide information management system for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program and be certified as a certified unified program agency (CUPA), and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program. This bill would instead require the secretary, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, to specify the hazardous materials inventory required to be submitted by handlers, including the data to be collected and submitted for hazardous materials. The bill would authorize the governing body of a unified program agency to adopt an ordinance that designates a material as a hazardous material, if a handler or the governing body of the unified program agency has a reasonable basis to believe that material injurious or harmful, as specified. The bill would revise the information required to be included in the business plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Enrolled: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/26/2014-In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	8/26/2014 S. ENROLLMENT
<a href="#">SB 1285</a> <a href="#">Cannella R</a>	<b>Pest control: regulations.</b> Existing law requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations which govern the conduct of the business of pest control. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/6/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD
<a href="#">SB 1314</a> <a href="#">Monning D</a>	<b>Unemployment insurance benefits: determination: appeals.</b> Existing law requires the Employment Development Department to pay unemployment compensation benefits to eligible claimants. Existing law requires the department to make a prompt notification of various rulings, determinations, and computations, including a notification to an employer of a department ruling or determination as to the cause of a claimant's termination of employment, and a notification to a claimant of the determination of the claimant's eligibility for benefits, as specified. Existing law authorizes reconsideration of a determination of eligibility within 20 days after mailing a notice of a determination. Existing law also authorizes an appeal from a ruling, determination, or computation within 20 days of a notice, as specified, and authorizes an extension of this deadline for good cause. This bill would extend the deadline for a reconsideration or for an	Enrollment: 8/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	8/28/2014 S. ENROLLED

	appeal of the above-described rulings, determinations, and computations to 30 days, on or after July 1, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1328</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Weights and measures.</b> Under existing law, the Department of Food and Agriculture has general supervision of weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices sold or used in the state, and provides that the duty of enforcing and carrying out those provisions is vested with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and in each sealer acting under the supervision and direction of the secretary. Existing law makes it unlawful for any person to sell poultry or smoked, fresh, frozen, cooked, dried, or pickled meats or fish other than by weight determined at the time of sale on a scale properly sealed in accordance with specified requirements, except as specified. Existing law specifies that fat added to fresh meat or roasts shall not be considered tare weight if the package is labeled as containing added fat. A violation of the provisions, or any regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions, regulating weights and measurements is a crime. This bill would authorize the secretary, by regulation, to establish a uniform policy consistent with federal law relating to the use of dry tare weight or wet tare weight methods of measurement for the retail sale of meat, poultry, and fish products. Because a violation of a regulation adopted pursuant to those provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amended: 5/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/23/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2014)	5/23/2014 S. DEAD	<b>SPONSOR</b>
<a href="#">SB 1332</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<b>Pesticides: carbon monoxide pest control devices.</b> Existing law regulates pesticide use and generally provides that, except for specified provisions that are within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, the enforcement of these provisions is the duty of the Director of Pesticide Regulation. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, authorizes the use of carbon monoxide for the control of burrowing rodent pests under specified conditions, including that the carbon monoxide delivery device be permanently affixed with a warning label, as provided. Existing law provides that a violation of the provisions relating to pesticides, or any regulation adopted pursuant to those provisions, is a misdemeanor, and further provides, in lieu of misdemeanor prosecution by the director, for civil prosecution by the director, or for the director or a county agricultural commissioner to levy a civil penalty against a person violating those provisions. This bill would require the director to regulate the use of carbon monoxide pest control devices, as defined, and to adopt and enforce regulations to provide for the proper, safe, and efficient use of these devices, as specified. A violation of those provisions would be a misdemeanor, and would also be subject to the provisions authorizing the action to be prosecuted civilly by the director, or for a county agricultural commissioner to levy a civil penalty, in lieu of prosecution as a misdemeanor. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Chaptered: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/22/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 257, Statutes of 2014.	8/22/2014 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 1333</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Vitamin and supplement ingredients: certification.</b> Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates the packaging and labeling of foods and requires that all labels of foods, drugs, or cosmetics conform with the requirements of the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, as specified, and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. A violation of these	Amended: 8/22/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/22/2014-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to	8/22/2014 S. HEALTH	

	provisions is a crime. This bill would require that a manufacturer and a wholesaler or distributor of vitamins or supplements in the state certify certain information to the department, including the country of origin for the vitamins and supplements. The bill would also require the department to create a form for a manufacturer and a wholesaler or distributor to certify the required information to the department and for the department to adopt a procedure for the submission of the form. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		Com. on HEALTH.	
<a href="#">SB 1342</a> <a href="#">Torres D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages: licensees: electronic data services.</b> The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act regulates the provision of signs and other advertising matter to licensed retail premises by manufacturers and others. The act provides that nothing in the act prohibits any alcoholic beverage manufacturer, manufacturer's agent, winegrower, or wholesaler from furnishing electronic data services, which are limited to transmission by telephone line, microwave, or other electronic means, to a licensed retail premises. This bill would revise the description of electronic data services transmissions to include those transmissions by Internet or other wireless means of data transmission.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was G.O. on 3/17/2014)	5/2/2014 S. DEAD
<a href="#">SB 1348</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier D</a>	<b>Data brokers: sale of personal information.</b> Existing law protects the privacy of personal information, including customer records, and requires a business that owns or licenses personal information about a California resident to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information, in order to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. This bill would also make it unlawful for a data broker to solicit or accept the payment of a fee or other consideration to review or permanently remove personal information from the data broker's database . The bill would authorize a subject individual to bring a civil action against any person in violation of these provisions for specified damages . This bill contains other existing laws.	Amended: 6/23/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. on 6/24/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD
<a href="#">SB 1355</a> <a href="#">Wyland R</a>	<b>Credit cards: billing inquiries.</b> 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 includes definitions of terms used in this law. Under existing law, a credit card issuer that fails to give a timely response to an inquiry of a cardholder concerning any debit or credit applicable to an obligation incurred through the use of a credit card is not entitled to specified interest, finance charges, service charges, or other charges thereon. Existing law defines "inquiry" as a writing mailed to the card issuer that is received by the card issuer no later than 60 days after the card issuer transmitted the first periodic statement with the alleged billing error, as specified. This bill would increase the amount of time a credit cardholder is allowed to dispute a billing error, by increasing the current 60 days to one year.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was JUD. on 3/17/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD
<a href="#">SB 1358</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>	<b>Baby diaper changing stations.</b> Existing law establishes and imposes on state and local agencies various requirements relating to the acquisition, construction, and renovation of public buildings. This bill would require new construction or renovation, as specified, of a public building, as specified, that is owned by a state or a local agency, or a portion of a building that is owned by a state or local agency and includes at least one restroom that is open to the public, to provide on each floor level containing one or more restrooms that are accessible to the public at least one safe, sanitary, and convenient baby diaper changing station,	Amended: 8/25/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/28/2014-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 1.) (August 28). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	8/28/2014 A. THIRD READING

	as specified. The bill would require each station to be maintained, repaired, and replaced as necessary to ensure safety and ease of use, and to be cleaned with the same frequency as the restroom in which it is located. By imposing a higher level of service on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1360</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a>	<b>Compensation: rest or recovery periods.</b> Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated by an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC), the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest or recovery period. Existing wage orders of the IWC require that a rest period be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. This bill would provide that a rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to a state law, including, but not limited to, an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the IWC, the board, or the division, shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. The bill would declare that provision to be declaratory of existing law.	Chapter ed: 6/28/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/28/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 72, Statutes of 2014.	6/28/2014 S. CHAPTERED	<b>Watch</b>
<a href="#">SB 1381</a> <a href="#">Evans D</a>	<b>Food labeling: genetically engineered food.</b> Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale, any food that is misbranded. Food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform to specified state and federal labeling requirements regarding nutrition, nutrient content or health claims, and food allergens. Violation of this law is a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2016, would require that any food, except as provided, offered for retail sale in the state be considered misbranded if it is entirely or partially genetically engineered, as defined, and that fact is not disclosed in a specified manner. The bill would prescribe labeling requirements for a raw agricultural commodity that is genetically engineered and packaged foods, as defined, containing some products of genetic engineering. The bill would impose these labeling requirements on manufacturers and retailers, as defined, of the commodities and foods. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Amende d: 5/5/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/30/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was S. THIRD READING on 5/23/2014)	5/30/2014 S. DEAD	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 1397</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a>	<b>Outdoor advertising.</b> Existing law establishes the Outdoor Advertising Act regulating advertising displays within view from public highways. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Introduc ed: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/17/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1401</a> <a href="#">Block D</a>	<b>Alcoholic beverages.</b> Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Existing law, known as tied-house restrictions, generally prohibits specified holders of alcoholic beverage licenses from having an ownership interest in any on-sale license or giving anything of value to a person operating, owning, or maintaining an on-sale premises where alcoholic beverages are sold. Existing law specifically grants the department the authority to investigate violations of tied-house restrictions . This bill would specifically grant the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control the authority to investigate violations relating to beer price posting and marketing regulations and provisions relating to labeling and containers. The bill would direct and authorize the department to hire six, full-time equivalent personnel, additional to	Amende d: 3/26/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	6/27/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. G.O. on 6/2/2014)	6/27/2014 A. DEAD	

	the department's current staff, to investigate and prosecute violations of the tied-house laws. The bill would make a statement of legislative findings and delete obsolete cross- references .				
<a href="#">SB 1407</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Employment discrimination.</b> Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, creates the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and authorizes the department to receive, investigate, and prosecute complaints alleging specified unlawful practices. Under existing law, any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice is authorized to file with the department a verified complaint, in writing, that states the name and address of the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency alleged to have committed the unlawful practice complained of, that sets forth the particulars thereof, and contains other information as required by the department. Existing law requires any agreement entered into by any dispute resolution to be in writing. This bill would declare that a waiver or release of claims under this part is contrary to public policy and unenforceable, unless the waiver or release of claims is knowing and voluntary.	Amended: 5/27/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/22/2014-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member V. Manuel Pérez.	8/22/2014 A. INACTIVE FILE	<b>Oppose</b>
<a href="#">SB 1411</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Pesticides: application safety.</b> Existing law regulates pest control operations, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation and county agricultural commissioners to enforce those provisions. Existing law authorizes a county agricultural commissioner to adopt regulations applicable in his or her county that are supplemental to those of the director that govern the conduct of pest control operations, as specified, and specifically authorizes a county agricultural commissioner to adopt regulations to regulate the timing, notification, and method of application for the agricultural use of any pesticide for agricultural production within 1/4 mile of a school. Existing law specifies that the regulations become operative unless disapproved by the director. A violation of the provisions, or regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions, relating to pest control operations and pesticides is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would also authorize a county agricultural commissioner to adopt regulations to prohibit the agricultural use of any pesticide within 1/4 mile of a school, subject to disapproval by the director. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/2/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was AGRI. on 3/17/2014)	5/2/2014 S. DEAD	
<a href="#">SB 1417</a> <a href="#">Jackson D</a>	<b>Emergency Management Assistance Compact.</b> Existing law ratifies, approves, and sets forth the provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, an interstate agreement that provides for mutual assistance between states responding to emergencies and disasters. The compact becomes inoperative on March 1, 2015, and as of January 1, 2016, is repealed. This bill instead would make the compact inoperative on March 1, 2018, and repeal it on January 1, 2019.	Chaptered: 8/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	8/21/2014-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 227, Statutes of 2014.	8/21/2014 S. CHAPTERED	
<a href="#">SB 1451</a> <a href="#">Hill D</a>	<b>Environmental quality: judicial review: standing.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report 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	Amended: 4/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was JUD. on 5/1/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD	

	effect on the environment. This bill would require that the alleged grounds for noncompliance shall have been presented to a public agency prior to the close of the public hearing on the project if the grounds for noncompliance were not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence during the public comment period or if no public comment period was provided by CEQA. The bill would limit the standing of a person objecting to the project prior to the close of the public hearing on the project before the filing of notice of determination to an action or proceeding challenging a project for which no public comment period was provided by CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
<a href="#">SB 1453</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>	<b>Litter: receptacles.</b> Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and requires any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Introduced: 2/21/2014 <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">html</a>	5/9/2014-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was RLS. on 3/17/2014)	5/9/2014 S. DEAD	

**Total Measures: 362**

**Total Tracking Forms: 362**